

THE
New Royal and Universal
ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

IN WHICH

The **TERMS** made use of in **ARTS** and **SCIENCES** are defin'd; The **PARTS** of **SPEECH** denoted;

AND

The **WORDS** are explained in their **VARIOUS SENSES**; The **SPELLING** throughout reduced to an uniform and consistent standard.
The **ACCENT** properly placed, to facilitate the true **PRONUNCIATION**;

To which is prefixed,

A GRAMMAR of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

By J. JOHNSON, D.D.F.R.S.

VOLUME THE FIRST.

L O N D O N,

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NEW REVISION OF THE
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

THE TERMS used in the DICTIONARY are
in English and French are
in French
THE WORDS are explained
in French
THE ACCENT is properly
placed in French

A GRAMMAR OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

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VOLUME THE FIRST



LONDON

A G R A M M A R O F T H E E N G L I S H T O N G U E.

GRAMMAR, which is *the art of speaking and writing any language properly*, is divided into four parts, Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Orthography is *the art of writing words with their true and proper letters*.

The first step to *orthography* is to know the true sound of the letters, which in the English alphabet are twenty-six, viz.

Roman.	Italic.	Old English.	Their powers.
A a	A a	A a	ai
B b	B b	B b	be
C c	C c	C c	fee
D d	D d	D d	dee
E e	E e	E e	e
F f	F f	F f	eff
G g	G g	G g	jee
H h	H h	H h	aitch
I i	I i	I i	i
J j	J j	J j	i consonant, jay, or jod
K k	K k	K k	kai
L l	L l	L l	el
M m	M m	M m	em
N n	N n	N n	en
O o	O o	O o	o
P p	P p	P p	pee
Q q	Q q	Q q	cue
R r	R r	R r	ar
S s	S s	S s	efs
T t	T t	T t	tee
U u	U u	U u	u
V v	V v	V v	u consonant, va, e, or eu
W w	W w	W w	double u
X x	X x	X x	ex
Y y	Y y	Y y	wy
Z z	Z z	Z z	zed, commonly izzard, or [uzzard, that is / hard.

Of the small consonants only *s* has two forms, the long *s* being used in the beginning and middle of words, and the short *s* at the end.

The letters are divided into vowels, semivowels, consonants, and diphthongs.

An *vowel* is a letter that makes a full and perfect sound by itself.

A semivowel is a letter which makes an imperfect sound by itself; such are *r*, which is founded by twirling the tongue, and *f* by hissing.

A consonant is a letter that cannot be founded without a vowel.

A diphthong is a sound compounded of the sound of two vowels, so as both of them may be heard.

A triphthong is a sound composed of three vowels, as in *lieu*.

C H A P. I. Of the VOWELS.

THE vowels are six, viz. *a, e, i, o, u, y*.

A has three sounds; slender, open, and broad.

A *slender* is found in most words, particularly in those which end with an *e* final, as in *face, grace, lane*; and in those which end in *tion*, as *creation, abomination, hesitation, station*.

A *open* is the *a* of the Italians, or nearly resembles it, and is used in *man, can, father, glass*.

A *broad* resembles the *a* of the Germans, and is pronounced as if followed by an *u* or *w*, as in *all, fall, call*; this pronunciation seems to be borrowed from the Saxons, many of these words being formerly written with an *u* after them, which is now dropped.

The *a* short approaches to the *a* open, as in *last*.

The *a* long, if followed by an *e* final, is always slender, as *cam, came; fam, fame*.

The *a* forms a diphthong only with *i* or *y*, and *u* or *w*, as in *gain, plain, day, may*, wherein it is pronounced like the *a* slender, as in *plane*.

Au or *aw* has the sound of the German *a*, as in *claw, baughty*.

E. This vowel occurs more frequently in the English language than any other, and varies perhaps more than any other in its use and sounds.

Before a double consonant it is always short, as in *fell, dwell, cellar, serpent*.

At the end of words it is generally mute, or not founded, unless in monosyllables that have no other vowel, as *the, me*; or in proper names, as in *Penelope, Derbe*; or when used to soften the foregoing consonant, as in *since, judge, siege*; or when it serves to lengthen the preceding vowel, as *can*, lengthened into *cane*; *wan*, lengthened into *wane*.

But it must be observed, that it does not always lengthen the preceding vowel, especially in such words which were written with an *f* in old English, as *gif*, now written *give*; *lof*, now written *love*: its being added to such words was perhaps owing to the change of *f* into *v*, which being formerly written *liu*, with an *u* vowel, required some other letter to be added, in order to shew, that the *u* was to be pronounced like the *v* consonant, not like the *u* vowel. In the participles of verbs this *e* is dropped, as in *loving*, not *loveing*; and *writing*, not *writeing*.

When the *e* comes before an *n*, or after an *r* or *l*, it has an obscure sound, which is scarcely perceptible, as in *hearken, audible, massacre*.

It forms a triphthong with *a*, as in *near*; with *i*, as in *view*; and with *u*, as in *lieu*.

Before *a* it is generally founded like *e* long, or double *ee*, as in *dean, or fear*; but in *great* it is dropped, and gives the *a* the same sound as in *grate*.

Ei is founded like *ee*, as in *deceive, seize*.

Eu is founded like *u* long and soft, as in *Eudisia*.

E, a, u, are combined, and founded like *u* long in *beauty*, and its derivatives.

Eo is founded like *e* long in *people*; like *e* short in *leopard*; and like *o* short in *yeomen*.

I is founded long before a consonant followed by an *e* final, as in *fine*; but is short in *fin*.

Before

Before *r* and *u* it is generally short, as in *dirt*: it forms a diphthong only with *e*, as in *field* or *believe*, where it is sounded like double *e*; but in *friend* the *i* is dropped, and the sound short. In the triphthongs *lieu*, *adieu*, *view*, it is sounded like *u* open.

O is long in words ending with an *e* mute, as in *bone*, *corrode*; and this is still observed in compound words wherein the *e* is omitted, as in *corroding*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, and has the sound of *o* long, as in *moan*; as it likewise does with *i*, which is the only proper diphthong in the English language, as in *foil*, *toil*; but in some words it is mute, and serves only to lengthen the sound of the *i*, as in *spoil*, pronounced *spile*; *broil*, pronounced *brile*. Joined to another *o*, it forms a diphthong, and is sounded like the Italian *u*, as in *boot*. It forms a diphthong likewise with *u* or *w*, as in *hour*, *power*; but in some words has only the sound of *o* long, as in *soul*, *grew*; in *sow*, the verb, signifying to scatter seed, to distinguish it from *sow*, the she of a boar; in *bow*, an instrument used in shooting, to distinguish it from *bow*, a declining of the head; in *bowl*, a round or spherical body, to distinguish it from *bowl*, a wooden vessel or dish. *Ou* is likewise sometimes pronounced like *o* soft, as in *court*, and in *cough*; like *u* close, as in *could*; and like *u* open, as in *rough*, *tough*. It frequently should, consistent with analogy, be used in the last syllables of words, which are derived to us by the medium of the French from Latin words, ending in *or*; thus we should spell *authour*, *errour*, *honour*, *labour*; but not as *innovators*, who, for want of attending to the genius of our language, and from an utter ignorance of our ancient writers, generally write *author*, *error*, *honor*, *labor*; for indeed the last syllable of these words is neither pronounced as if written *or*, or *ur*, but as if compounded of both those sounds. Mr Samuel Johnson, whose works have rendered him justly esteemed, for their elegant correctness, and sublime sentiments, has endeavoured to restore this spelling; and it were to be wished, that if the analogy of our language will not strengthen his reasons, yet even fashion will give force to his example.

O, in the plural of *woman*, is pronounced like an *i* short, *women* being pronounced *wimen*; the reason of which seems to be, that this word was originally derived from the Saxon *wifman*, or *wiman*, which makes the plural *wimen*.

O short is sounded like *u*, in *son*, *come*, which alludes to the Gothic originals *sunnam*, *cuman*, from whence these words are derived; *wonder* is sounded in the same manner, because at first written *uunder*, from *wunder*, Sax. but afterwards, when the *w* was used, *o* was added to supply the want of *u* vowel.

U is long in the last syllable of words ending with an *e* mute, as in *use*, and it retains that sound even in words wherein the *e* mute is suppressed, as in *profusion*; otherwise it is short, as in *but*, *cut*, *burst*. It is joined with *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, but in such combinations has the force of *v* or *w*, as in *quaff*, *request*, *acquit*, *requite*, *anguish*. Sometimes in *ui* the *i* loses its sound, as in *juice*, *bruise*: it is mute sometimes before *a*, *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *buy*, *guard*, *guest*, *guise*; in the last it seems to be inserted purely to shew that the *g* is to be sounded hard. This vowel ends no English words except *thou* and *you*, and in other words its sound is expressed by *ue* or *ew*, as in *virtue*, *true*, *argue*, *nephew*. In words that terminate with *ue*, the *u* is mute, in imitation of the French, as in *prorogue*, *plague*, *synagogue*, *vague*.

Y. This vowel is borrowed from the Greek, and its name from the Saxons. As no English words end in *i*, when *i* would occur at the end of a word, it is used to supply its place, as in *thy*; it is likewise used before an *i*, as *dying*. It forms a diphthong with *a*, *e*, *o*, and *u*, as in *may*, *they*, *destroy*, *buy*; and is retained in such derivative words as contain these diphthongs, as *destroy*, *destroyer*, *betray*, *betrayer*, *pray*, *prayer*, *say*, *saying*.

Besides these particular observations respecting the sound of the vowels, we must add the following general rules.

1. A vowel is commonly short in the beginning, or in the middle syllable of a word, when followed by two consonants, as in *opportunity*.
2. A single vowel coming before a single consonant in words of one syllable is short, as in *bag, dog*.

C H A P. II. Of the CONSONANTS.

A Consonant is a letter that cannot be founded without adding a vowel before or after it, as *m*, which is founded *em*, by prefixing a vowel before it; and *p*, founded *pe*, by subjoining a vowel after it.

The consonants are subdivided into mutes and semivowels.

A mute is a letter which makes no sound without a vowel; such are *b, c, g, p, q, t, z*; all the other consonants are called semivowels.

A semivowel is a letter that makes an imperfect sound without the addition of a vowel, such are *f, h, l, m, n, r, s, x*; four of these are called *liquids*.

A liquid is a letter which loses part of its sound in another consonant joined with it; such are *l, m, n, r*.

B has one unvaried sound, is used before all the vowels, and before the consonants *l* and *r*, as in *blame, break*. In the following words it is mute, *debt, debtor, subtle, doubt, lamb, limb, dumb, thumb, climb, comb, womb*.

C is founded like *f* before *e, i*, and *y*, or before an apostrophe, denoting the absence of *e*, as in *cement, city, cipher, grac'd* for *graced*; but before *a, o, u, l*, or *r*, and at the ends of words, it is founded hard like *k*, as in *can, cost, cub, class, crust, public*. It should be observed, it has been the custom to add a *k* to *c* at the ends of words; but as this destroys their analogy, and renders their etymology uncertain, the moderns have justly omitted the *k*. Joined to *b*, it has a like sound as *sh*, as in *church, crutch*; but in words derived from the Greek, it is founded like *k*, as in *chemist, scheme, archangel*; but when *arch* is compounded with a word beginning with a consonant, it has the sound of the English *ch* in *church*, as in *archbishop*. In words derived from the French, it is founded like *f*, as in *machine, chaise*.

D has but one uniform sound, and is used before all the vowels, and the consonants *r* and *w*, as *draw, dwell*.

F is pronounced before a liquid, as in *flame, fright*, and has one unvariable sound, excepting that *of* is sometimes pronounced like *ov*.

G has two sounds, that before *a, o, u*, being hard, as in *game, gone, gun*; but soft before *e, i, y*, or before an apostrophe, when it denotes the absence of *e*, as in *gender, ginger, gypsy, and judg'd* for *judged*. At the end of a word it is always hard, as in *dog, bring*. Its sound before *e* and *i* is sometimes hard, especially in words not derived from the Latin or French, as in *give, get, geld, begin*, and all their derivatives. For this reason it is soft in *giant, gigantic, gibbet, gible, giles, gill, gillyflower, gin, ginger, gingle*. In words ending with *er* it is hard, as in *anger, finger*. When it is followed by *u*, or an *h*, at the beginning of a word, its sound is hard, as in *guide, guilt, ghost*; but when *g* is followed by *h* in the middle, and sometimes at the end of words, it is silent; thus *though* is pronounced *tho'*; *right* is pronounced *rite*, and *sought* is pronounced *sawte*. Otherwise, at the end of words, it has the sound of *f*, as in *cough, enough*; but the last word is sometimes founded, according to the preceding rule, *enow*.

H is a note of aspiration, and shews that the vowel following it must be pronounced with a strong emission of breath, as in *bat, horn*. It generally is pronounced in this manner at the beginning of words, excepting in *heir, herb, hostler, honour, humble, honest, humour*, and their derivatives.

J. This consonant is founded like a soft *g*, and might very properly be substituted instead of the *g*, when founded soft, to prevent mistakes in foreigners; as in *jest*.

K has

K has the sound of *c* hard, and where, according to the analogy of our language, the *c* would be soft, as in *kept*, *skirt*, *king*. This letter is never doubled, but has *c* often before it, to shorten the preceding vowel, as in *cock*.

L. The sound of this letter is the same in English as in other languages. At the end of monosyllables it is doubled, as in *kill*, *fall*; because these words were originally written *kille*, *falle*; but in compound words one of the *l*'s is suppressed, as in *skilful*. In some words it is mute, as in *calf*, *half*, *could*, *would*, *talk*, *salmon*, *falcon*; *could* and *would* are however seldom pronounced *cou'd*, *wou'd*, but by Londoners; and *salmon*, *falcon*, drop the sound of *l*, in allusion to the French pronunciation of them, from whence they are derived.

M has always the same sound.

N has always the same invariable sound, and after an *m* at the end of a word is mute, as in *condemn*, *hymn*.

P has always the same sound; when followed by *s*, and between *m* and *t*, it is mute; as in *damn*, *condemn*, *tempt*, pronounced *dam*, *condem*, *temt*.

When joined with *b*, in words derived from the Greek, it has the sound of *f*, as in *philosophy*, *Philip*, pronounced *filosophy*, *Filip*.

Q, in English, as well as in other languages, is always followed by *u*, and has then the same sound as our Saxon ancestors expressed by *cw*, as in *quaver*, *queen*, *quire*. But in words derived from the French it retains the French sound, and is pronounced like *k*, as in *conquer*, *liquor*, *chequer*.

R has the same rough snarling sound as in other languages. In words derived from the Greek, it is joined with *b*, especially in such as had the *r* aspirated, as in *myrrh*, *catarrh*, or *rheum*. *Re* at the end of words derived from the Greek or French is pronounced like *er* weak, as in *theatre*, *metre*, *massacre*, *sepulchre*.

S has naturally a sharp hissing sound, as in *sister*; when it ends a word, it is sounded like *z*, as in *bees*, *pies*; unless in *this*, *thus*, *us*, *yes*; in those words which are derived from the Latin, as *surplus*, *rebus*, and in adjectives which end in *us*, and are derived from the French, as in *gracious*, *religious*; where we should remark that the *o* is silent, those words being sounded as if written *gracius*, *religiús*. *S* has likewise the sound of *z* before *ion*, if a vowel goes before it, as in *infusion*, but that of *f* sharp if it follow a consonant, as in *reversion*. Before *e* mute it has the sound of *z*, as in *advise*; before *y* at the end of words, as in *rosy*, and in *bosom*, *desire*, *prison*, and its derivatives, *present*, *damsel*, *casement*. It is mute or not pronounced in *isle*, *island*, *viscount*, *demesne*.

A single *f* seldom ends any word except the third person of verbs, the genitive case, and the plurals of nouns, the pronouns *this*, *his*, *ours*, *yours*, *us*, the adverb *thus*, and words derived from the Latin. Where it would close a word, we generally add an *e* final, as in *house*; or else use a *ss*, as in *grass*, formerly written *grasse*.

T is sounded hard before *a*, *e*, *o*, *u*, and *i*, provided a vowel does not follow *i*, in which case it has the sound of *f*, as in *salvation*; but when *f* goes before it, it retains its hard sound, as in *question*; as it does likewise in derivatives from words ending in *y*, as *mighty*, *mightier*. When joined with *b*, it has two sounds, the one soft, as in all the pronouns, relative words and conjunctions, in all words between two vowels, especially such as end in *ther*, as *father*, and between *r* and a vowel, as in *burthen*. In other words it is sounded hard, as in the prepositions *with*, *without*, *through*; and in the words *think*, *thrive*, *thigh*, *throng*, *death*, *faith*, &c. and in the adjectives *thick*, *thin*. Where it is softened at the end of a word, an *e* final should be added, as in *breath*, *th* is sounded hard, but in *breathe*, soft.

V has a sound much resembling an *f* soft, as in *vain*, it being in the Islandish or Runic alphabet distinguished from *f* only by a diacritical point.

W. It will not be amiss to observe, that this letter is borrowed from the Gothic

or Saxon, and receives its name, though improperly, from its shape, not from its sound. Had we retained *wen*, the ancient Saxon name for it, it would have facilitated the understanding its power. The Latins, Greeks, and several modern languages, have no letter that answers it. At the beginning of a syllable it somewhat resembles a *v*, as in *water*, but sounded rather broader. It is used before all the vowels except *u*; this exception seems to have been introduced when the Gallic *uu* were introduced instead of the Saxon *w*; for it seems odd to have three *w*'s together. In the Saxon, *u* follows the *w*, as often as any other vowel, as in *wuce*, *wund*. As we write *w* as one letter and not as *uu*, we might have *u* after *w* as well as formerly; but being too strict imitators of Gallic nicety, and at the same time forgetting the sources of our language, the *u* which follows the *w* in the original words, has been changed into *o*, *oo*, *ou*, and we have done all we can to render the derivation of our words impracticable. At first indeed writers and printers were content with *uu* in such words, writing *uunder*, from the Saxon *wunder*; but afterwards thinking a vowel was still wanting, even when the *vv* were printed close as *w*, they thought it necessary to add another vowel to supply the seeming omission, and produced the word *wonder*. When *w* is used before the letter *h*, it is really sounded after it, as in *when*, *which*, *what*; which our Saxon ancestors even spelt in this manner, writing *hwen*, *hwich*, *hwat*. In *where*, and *wholesome*, which are pronounced *hore*, *holesome*, the *w* is silent.

X begins no English word; but when used, has the sound of *ks*.

Y is used as a consonant before a vowel or diphthong.

Z begins no English word; when used it has the sound of *f* hard, as its name expresses.

C H A P. III. Of ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY teaches the derivation of one word from another, and the various modifications by which each word is diversified.

Words are either primitive or derivative. A primitive word is that which is derived from no other word in our language, as *ball*. A derivative word is that which comes from some other word in our language, as a *fisher* from *fish*.

Words are again divided into eight sorts, as, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

The first four, viz. noun, pronoun, verb, and participle, are declined; but the last four, adverb, conjunction, preposition, and interjection, are not declined.

Declension means the altering of the last syllable of a word.

A noun is a general word made use of to convey the idea of any thing, or the quality belonging to it; and is therefore subdivided into substantive and adjective.

A noun substantive is the name of the thing itself, as a *man*.

A noun adjective is a word that expresses only the qualities or properties of a thing, as *good*, *bad*, *wise*.

To distinguish a substantive from an adjective, join a verb to it, and if it makes sense, it is a substantive, but on the contrary, an adjective. Thus, if I join the verb *see* to a *man*, it makes this sentence, *I see a man*, which is sense, and the word *man* is consequently a substantive; but if we join *see* to *wise*, we form this sentence, *I see a wise*, which being nonsense, the word *wise* is consequently an adjective.

Substantives are subdivided into proper, or common.

A noun substantive common, or appellative, is a word which stands for an universal, or a whole rank of beings of the same kind, as *man*, *bird*, *river*, *trout*, *eel*.

A noun substantive proper, is a word that belongs to some individual, and distinguishes it from others of the same kind; as *Anne* is a name which belongs to a particular woman, and is used to distinguish her from others of the same sex or family.

NUMBER. Substantives may likewise be considered as applied to one or more, which is called *number*, and distinguished into singular or plural.

The singular number is used when we speak but of one person or thing, as *I, thou, he, a stick*.

The plural number is used when we speak of more than one person or thing, as *we, ye, they, boys, sticks*.

The plural number in English is generally made by adding an *s* to the singular of the substantive, as *stick* makes *sticks*, and *boy* makes *boys*, in the plural. The plural number therefore has no more syllables than the singular; thus *boy* has but one syllable, and *boys* has but one likewise; in the singular *father* is a dissyllable, and the plural *fathers* is a dissyllable likewise.

But when the singular ends in *ve, ze, ce, or ge*, the plural has a syllable more than the singular, thus; *cage* makes *cages*, *maze* makes *mazes*, *face* makes *faces*, and *horse* makes *horses*.

When the singular ends in *ch, sh, ff, or x*, an *e* is put before the *s* in the plural, thus, *church* makes *churches*; *blush*, *blushes*; *witness*, *witnesses*; *box*, *boxes*.

Words that end in *f* or *fe*, make the plural by changing *f* and *fe* into *ves*, thus, *calf* makes *calves*; *half*, *halves*; *knife*, *knives*; *leaf*, *leaves*; *loaf*, *loaves*; *sheaf*, *sheaves*; *shelf*, *shelves*; *self*, *selves*; *thief*, *thieves*; *wife*, *wives*; *wolf*, *wolves*.

But the following words, *hoof, roof, grief, dwarf, chief, handkerchief, relief, scarf, wharf, reproof, strife, scoff, stuff*, and, generally speaking, words ending in *ff*, make the plural according to the general rule, *i. e.* by the addition of *s*; thus *muff* makes *muffs*, and *hoof* makes *hoofs*; but *staff* makes *staves*.

Nouns ending in *y* make their plural in *ies*, because they were formerly written with *ie* in the singular, as appears from Chaucer's prologue of the Testament of Love, "The names of 'hem in the boke of perpetual *memorie* in virtue and pece are "writen." According to this rule, *glory* makes *glories*, and *frailty*, *frailties*, in the plural.

The following words form their plurals irregularly; *die* makes *dice*; *mouſe*, *mice*; *louse*, *lice*; *goose*, *geese*; *foot*, *feet*; *tooth*, *teeth*; *penny*, *pence*; *man*, *men*, and its compounds.

Child makes *children*, which is an imitation of the Dutch plural. *Brother* makes *brethren* and *brothers*, which is borrowed from *brother*, plural of *brother* in Saxon. At present *brethren* is seldom used but by divines.

Ox makes *oxen*, from the Saxon words in *a* making *an* in the plural; thus *oxa* Saxon makes *oxan* in the plural.

The following words are used in both numbers; *sheep, hose, fern, deer, swine*. *Deer* retains its form according to the Saxon *deor*, which being of the fourth declension, has the nominatives singular and plural the same. *Swine* is a contraction of *sowin*; yet it must be observed, that when *sow* is used of the female only, we use *sows*; but when it is a specific name we use only *swine*. *Chicken* is used likewise in both numbers, and formed after the Dutch manner, *chick*, plural *chicken*; though Greenwood is of opinion that *chicken* is singular, and *chickens* the plural; yet this seems a mistake founded on the errors of the vulgar. We likewise say *five year*, but then use it as a compound word borrowed from the Saxon *fil-gear*; and *ten pound*, from *tyn pund* Saxon, *pund* in Saxon being of the fourth declension, and the same in the nominative singular and plural: yet it should be observed, that *ten pounds* and *five years* is better English on the modern analogy.

The following words have no singular; as *ashes, bellows, bowels, breeches, entrails, lungs, scissors, shears, snuffers, tongs, thanks*, and *wages*.

These words have no plural number: 1st, The proper names of *cities, countries, rivers, mountains*; the names of *virtues* and *vices*; specific names merely such; those of gold, silver, or copper; the names of herbs, excepting *nettle, poppy, lily, colewort*,

colewort, cabbage, &c. 2dly, The names of several kinds of corn and pulse, as *wheat, rye, barley, darnel, &c.* except *bean*, which makes *beans*, and *pea, peas*. *Bread, wine, beer, ale, honey, oil, milk, butter*, want the plural; but when some of these stand for individuals, or several sorts, they then admit of a plural, as *wines, oils*.

A specific name is that which signifies a whole species or kind, and may be distinguished, in our language, both from its having no plural, and likewise from its never being used in the singular with *a* before it; for we never say *a flesh, a gold*, but *flesh, or gold*: and when a word is used both for an individual and a specific name, we leave out the article *a*, when we use it specifically; thus we say *a man was killed*, when we use the word *man* of an individual; but *man is mortal*, or *man fell*, when we use it specifically.

CHAP. IV. The English Nouns, with respect to Cases.

IN order to denote the different relations in which one word stands to another, the learned languages have made a change in their last syllables; but as we find no other change in English nouns excepting in the genitive, we may say we have no other case; for excepting in the genitive, the respect which things bear to one another, is in our language expressed by means of certain words called *prepositions*, such are *of, to, for, from, with, by*.

In English the genitive is expressed by adding an *'s* to the nominative, according as the pronunciation requires; as the *king's prerogative, Charles's wain*. This case is generally distinguished by prefixing an apostrophe before or over the *s*.

The ablative is expressed in English by the preposition *with, from, or by*; as, "He cut him *with* a knife." "Engraved *by* Strange." "He rose *from* the dead."

CHAP. V. OF GENDER.

THE want of that variety of cases to be found in other languages is an advantage, by which our language is freed from perplexity: but it boasts still of another, in which no other language but the Chinese can rival it; I mean, that the English nouns admit of no difference of gender.

Gender is the distinction of sex.

Sex is either male or female; inanimate things are neither, and therefore said to be of the neuter gender.

The English have four ways of distinguishing the sex.

I. By different words.

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Bachelor	Maid, or Virgin	King	Queen
Boar	Sow	Lad	Lass
Boy	Girl	Lord	Lady
Brother	Sister	Master	Mistress
Buck	Doe	Milter	Spawner
Bull	Cow	Nephew	Niece, &c.

II. When both sexes are comprehended under one word, we add an adjective to the word to distinguish the sex. Thus the word *child* being applied to both sexes, we add the words *male* or *female*; as a *male child*, a *female child*.

III. Sometimes we add another substantive to the word, as a *man-servant* for the male sex, a *maid-servant* for the female. These words being generally used to distinguish the sex of nouns, are applied only to rational creatures. To distinguish the sex of birds, we add the words *cock* or *hen*, as a *cock-sparrow*, a *hen-sparrow*.

But the common words we make use of to distinguish the sex are *he* and *she*; when

when we speak of the *male sex*, we use the word *he*, as a *he bear*; when we speak of the *female sex*, we use the word *she*, as a *she bear*; but when we speak of a thing that is neither male nor female, we use *it*; for example, speaking of *snow*, we do not say, *he*, or *she* melts, but *it* melts; and when we use a word which leaves the sex undetermined, we add *it* likewise: "Do not wake the *child*, *it* is asleep."

Some words which express inanimate things, and therefore should be followed by *it*, are used figuratively, and serving formerly for hieroglyphics to signify persons, are therefore spoken of as being of some sex: thus of the *sun*, we say, "*His* going forth is from the end of the heaven." Of the *moon*, "In borrowed majesty *she* walks abroad." And of the church, "*She* hath nourished *her* children."

IV. We likewise distinguish the female sex in some nouns by adding *ess* to the male, or changing the termination into *ess*; and this method of distinction we have borrowed from the Normans, as in *abbessess*; though we might trace it still higher, either to the Latin termination *issa*, or the Greek *is*, *is*, *ισσα*, *issa*, as *προφητις*, *prophetis*, Greek, *prophetessess*, French, *profetessess*, Old English, and at present *prophetessess*. Thus likewise *βασιλευς*, *basileus*, Greek, for king, forms *βασιλις*, *basilis*, or *βασιλισσα*, *basilissa*, for the female, which is a queen.

Male	Female	Male	Female
Abbot	Abbess	Jew	Jewess
Actor	Actress	Lion	Lioness
Adulterer	Adulteress	Prince	Princess, &c.

CHAP. VI. Of the ADJECTIVE.

THE English adjective is entirely undeclined, having neither case, gender, or number, but being added to the substantives in all relations, without any change: thus we say, *a good father*, *a good mother*, *good silver*, *good men*.

The Comparison of Adjectives.

Comparison is the act of setting two or more things together in the mind, in order to find out their agreement or disagreement; but by grammatical comparison, we mean comparing two or more qualities, whereby we are able to affirm, that the one is *more* or *less*, or possessed of any quality in the highest degree: so of three soft things, we, by comparing them together, find three degrees of softness, the one being *softer* than the first, and the third the *softest* of the three. Hence we have three degrees of comparison, *viz.* the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*.

The *positive* expresses the quality of a thing simply, without any comparison included, as *soft*.

The *comparative* heightens or lessens the sense of the positive, and denotes, that the thing compared enjoys any quality in a greater or less degree than the thing it is compared with; as, *This wool is softer*, or, *She is a fairer woman*.

The *superlative* heightens the sense of the positive in the highest, or diminishes it to the lowest degree; or else shews that a person or thing possesses any quality to such a degree, as nothing can go beyond or equal them; as, the *wisest* man, *i. e.* one who has not his equal, or cannot be surpassed in wisdom.

The *comparative* degree is formed or made by adding *er* to the positive; thus to form the comparative of *fair* we add *er*, which makes *fairer*. But if the positive ends with an *e* final, we add only *r*; thus, to form the comparative of *wise*, we add only an *r*, which makes *wiser*. This method of forming the comparative we borrowed from the Saxons.

The *superlative* is formed by adding *est* to the positive; thus, to form the superlative of *fair* we add *est*, which makes *fairest*; but in case the positive ends with *e* mute, we then only add *st*, as we observed in the comparative; for if the positive be *wise*, we only add *st*, which forms the superlative *wisest*.

But such adjectives as are borrowed from the Latin, and such as end in *ain, ive, ly, ry, able, cal, en, less, al, ing, ous, ent, id, ish, ant, ible, some, ed*, providing they be words of more than one syllable, form their comparative by putting *more* before the positive, and their superlative by prefixing *most*; thus the comparative of *certain* is *more certain*, and the superlative *most certain*. *Able* and *handsome* are exceptions to this rule, making *abler, handsomer*, in the comparative, and *ablest, handsomest*, in the superlative.

Some adjectives likewise are compared by using *better* to express the comparative, and *best*, to denote the superlative; thus *learned*, in the comparative, makes *better learned*, and in the superlative *best learned*.

Big, hot, and fit, double the last consonant in their comparative and superlative degrees, in order to retain the short sound of the positive; thus *big* makes *bigger, biggest*; *hot, hotter, hottest*; and *fit* makes *fitter and fittest*.

The comparison of the following adjectives is irregular.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
Good	Better	Best
Bad	Worse	Worst
Evil		
Ill		
Little	Less	Least

This irregularity Greenwood supposes owing to borrowing words from other languages; but surely that learned man could not be ignorant that this irregularity is to be found even in the languages from whence they are borrowed. Thus *good, god, or bet*, in Saxon, makes *bettera* in the comparative, and *best* in the superlative. *Good*, Islandic, makes *betre* in the comparative, and *beste* in the superlative. *Ill*, the feminine of *illur*, Islandic, makes *verre* in the comparative, and *vest* in the superlative. *Little* is likewise irregular in the Saxon, as *lytel* makes *les* in the comparative, and *lest* in the superlative.

The following words have not the comparative degree; *middle, middlemost; very, veriest*.

Some adjectives make their superlative by adding *most*; thus *fore* from the Saxon, *for* or *forma*, makes *former* and *foremost*. From *neath*, obsolete, comes *neather*, and *neathermost*; but *hind* has two superlatives, as *hind, hinder, hindermost, and hindmost*; yet it must be remembered, that *hindmost* is not so proper as *hindermost*. *Late* has two comparatives as well as two superlatives, for from *late* comes *later* and *latter*; *latest* or *last*.

Most is sometimes added to a substantive when it implies comparison, as *topmost, southmost*.

C H A P. VII. Of the PRONOUNS.

AS too frequent repetition of the same words is both disagreeable and inconvenient, we make use of several words to supply the place of such words, which are therefore called *pronouns*.

A pronoun is a word that may be used instead of a noun substantive; thus, instead of my own name, I say, *I*; instead of your name, I say, *you*; and instead of another man or woman's name, I say, *he* or *she*.

As all discourse may be confined to these three heads; 1st, in speaking of ourselves; 2dly, in speaking to another; and, 3dly, in speaking of another; these three heads are therefore called by the name of *persons*. For,

1. When I speak of myself, I use the word *I*; and when several speak of themselves, they use the word *we*; which words *I* and *we* are of the first person.

2. When we speak to another, we use the word *thou* or *you*; but when we speak to more than one, we use the word *ye* or *you*; and the words *thou* or *ye* are of the second person.

3. In speaking of another of the male sex, we say *he*; but if of the female sex, we say *she*; and should we speak of any thing that is neither *male* nor *female*, we say *it*; and if we speak of more things than one, let them be of the male or female sex, or even of no sex, we always use *they*. The words *he*, *she*, *it*, and *they*, are of the third person. Hence the

Singular	Plural
1. Person, I	We
2. Person, Thou, or you	You, or ye
3. Person, He, she, it	They.

All other nouns when spoken of, are of the third person; singular when one only is meant, and plural when we speak of more than one.

Indeed, though we speak only of a single person, we use *you*, which is plural, but never *ye*. So likewise, out of complaisance, we frequently use *your* for *thy*, and *yours* for *thine*. We likewise use *you* instead of *ye*, seldom placing *ye* before the verb, though it be the nominative or foregoing state, unless by way of distinction, familiarity, or contempt; as, "*Ye* are the men." Again, which is likewise against the rules of grammar, we commonly use *ye* after the verb or a preposition; as, "I will give *ye* a specimen;" or, "I will take it away from *ye*."

When pronouns are declined, they are said to have a foregoing state and a following state.

The *foregoing state* is that in which a word is used before a verb; and the *following state* that in which it is used after the verb.

From these pronouns are derived others, called *pronouns possessive*, so called because they denote possession; from *me* comes *my* and *mine*; from *thee*, *thy* and *thine*; from *us*, *our* and *ours*; and from *you*, *your* and *yours*. These pronouns are sometimes used to express the cause or author of a thing; as, "This is *your* doing;" *i. e.* you are the cause of this. Again, "This is *my* book;" *i. e.* I am the owner of this book. These possessive pronouns have no cases.

In order to render the declension of pronouns, and the proper use of them more plain, we have subjoined, from Dr Wallis,

A TABLE of all the PRONOUNS in the several states.

			The fore- going state.	The fol- lowing state.	Their possessive: to be used.		
					With a substantive.	Without a substantive.	
1 Person	{	Sing.	I	Me	My	Mine	
		Plural	We	Us	Our	Ours	
2 Person	{	Sing.	Thou or you	Thee	Thy	Thine.	
		Plural	Ye or you	You	Your	Yours	
3 Persons	{	Sing.	Male	He	Him	His ^a	His
			Fem.	She	Her	Her	Hers
			Neut.	It	It	Its	Is
	{	Plur.		They	Them	Their	Theirs
				Who	Whom	Whose	Whose
The Inter- rogative	{	Of Persons	What		Whereof		
		Of Things					

Pronouns are likewise divided into substantives and adjectives. The pronouns substantive are, *I, thou, he* or *she* in both numbers, together with *himself*. The adjectives are, *he, she, it, mine, thy, thine, her*.

Who is an interrogative, so called from its being used in asking a question; and is used only when we speak of persons.

This, that, and which are adjectives, though commonly reckoned to be pronouns, for they are not put to supply the place of substantives, but are joined with them, as, "*this man*;" "*that book*." And if they occur at any time without substantives, their substantives are then understood. *This* and *that* are called *demonstratives*, because they shew what particular person or thing you mean. *This* makes *these* in the plural, and *that* makes *those*. *Which* is called an *interrogative*, when used in asking a question, and a *relative*, when it has relation to some substantive expressed or understood; as, "Here is the book, *which* (book) you lost." It is the same in both numbers, and is used only when we speak of things.

C H A P. VIII. Of VERBS.

A Verb is a word that signifies being, action, or suffering; thus, *to lie*, signifies being in some posture; *to fight*, signifies action; and *to be beloved*, signifies the passion of a person. Such verbs as signify merely being, are *essential* verbs; those that signify doing or action, are *active* verbs; and those that signify suffering, are called *verbs passive*. Verbs that signify condition or habit, are called *neuter*. In English we have, strictly speaking, no passive verbs, but express such verbs by means of auxiliary words.

As actions may be considered as being past or present, verbs have tenses, by which these senses are expressed. The English indeed have but two tenses or times, *viz.* the present, and the preter time; the verb having different endings only to express them.

The *present tense*, or time which now is, is expressed by the verb itself, as, *I burn*.

The *preter-tense*, or time, called the *preterite*, is commonly made by adding *ed* to the present tense, as *burn-ed*; but if the present tense ends in *e*, it is made by adding *d* only, as *love, loved*.

Some verbs whose present tense ends in *d* or *t*, have their preter and present the same, as *read, spread*; but it is to be observed, that in pronunciation we make a distinction, the present being pronounced long, and the preter short; on which account several authors of note have chosen, for distinction's sake, to write the preter as pronounced, amongst which is Bolingbroke, who writes the preters of *lead* and *spread*, *led* and *spred*.

As actions are to be affirmed of ourselves, *to* others, or *of* others, verbs are said to have persons, which are distinguished by prefixing the pronouns personal to them in English; as

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. I burn	We burn
2. Thou burnest	Ye burn
3. He or she burns	They burn

In other languages either of the persons are expressed by an alteration made in the end of the verb; but in English this takes place only in the singular number of the present and preter tenses, according to the subsequent scheme, wherein the endings of each person are expressed.

Present tense singular.

- Persons
1. The verb
 2. *est*
 3. *eth* or *s*

Preter tense singular.

ed { *d* }
edst or { *dst* } after *e* final.
ed { *d* }

As the English differs from other languages with respect to its tenses, so it does likewise with respect to the *moods*.

C H A P. IX. Of MOODS.

A *Mood* is a method made use of to express the manner, possibility, or necessity of an action, together with the inclination of the agent. In the learned languages, these different circumstances are expressed by the alterations made in the endings of their verbs; but as the English does not admit of such a change, it is evident that it has no moods. The manner in which we express these circumstances of action, is by means of auxiliary words, and by the place of the nominative. To express the *possibility* of a thing, we use *can*; to convey the idea of *necessity*, we use *must*, or *ought*; to express the *liberty* of the speaker, we use *may*; to denote the *inclination*, we use *will*, or *would*; and to signify *command*, *permission*, *entreaty*, or *exhortation*, or *doubt*, we place the substantive after the verb; as, "Fight the French;" "Do I understand."

C H A P. X. Of PARTICIPLES.

A S participles are joined to auxiliary or helping verbs, it will be proper to premise something concerning them, that the auxiliary verbs themselves may be better understood.

A participle is derived from a verb, and receives its name from *partaking* both of the nature of a verb and of an adjective: it partakes of the nature of a verb, because it signifies being, doing, and suffering, as a verb does; and partakes of the nature of an adjective, because it will not make sense of itself: it signifies barely a quality, and is joined to a substantive as an adjective is: thus, in the sentence, "a *loving* child," the word *loving* is a participle, and signifies action, as the verb *love* itself does: it partakes likewise of the nature of an adjective, because when the word *loving* stands by itself, it requires some other word to determine its sense, and when joined to the substantive *child*, makes a complete sentence.

There are two participles, one of which is *active*, and the other *passive*.

The active participle is made by adding *ing* to the verb, as *burn*, *burn-ing*; but if the verb ends in *e* mute, the *e* is omitted, as in *write*, *writing*; this is called the *active participle*, because it signifies action.

The passive participle is made by adding *ed*, *t*, or *en* to the verb; as *burn*, *burned*; *lend*, *lent*; *beat*, *beaten*. This is called the *passive participle*, because when joined with the verb *to be*, it makes up the whole passive voice.

The auxiliary verbs are either perfect or defective,

C H A P. XI. Of the defective auxiliary VERBS.

A Defective auxiliary verb is that which is not used but in its own or the preter tense, has no participles, and admits of no helping verbs to be put before it: of this kind are *do*, *will*, *shall*, *may*, *can*, with their preter tenses *did*, *would*, *should*, *might*, *could*, or *must*.

When *do* is used as an auxiliary verb, it emphatically denotes the *present* time; and *did* the *preter*. Thus, *I burn*, or *I burned*, is more emphatical or strong than when we say *I do burn*, or *I did burn*. *Do* and *did* are formed thus:

	Singular	Plural
Persons	1. I do	We do
	2. Thou dost, or you do	Ye do, or you do
	3. He doth, or does	They do
Persons	1. I did	We did
	2. Thou didst, or you did	Ye did, or you did
	3. He did	They did

Spall

Shall or Will.

I shall, thou shalt, or you shall, he shall. Plural, *We shall, ye shall, or you shall, they shall.*

I will, thou wilt, or you will, he will. Plural, *We will, ye or you will, they will.*

To distinguish *shall* from *will*, though they are both used to express something future, it will be necessary to observe, that in the first person *shall* expresses a future action, but *will* promises or threatens; thus, *I shall proceed*, or *we shall proceed*, implies, that our proceeding is something future; but when we say, *I will beat you*, or, *I will pay you*, I promise or threaten beating or payment. Again, in the second or third persons, *shall* commands, promises, and threatens, but *will* barely foretells: thus, when we say, *You shall go*, we command a person to go; when we say, *You shall have your money*, we promise to pay a person; and when we say, *He shall be hanged*, we threaten: but when we say, *He will be beaten*, *They will run away*, we only foretell something that may happen.

Shall, from the old verb *shalle*, or *ſealdan*, Saxon, makes *should*, which is thus formed, *I should, thou shouldst, or you should, he should.* Plural, *We should, ye or you should, they should.*

Will, in the preter tense, makes *would*, from the old Saxon verb *wolle* or *wold*, and is declined thus, *I would, thou wouldst, or you would, he would.* Plural, *We would, ye or you would, they would.*

In order to prevent impropriety, it should be observed, that though both *would* and *should* are used to denote what was, or had been to come, yet *would* is only used to intimate the will or intention of the doer; as, *I would write*, *i. e.* I am willing to write; but *I should*, denotes the bare futurity, or that the thing will be, and the propriety of doing it; as, *I should write*, *i. e.* it is proper for me to write.

May is declined thus, *I might, thou mightst or you might, he might.* Plural, *we might, ye or you might, they might.*

May comes from the Saxon *magan*, to be able, and *might*, its preter, from *miht*, the preter in the Saxon.

I may, thou mayst or you may, he may, we may, ye or you may, they may.

Can forms *could*, in the preter, and is thus declined; *I can, thou canst or you can, he can.* Plural, *We can, ye or you can, they can.*

I could, thou couldst, &c. like *should*.

Though both *can* and *could* intimate the power of doing a thing, yet they differ in this, that *may* and *might* implies the right, lawfulness, or possibility of a thing; as *I might write*, implies it right, lawful, or possible for me to write. But *can* or *could* are used only to imply sufficiency of power or strength for doing a thing; as, *I can write*, or *I could write*; *i. e.* I had power sufficient, or was able to write.

Must, which comes from the Saxon *moſt*, and *ought*, are thus declined. *I must, thou must, &c.* without any variation in the persons. *I ought, thou oughtst, or you ought, he ought, &c.* both these words imply necessity or duty. *Must* is used with relation both to the future and present time, but *ought* to the present time only; but if *have* follows either *must* or *ought*, they then relate to the time past; as *I ought to have done it*, *i. e.* it is fit I should have done it at some time past.

Of the perfect helping or auxiliary VERBS.

THE perfect helping verbs are *have*, *am*, or *be*: they are called *perfect verbs*, because they may be joined with other auxiliary verbs, and are used in most of the tenses. These verbs we have borrowed from the Saxon and Gothic languages. When *have* is used as an auxiliary, it denotes the time in which any past action was done, and is thus declined, *I have, thou hast, he hath.* Plural, *We have, ye have, they have.* Its perfect is *had*, and is declined after the following manner; *I had, thou*

thou *hadst*, or you *had*, he *had*. Plural, *We had*, &c. When *have* is prefixed to another verb, it denotes that the action is just past; as, *I have dined*, *i. e.* the action of dining is just past. *Had* denotes, that an action was past before another which was past likewise; as, When Peter came to my house, *I had dined*; *i. e.* the action of dining was past before that of Peter's arrival, though past likewise. *Had* is likewise used to signify the time past of an action not done, but intended to be done; as, *I had gone thither*, but Peter prevented me; *i. e.* the action of going thither was intended, and would have been past, had it not been for Peter's prevention. In this sense the second branch of the sentence begins with *but*, as in the example produced. When *shall* or *will* is added to *have*, it denotes the time that is not, but will be past; as, *I shall have burned it*, *I will have transcribed it an hour hence*.

As the English, properly speaking, have no verbs passive, this defect is supplied by adding *am* or *be*, to the participle passive: thus *love*, the participle passive, becomes a kind of verb passive when joined with *am*, as *I am loved*. But as *am* is a very irregular verb, it will not be unnecessary to add the manner in which it is declined in the present and preter tenses. In the present tense it is declined thus: singular, *I am*, thou *art*, or you *are*, he *is*; plural, *We are*, &c.; or *I be*, thou *be'st*, he *be*; plural, *We be*, ye *be*, &c. In the preter we decline thus, *I was*, thou *wast*, or you *were*, he *was*; plural, *We were*, ye *were*, or you *were*, &c.; or, *I were*, thou *wert*, he *were*; plural, *We were*, ye *were*, they *were*.

This verb makes *to be* in the infinitive, the active participle is *being*; and the passive participle, *been*; *be*, *be'st*, and *were*, *wert*, are generally used after the conjunctions *if*, *that*, *although*, &c. as, *If I be then at home*; *Although I should be at home*; *Admitting that I were your brother*. *Be* is used after *let*; as, *Let him be quiet*. The irregular verbs are so numerous, that a particular detail of them would take up too much room.

To the foregoing grammar, we think it not improper to add an explanation of some words, and a list of Scotticisms, contrasted with the proper English terms and phrases, which may be useful to such of our countrymen as would avoid Scotticisms in speaking or writing. This we have copied from the edition of Mr David Hume's Political Discourses, 1752.

Will, in the first person, as, *I will walk*, *we will walk*, expresses the intention or resolution of the person, along with the future event: in the second and third person, as, *You will*, *he will*, *they will*, it expresses the future action or event, without comprehending or excluding the volition.

Shall, in the first person, whether singular or plural, expresses the future action or event, without excluding or comprehending the intention or resolution: but in the second or third person, it marks a necessity, and commonly a necessity proceeding from the person who speaks; as, *He shall walk*, *You shall repent*.

These variations seem to have proceeded from a politeness in the English; who, in speaking to others, or of others, made use of the term *will*, which implies volition, even where the event may be the subject of necessity and constraint; and in speaking of themselves, made use of the term *shall*, which implies constraint, even though the event may be the object of choice.

Would and *should* are conjunctive moods, subject to the same rule: only we may observe, that

in a sentence where there is a condition expressed, and a consequence of that condition, the former always requires *should*, and the latter *would*, in the second and third persons; as, *If he should fall*, *he would break his leg*, &c.

These is the plural of *this*, *those* of *that*: the former therefore expresses what is near, the latter what is more remote; as in these lines of the Duke of Buckingham:

*Philosophers and poets vainly strove,
In ev'ry age, the lumpish mass to move:
But THOSE were pedants if compar'd with THESE,
Who knew not only to instruct but please.*

Where a relative is to follow, and the subject has not been mentioned immediately before, *those* is always required: *Those observations which he made*; *Those kingdoms which Alexander conquered*.

In the verbs which end in *t*, or *te*, we frequently omit *ed* in the preter-perfect, and in the participle; as, *He operate*, *it was cultivate*. Milton says, *In thought more elevate*; but he is the only author who uses that expression.

Notice should not be used as a verb. The proper

per phrase is *take notice*. Yet I find Lord Shaftesbury uses *noticed*, the participle; and *unnoticed* is very common.

Hinder to do, is Scotch. The English phrase is, *hinder from doing*. Yet Milton says, *Hinder'd not Satan to pervert the mind*. Book 9.

SCOTCH.	ENGLISH.
conform to	conformable to
friends and acquaintances	friends and acquaintance
maltreat	abuse
advert to	attend to
proven, improven, ap-proven	proved, improved, ap-proved
pled	pleaded
incarcerate	imprison
tear to pieces	tear in pieces
drunk, run	drank, ran
fresh weather	open weather
tender	sickly
in the long run	at long run
notwithstanding of that	notwithstanding that
contented himself to do	contented himself with doing
'tis a question if discretion	'tis a question whether civility
with child to a man	with child by a man
out of hand	presently
simply impossible	absolutely impossible
a park	an inclosure
in time coming	in time to come
nothing else	no other thing
mind it	remember it
denuded	divested
severals	several
some better	something better
anent	with regard to
allenarly	solely
alongst	along

Yet the English say both amid and amidst, among and amongst.

evenly	even
as I shall answer	I protest or declare
cause him do it	cause him to do it

Yet it is good English to say, make him do it.

marry upon	marry to
learn	teach
there, where	thither, whither
effectuate	effect

This word in English means to effect with pains and difficulty.

a wright	a carpenter
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Yet it is good English to say, a wheelwright, &c.

defunct	deceased
evite	avoid
part with child	miscarry
notour	notorious
to want it	{ to be without a thing, even though it be not desirable

SCOTCH.	ENGLISH.
to be diffculted	to be puzzled
rebutted	discouraged by repulses
for ordinary	usually
think shame	ashamed
in favours of	in favour of
dubiety	doubtfulness
prejudge	hurt
compete	enter into competition
heritable	hereditary
to remeed	to remedy
bankier	banker
adduce a proof	produce a proof
superplus	surplus
forfaulture	forfeiture
in no event	in no case
common soldiers	private men
big with a man	great with a man
bygone	past
debitor	debtor
exceedd	exempted
yesternight	last night
big coat	great coat
a chimney	a grate
annualrent	interest
tenible argument	good argument
amissing	missing
to condescend upon	to specify
to discharge	to forbid
to extinguish an obligation	to cancel an obligation
to depone	to depose
a compliment	a present
to inquire at a man	to inquire of a man
to be angry at a man	to be angry with a man
to send an errand	to send off an errand
to furnish goods to him	to furnish him with goods
to open up	to open, or lay open
Thucydide, Herodote, Sueton	Thucydides, Herodotus, Suetonius
butter and bread	bread and butter
pepper and vinegar	vinegar and pepper
paper, pen, and ink	pen, ink, and paper
readily	probably
on a sudden	of a sudden
as ever I saw	as I ever saw
for my share	for my part
misgive	fail
rather chuse to buy as	rather chuse to buy
sell	than sell
deduce	deduct
lookt over the window	lookt out at the window
a pretty enough girl	a pretty girl enough
'tis a week since he left this	'tis a week since he left this place
come in to the fire	come near the fire
to take off a new coat	to make up a new suit
alwise	always
cut out his hair	cut off his hair
cry him	call him
to crave	to dun, to ask payment
to get a stomach	to get an appetite
vacance	vacation

THE UNIVERSAL ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

A Is the first letter of the European alphabets, and one of the five vowels in the English language. The reasons assigned for its priority are, that it is the first and easiest pronounced by children in their infancy. When set before nouns of the singular number, it denotes one, as *a* man, *i. e.* one man; or signifies something indefinite, as, *a* man may pass this way, that is, *any* man. Before a word beginning with a vowel, we write *an*, as *an* ox, and likewise before an *h* silent, as *an* herb; but when the *h* is sounded, we then write *a*, as *a* horse. It is sometimes a noun; as a great *A*, a little *a*. Before a participle it denotes some action not yet finished; as, I am *a* walking. Formerly it was a contraction of *at*; as Thomas, *a* Becket, for *at* Becket. Sometimes it signifies to; as, "*a* hunting Chloe went." It has likewise a peculiar signification, implying each; as, he gains a hundred pounds *a* year. In abbreviations, with a stroke over it thus, [*Ā*] it stood for 5000 among the Romans. With logicians, it denotes an universal affirmative proposition. On the inscriptions of marbles it stands for *Augustus*, *ager*, *aiunt*; when double, *Augusti*; and when triple, *auto*, *argento*, *are*, *i. e.* gold, silver, brass. On the reverse of ancient medals, it signifies that they were struck at Argos, or Athens; on moderns, at Paris. Among merchants, if set alone after a bill of exchange, it signifies *accepted*, and is used by them to distinguish their sets of accounts instead of a figure, thus, A, B, C, are instead of 1, 2, 3. *a*, or *ad*, is used by physicians instead of *ana*, and signifies that the proportions of the ingredients, to which it refers, are to be equal. In abbrevia-

A B A

tions it stands likewise for *Artium*, or *Arts*, as A. B. *artium baccalaureus*, or bachelor of arts; when applied to time, for *Anno*, as A. M. *anno mundi*, or, the year of the world.

A'AM, *n. f.* a measure made use of in the Low Countries; which, when filled with common water, weighs 288 pounds, and makes $148\frac{2}{3}$ Paris pints; in English it makes the same number of pints as it weighs pounds.

AB, at the beginning of English Saxon names, is generally a contraction of *abbot*, or *abban*, and shews that they either had an abbey, or belonged to one, as Abingdon.

ABA'CA, *n. f.* an Indian plant in the Philippines, which is sown every year, and when gathered is steeped in water, and beaten like hemp. The white makes very fine linen, but the grey is used only in cordage.

ABACISTA, *n. f.* an arithmetician. A word now out of use.

ABA'CK, } *adv.* backwards. Obsolete.
ABA'KE, }

A'BACOT, *n. f.* a cap of state, in the form of a double crown, worn by ancient English kings.

ABA'CTED, *part.* a law-term, driven away by stealth, or violence.

ABA'CTOR, *n. f.* in law, one who drives away cattle in *herds*, either by stealth or violence, in opposition to those who steal only a sheep or two.

ABA'CTUS, *n. f.* among the ancient physicians, a miscarriage caused by art, in contradistinction to *abortus*, which is natural. This word is now obsolete.

A'BACUS, *n. f.* a kind of cupboard, or buffet, now out of use.

A'BACUS, among mathematicians, a

A B A

table covered with dust, on which the ancients used to draw their schemes, or write their figures. In architecture, the uppermost member of the capital of a pillar, originally intended to represent a square tile laid over a basket.

ABAF'T, *adv.* From the forepart of the ship, towards the stern.

ABAI'SANCE, *n. f.* an act of respect paid to a person by a bow, &c. Now wrote *obeisance*, though corruptly, according to Skinner.

To ABA'LIENATE, *v. a.* in civil law, to make that another's, which was our own before; to transfer property from one person to another.

ABALIENA'TION, *n. f.* the act of transferring one's right to another.

To ABA'NDON, *v. a.* to give up, resign, or quit, followed by the particle *to* or *over*, before a substantive; to desert, forsake, or cast off.

ABA'NDONED, *part. adj.* given up, forsaken, deserted, corrupted in the highest degree.

ABA'NDONER, *n. f.* the person guilty of forsaking or deserting.

ABA'NDONING, *n. f.* the act of deserting or forsaking.

ABA'NDONMENT, *n. f.* the act of forsaking, or the state of a person forsaken.

ABA'NDUM, *n. f.* in law, any thing sequestered, confiscated, or denounced to be forfeited.

A'BANET, *n. f.* a kind of girdle worn by the Jewish priests.

ABANNI'TION, *n. f.* a banishment for one or two years, on account of manslaughter.

ABAPTI'STON, *n. f.* in surgery, the perforating part of an instrument called the trepan, which derives its name from its being contrived so as to be kept from sinking into the brain, when the scull is cut through.

A'BARCY, *n. f.* insatiableness.

To ABA'RE, *v. a.* to make bare, discover, or disclose.

ABA'RNARE, *v. a.* in law, to inform; to discover a secret crime to a magistrate.

ABARTICULA'TION, an apt construction of the bones, by which they can

A B A

readily perform their functions, and move strongly and easily.

A'BAS, *n. f.* a weight used in Persia for weighing pearls, being an eighth part lighter than the European carrat.

To ABA'SE, *v. a.* to humble; to cringe; to bring down; to depress; to lower. At sea, it denotes to strike, take in, or lower a flag, in token of submission.

ABA'SED, *adj.* brought down; humbled. In heraldry, it denotes the top of the wings of any bird to look downwards towards the point of the shield, or else to be shut.

ABA'SEMENT, *n. f.* the act of bringing, or state of being brought low; depression.

ABA'SSI, *n. f.* a silver coin in Persia.

To ABA'SH, *v. a.* to affect with sudden shame, or confusion; to dash. The passive is followed by the particles *at*, or *of*.

To ABA'TE, *v. a.* to lessen or diminish; to deject, or depress the mind. In commerce, to lower or lessen the price of goods either in buying or selling.

To ABA'TE, *v. n.* to grow less. It is sometimes used with the particular *of* before the thing lessened.

To ABA'TE, *v.* in common law, used both actively and neuterly. Actively, it implies to beat, or pull down; to destroy; to defeat, or overthrow a writ on account of some errors, or to step into the possession of land between the former possessor and his next surviving heir. In the neuter signification, it denotes, to be frustrated, overthrown, or disabled.

To ABA'TE, *v. a.* in horsemanship, is applied to the curvets of a horse, which is said to *abate* his curvets, when he puts his two hind legs upon the ground both at once, observing the same exactness always.

ABA'TEMENT, *n. f.* the act of remitting, abating, or lessening; the state of a person who is deprived of a post; the cause of abating; the sum or quantity taken away by the act of abating; extenuation. In law, the act of the abator. In heraldry, something added to a coat of arms, to diminish its dignity, and

A B B

is either by diminution, or reversion. In commerce, *abatement* denotes the allowance given any trader in the price of goods, for prompt payment, when he might have insisted on credit. At the customhouse, the word is used for an allowance made for the damage received by the goods delivered in.

ABA'TER, *n. f.* one who abates, or allows of an abatement.

ABA'TOR, *n. f.* in law, one who enters on a house or land void by the death of the last possessor, before the heir takes possession.

A'BATUDE, *n. f.* any thing diminished.

A'BATURES, *n. f.* in hunting, the sprigs of grafs beat down by a stag in his passage.

ABB, *n. f.* the yarn of a weaver's warp.

ABB-WOOL, *n. f.* a compound word used in the same sense as the former.

A'BBA, *n. f.* a scripture-word, signifying father.

A'BBACY, or A'BBATHY, *n. f.* the rights, privileges, or jurisdiction of an abbot.

A'BBATIS, *n. f.* in old records, the steward of the stables, or groom.

A'BBESS, *n. f.* the superior or governess of a nunnery of women.

A'BBEY, *n. f.* a religious house governed by an abbess, when appropriated to the fair sex, and by an abbot when inhabited by men.

A'BBEY-LUBBER, *n. f.* a slothful loiterer in a religious house, under pretence of sanctity and austerity.

A'BBOT, *n. f.* the chief or superior of an abbey inhabited by the male sex. It is likewise an honorary title borne by magistrates, which was anciently assumed by persons who had not the least concern with a monastic life. Thus Philip I. Louis VI. and the dukes of Orleans, were called abbots of St Agnan.

To ABBRE'VIATE, *v. a.* to shorten, by omission of the less important parts; to abridge; to shorten by contraction. Figuratively, to cut short.

ABBREVIATION, *n. f.* the act of shortening, by dropping some letters of a

A B D

word, or substituting marks in their stead. Physicians make use of them both for speed and mystery.

ABBREVIATOR, *n. f.* one who shortens, or abridges.

ABBREVIATURE, *n. f.* a mark used for the sake of shortening, as D for five hundred. Figuratively, a compendium, or abridgment; a sense in which it is seldom used at present.

ABBREUVOIR, *n. f.* a watering place: now obsolete; but, in masonry, still used for the place where two stones join, which is filled up with mortar or cement.

To ABBRO'CH, *v. a.* in law, to buy up, or ingross any commodities, in order to sell them again, before they have been brought to, or exposed in a market.

ABBRO'CHMENT, *n. f.* the act of forestalling.

To A'BDICATE, *v. a.* to renounce, resign, withdraw from, or voluntarily to forsake an office, either by express words, or by such acts as are incompatible with the nature of it.

ABDICATION, *n. f.* the act whereby a person in office renounces the same, before the legal time of service is expired. It differs from *resignation*, because that implies the quitting the office in favour of another, but this does not.

ABDITORIUM, *n. f.* in old records, a place in which goods or money were preserved in churches, or a chest wherein relics were deposited.

ABDO'MEN, *n. f.* the cavity called the lower belly, which contains the stomach, guts, spleen, bladder, and intestines.

ABDO'MINAL, } *adj.* seated in or
ABDO'MINOUS, } belonging to the abdomen. Paunch-bellied, unwieldy; but now seldom used by any but medical authors.

To ABDU'CE, *v. a.* to draw away, or move from one place or position to another. This word scarcely ever occurs, unless in medical or scientific authors.

ABDU'CENT, *part.* endued with a power of drawing, or pulling back. The *abducent* muscles are those which pull back the parts to which they are joined; when applied to the hand, they are those

A B E

muscles which are made use of to open it, when shut.

ABDU'CTION, *n. f.* in logic, is an argument, wherein the major is evident, but the minor stands in need of further proof. In surgery, it signifies a fracture, wherein the ends of the bones recede from each other.

ABDU'CTOR, *n. f.* in anatomy, applied to those muscles which draw back the parts to which they are joined.

A-BEA'RING, *part. noun.* in law, behaviour, as, "to be bound to a good *"a-bearing."*

ABECEDA'RIAN, *n. f.* one who teaches the alphabet, or first rudiments of learning. Out of use.

A'BECEDARY, *adj.* belonging to, or inscribed with, the letters of the alphabet. Scarce ever used by any authors at present.

ABE'CHED, *part.* fed, satisfied, refreshed.

ABE'D, *adv.* in bed.

ABELI'TION, *n. f.* the licence given to a criminal to desist from prosecution.

A'BER, or A'BBER, *n. f.* the fall, or emptying a lesser water into a greater; as of a brook into a river, the mouth of a river.

ABE'RRANCE, or ABE'RRANCY, *n. f.* a deviation from the truth, an error, mistake, or false opinion. This term is not used at present.

ABE'RRANT, *part.* deviating from the right, or common way.

ABERRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of departing from the common track.

ABERU'NCATE, *v. a.* to pull up by the roots.

To ABE'T, *v. a.* in law, to aid, incite, advise, encourage, or set another on.

ABE'TMENT, *n. f.* the act of setting another on, or encouraging him to the commission of a crime, either by command, advice, or assistance.

ABE'TTER, or ABE'TTOR, *n. f.* the person who encourages, supports, or stirs up. In law, one who instigates, encourages, or sets another on to the commission of something criminal, or assists in the performance of it.

ABEVACUA'TION, *n. f.* a partial

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evacuation. A word very seldom used.

ABEY'ANCE, *n. f.* in law, a thing not in possession, but in reversion, or expectation.

To A'BGREGATE, *v. a.* to separate or send out from a flock. A word now seldom used.

ABGREGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of separating, or parting of one portion of a flock or company from another.

To ABHO'R, *v. a.* to reject with a strong and violent aversion; to detest with great loathing.

ABHO'RRENCE, ABHO'RRENCY, *n. f.* a passion of the mind, arising on the contemplation of any thing entirely disagreeable, vitious, and worthy of its hatred; the act of abhorring, detestation.

ABHO'RRENT, *part.* exerting the passion of a strong aversion, or abhorrence; used with the particles *to* and *with*; and when joined with the former, implies something contrary to, foreign to, incompatible, or inconsistent with.

ABHO'RRER, *f. n.* one who has a very great aversion to a thing; a hater, detestor.

To ABI'DE, *v. n.* to stay or remain in a place; to continue in the same state without alteration; to dislike being with, or to have an aversion to. Figuratively, to endure, or support, used with the particle *with*, before a person, and *at* or *in*, before the name of a place. When followed with *by*, it signifies to support, stand by, confide in, or rely upon: and in common conversation, to second or support a person. Used also for refrain; or suffer. Actively it denotes to wait for, to expect, or await.

ABI'DER, *n. f.* a person who lives or dwells in any place for a time. A word of no authority.

ABI'DING, *n. f.* a permanent state, or continuance.

ABI'DING, *part. pres.* fixed, settled, permanent. Applied to doctrine, it denotes its leaving strong and lasting impressions on the understanding.

A'BJECT, *part.* when applied to persons, mean, low, or base; when spoken of things and actions, contemptible, worthless, and despicable; when used of con-

A B I

dition, miserable, forlorn, wretched, void of hope, deprived of comfort, and abandoned to wo.

AB'JECT, *n. f.* a person in the extremities of poverty; in the greatest infamy; in the lowest abyss of baseness; and void both of conscious integrity, or reputed honesty.

To ABJE'CT, *v. a.* to reject with disdain, scorn, or contempt; to throw away as of no worth. A word seldom used, and void of any good authority among modern writers.

ABJE'CTEDNESS, *n. f.* the state or condition of an abject person.

ABJEC'TION, AB'JECTNESS, *n. f.* a base, servile, mean disposition of mind.

AB'JECTLY, *adv.* in a mean, base, servile, contemptible, or despicable manner.

ABI'LITY, *n. f.* in the singular, power sufficient for the performance of any thing, whether it require wealth, understanding, or strength; capacity, qualification, power. In the plural, *abilities*, peculiarly the powers or faculties of the mind.

ABINTE'STATE, *adj.* in civil law, one who inherits the estate of another who died without will.

ABJURA'TION, *n. f.* in a general sense, the act of renouncing or denying with an oath; among the Romans, the denying of a debt or deposit by a false oath. In a more restrained and modern sense, a solemn recantation, or renunciation of some person, doctrine, or thing.

Oath of ABJURATION is that which is taken by all persons matriculated in universities, by those admitted to scholarships, fellowships, headships, holy orders, or posts in the government: it consists in renouncing upon oath every title or claim of the pretender and his heirs to the British crown.

To ABJU'RE, *v. a.* in a secondary sense, to quit or abandon, in allusion to the necessity of their quitting the realm, who had taken this oath: to cast off, and have no connection with. To retract, renounce, or recant an opinion upon oath.

To ABLAC'TATE, *v. a.* to wean from the breast: in a secondary sense, to

A B L

leave off a thing which is become habitual. A word seldom used

ABLACTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of weaning a child: metaphorically, the quitting an inveterate habit. Seldom used by modern writers. In gardening, a method of grafting.

ABLAQUEA'TION, *n. f.* in gardening, the digging away the mould from the roots of trees, that the sun, air, and rain may operate upon them, and recover their lost, or improve their present fecundity.

ABLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of taking away, diminishing, or making less. Seldom used, and of no authority.

AB'LATIVE, *adj.* that which takes away. In Latin grammar the sixth case.

A'BLE, *adj.* endued with, or having power sufficient; metaphorically, having strong faculties, or great strength or knowledge, riches, or any other power of mind, body, or fortune.

To A'BLE, *v. a.* to endue with sufficient power; to make able, to enable.

ABLE-BO'DIED, *adj.* strong in body.

To AB'LEGATE, *v. a.* to send abroad upon an embassy, or other public employment; figuratively, to send a person one is tired of out of the way. This word is not supported by the use of any good modern writer.

ABLEGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sending, or the state of a person sent abroad, or out of the way. A word which wants authority.

AB'LENESS, sufficient power, or capacity to do a thing; ability of mind or body; vigour, force. Instead of this word modern writers use *ability*.

AB'LEPSY, *n. f.* want of sight; figuratively, inadvertence, unadvisedness, or rashness. Seldom to be met with in authors of note.

To AB'LIGATE, *v. a.* to bind or tie up from. A word of no use.

ABLIGURI'TION, *n. f.* a wasteful, extravagant, or prodigal spending a man's estate. It is not adopted by any modern writer of taste.

To AB'LOCATE, *v. a.* to let out to hire.

ABLOCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of letting out to hire.

A B N

To ABLU'DE, *v. a.* to be unlike. A word of no authority.

AB'LUE'NT, *adj.* that which washes clean, or cleanses.

ABLU'TION, *n. f.* the act of cleansing, or washing clean, in its primary sense; in its secondary, what is left after the act of washing. The rinsing of chymical preparations in water, to dissolve and wash away any acrimonious particles. The cup given, without consecration, to the laity in the Popish churches.

To AB'NEGATE, *v. a.* to deny. A word of no use at present.

ABNEGA'TION, *n. f.* a positive and absolute negation, or denial of a thing; with divines, the renouncing our passions, interests, and lusts; being synonymous to self-denial.

To AB'NODATE, *v. a.* to cut off the knots of trees.

ABNODA'TION, in gardening, the pruning away knots, knobs, or other excrescences from trees.

ABNOR'MITY, *n. f.* ugliness, deformity. A word of no use, or authority.

ABNO'RMOUS, *adj.* irregular, in shape deformed. It seldom occurs.

ABO'ARD, *adv.* a sea-term, in a ship. In gaming, it is used to imply that the side which at first was less, is equal to the other.

ABO'DE, *part.* remained, continued some space of time, stayed.

ABO'DE, *n. f.* the act of staying any time, or continuing in any place, when joined to the word *make*; figuratively, the place wherein a person stays, continues, or dwells.

To ABO'DE, *v. a.* to presage, shew, or threaten a thing before it happens; to foretell; to be a prognostic; to be ominous. It is used both in a good and bad sense.

ABO'DEMENT, *n. f.* a secret impression of the mind, anticipation, or presage of something future; prognostication, omen.

To ABO'LISH, *v. a.* to annul; to destroy, to put an end to; figuratively, to annihilate.

ABO'LISHABLE, *adj.* that which may, or can be abolished.

A B O

ABO'LISHER, *n. f.* the thing or person which abolishes.

ABO'LISHING, *part.* that which annuls, repeals, or destroys.

ABO'LISHMENT, *n. f.* the act or cause of abolishing. This term is now changed for the word

ABOLI'TION, *n. f.* the act of abolishing or destroying. In common law, the repealing of any law or statute; in civil law, the leave given to desist from further prosecution; in metaphysics, an absolute destruction.

ABO'MINABLE, *adj.* that excites horror, joined with aversion and detestation; hateful, detestable; unclean. In conversation, this term is used to convey an idea of something superlative. "Abo-minable, unclean," is something superlatively so.

ABO'MINABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality which renders any thing odious.

ABO'MINABLY, *adj.* extremely, prodigiously, superlatively, in an ill sense. A word of low and familiar language.

ABO'MINANTS, *n. f.* those who abhor or dread any bad omen or presage.

To ABO'MINATE, *v. a.* to abhor, detest, or have any extreme aversion to.

ABO'MINATION, *n. f.* an object causing extreme aversion; hatred, detestation; pollution, defilement; the cause of pollution. When used with the auxiliary verb *to have*, followed by the particle *in*, to reckon, or look upon, as an object of detestation.

ABORI'GINES, *n. f.* the earliest inhabitants of a country, whose origin is unknown.

ABO'RSEMENT, *n. f.* an untimely birth.

To ABO'RT, *v. a.* to bring forth before the due time. Seldom used.

ABO'RTION, *n. f.* the act of bringing forth untimely; the produce of an untimely birth; a miscarriage. In irrational animals, it is termed flinking or casting their young. In gardening, it signifies such fruits as are produced too early.

ABO'RTIVE, *adj.* that which is brought forth before its time; figuratively, any thing or design which miscarries, is frustrated, or comes to naught.

A B O

thing; that which brings forth nothing, or which one cannot rise from.

ABO'RTIVELY, *adv.* born before the due time; immaturely, untimely.

ABO'RTIVENESS, *n. f.* the state of abortion; figuratively, want of success, disappointment.

ABO'RTMENT, *n. f.* the thing brought forth out of time; an untimely birth.

ABO'VE, *prep.* higher in place, or position; before nouns of time, it denotes *more, or longer than*; figuratively, it signifies superiority, or higher in rank, power, or excellence; likewise beyond, or more than. When joined with the word *reason*, it denotes a disproportion between the object and our intellectual faculties, and its not being discoverable by the exercise of them. When used comparatively, it implies, preferable to.

ABO'VE, *adv.* over-head, a higher place; and, figuratively, the heavens. In allusion to the method of writing anciently on scrolls, it denotes *before*; as whatever is cited or mentioned before in the same page, must be above.

From ABO'VE, from an higher place; from heaven.

ABO'VEA LL, chiefly, especially; after a deduction of several particulars, it signifies a preference given to that which follows.

ABOVE-BO'ARD, in open sight; plainly, honestly, without trick, artifice, deceit, or dissimulation.

ABO'VE-CITED, *part.* quoted, or cited before.

ABO'VE-GROUND, alive; to be met with, or found; not in the grave.

ABOVE-MENTIONED, *part.* mentioned, or spoken of in a former part of a work, or writing.

To ABO'UND, *v. neut.* when used with the particles *in*, or *with*, to have an excessive great number, or quantity of any thing; when used without the particles, to increase prodigiously, to be in great number, plenty, or excess.

ABO'UT, *prep.* when applied to time or place, it denotes near, or within compass of. Its most simple acceptation is that of round, surrounding, or encircling.

A B R

Figuratively, engaged in, employed upon; annexed, or appendent to a person, as cloaths, &c.; relating to the person, as a servant; concerning, of, relating to, with regard to.

ABO'UT, *adv.* circularly; in circuit; nearly; here and there, from place to place, every way; figuratively, the longest way, in opposition to the shortest. With *to* before a verb, it implies that the action or thing affirmed will soon happen; upon the point, within a small distance of. To bring about; to bring to the point or state desired. To come about; to come to some certain state or point. To go about a thing; to prepare to do it. When following the verb *to be*, it denotes being engaged or employed in. To come about a man, in familiar discourse, to circumvent him.

A'BRA, *n. f.* a silver coin in Poland, worth 24 or 25 French sols, current at Constantinople, and all the dominions of the Grand Seignior.

ABRACADA'BRA, *n. f.* a superstitious charm against agues.

To ABRA'DE, *v. a.* to rub off, or waste away by degrees.

ABRA'SION, *n. f.* the act of wearing away by rubbing. In medicine, the wearing away the natural mucus, which covers the membranes of the intestines, by corrosive medicines. Figuratively, the substance worn off by the rubbing of bodies against each other.

ABRE'AST, *adv.* side by side; in such a position that the breast may bear against the same line. Ships are said to sail *a-breast*, when two or more bear down by side of each other in the same line.

ABRE'DE, *adj.* abroad.

ABRENUNCIA'TION, *n. f.* a renouncing or forsaking a thing entirely; seldom used even by lawyers, though a law-term.

To ABRI'DGE, *v. a.* to shorten in words, so as to retain the substance; to express a thing in fewer words. Figuratively, to contract, to diminish, lessen, or cut short. Followed by the particles *from* or *of*, to deprive. In common law, to make a count or declaration shorter, by taking away some of the substance of it.

A B R

ABRIDGED OF, *part.* law-term, deprived of, debarred from, cut off.

ABRI'DGER, *n. f.* he that abridges, a shortener, a writer of abridgments or compendiums.

ABRI'DGMENT, *n. f.* the contraction of a larger work into fewer words, and less compass; a lessening, or diminution, in a secondary sense.

ABRO'ACH, *adv.* running out, in allusion to liquor which is *broached* or tapped; to be in such a position that the liquor may easily run out: figuratively, in a state of being diffused or propagated; to undertake with a sure prospect of success.

ABRO'AD, *adv.* without confinement, widely, at large, out of the house, in a foreign country; in all directions; this way and that; from without, in opposition to within.

To **A'BROGATE**, *v. a.* to deprive a law of its force; to repeal or annul.

ABROGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of repealing, or the repeal of a law, used in opposition to *rogation*; distinguished from *derogation*, which implies the annulling only *part* of a law; from *subrogation*, which denotes the adding a clause; from *adrogation*, which implies the limiting or restraining it; from *dispensation*, which sets it aside, only in a particular instance; and from *antiquation*, which is the refusing to pass a law.

To **ABRO'OK**, *v. a.* to bear, or endure. An obsolete word.

ABRU'PT, *part.* craggy, broken; sudden, unexpected, without the customary preparations; unconnected, when applied to compositions. Used substantively, a great cleft, or cavity.

ABRU'PTED, *part.* broken off suddenly. Modern writers have entirely declined using this term.

ABRU'PTION, *n. f.* breaking off, separation. This term is not to be found in the authors who are famous for their style at present.

ABRU'PTLY, *adv.* in a hasty, unexpected, rude manner; without the previous ceremonies required.

ABRU'PTNESS, *n. f.* an hasty, unexpected, unceremonious manner; sudden-

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ness, the state of unconnectedness, ruggedness, cragginess.

AB'SCESS, *n. f.* a critical discharge of humours, which collects itself so as to form a tumour, or swelling, and break or corrode the vessels, if not discussed. A morbid cavity in the body.

ABSCE'SSION, *n. f.* going away, departure. A word of no authority.

To **ABSCI'ND**, *v. a.* to cut off. Not often used.

ABSC'ISSA, or **ABCI'SSE**, *n. f.* in conics, that part of the axis in a curve lined figure, that is cut off by an ordinate, and contained between the vertex and the ordinate.

ABSCI'SSION, *n. f.* the act of cutting off; the state of being cut off.

To **ABSCO'ND**, *v. n.* to keep one's self from the view or knowledge of the public; to hide: applied to those who fly from the commerce of mankind to escape the law, whether on account of debt, or criminal actions.

ABSCO'NDER, *n. f.* the person who quits his dwelling on account of debts and crimes, to prevent his being discovered.

ABSCO'NDING, *part. pres.* the act of avoiding the sight of mankind, or leaving one's residence with that view: in law, it is generally allowed a circumstantial proof of the guilt of a criminal.

ABSCO'NSION, *n. f.* an hiding. A word of no authority.

A'BSENCE, *n. f.* distance, which renders a person incapable of seeing and conversing with another; used in opposition to presence: figuratively, inattention, heedlessness, neglect of the present object; because a person in that state resembles one who is distant. It is used with the particle *from*, which limits its signification.

A'BSENT, *part.* at a distance from, out of the sight and hearing of a person: figuratively, inattentive to, or regardless of something present; used sometimes with the particle *from*.

To **ABSE'NT**, *v. a.* to withdraw, or decline the presence of a person, or thing.

ABSENTA'NEOUS, *adj.* done in, or relating to absence; seldom, if ever, used by modern authors.

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ABSENTE'E, in law, he that is absent from his station, or country; most generally applied to the Irish refugees.

ABSE'NTER, *n. f.* one who does not attend.

ABSI'NTHIATED, *part.* in medicine, impregnated with wormwood.

ABSI'NTHIUM, *n. f.* wormwood.

To **ABSI'ST**, *v. n.* to stand off, or leave off: a word which seldom, if ever, occurs in modern writers.

ABSOLU', *part.* absolved. This word seems to be adopted only to increase his number, by Bailey; not occurring in any classic English writer.

ABSOLVA'TORY, *adj.* that has relation to pardon, or absolution.

To **ABSO'LVE**, *v. a.* to clear or acquit of a crime; to free from an engagement, or promise; to pardon, in allusion to the *absolution* of a priest; to finish, perfect, accomplish, or complete, applied to time. This is a sense in which it is seldom used at present.

A'BSOLUTE, *adj.* perfect, without defect; complete, without conditions; independent, without relation; without restraint, or limitation; positive. This latter sense seems now quite obsolete.

A'BSOLUTE NUMBER, in algebraic equations, the known quantity, which possesseth one side of an equation, being the rectangle, or solid, whose root or value is to be found.

A'BSOLUTELY, *adv.* in an entire, complete, perfect manner; without any check, restraint, or limits; peremptorily, positively.

A'BSOLUTENESS, *n. f.* completeness, freedom from restrictions: when applied to the exercise of regal power, arbitrariness, despotism.

ABSOLU'TION, *n. f.* in common law, a full acquittal of a person, by some final sentence; a temporal discharge from farther attendance upon a mesne process: in ecclesiastic law, a juridical act, whereby a priest pronounces pardon for sins to such as, upon confession, seem to have the necessary qualifications.

A'BSOLUTORY, *adj.* that which imports pardon, forgiveness, or absolution.

A'BSONANT, *part.* sounding harshly:

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figuratively, contrary to reason, absurd, foreign to the purpose.

A'BSONOUS, *adj.* not agreeable to, in allusion to the concords of music. This word is, at present, very seldom used.

To **ABSO'RB**, *v. a.* to swallow up, to suck up.

ABSO'RBENTS, *n. f.* in physic, medicines which dry up redundant humours, whether applied internally or externally; likewise the lacteals, which *absorb* the chyle; the cutaneous vessels, which admit the water in baths or fomentations; or those vessels which open into the cavities of the body, and imbibing the extravasated juices, convey them to the circulating blood.

ABSO'RPT, *part. pret.* swallowed up, whether used in its primitive sense of things, or in its secondary sense of persons.

ABSO'RPTION, *n. f.* the act of swallowing, or sucking up: At present very little used, and unestablished by proper authority.

To **ABSTAI'N**, *v. n.* to forbear, to refrain from, or decline any gratification: it is used with the particle *from*, and applied to inanimate things.

ABSTE'MIOUS, *adj.* sober, temperate in the enjoyment of sensual gratifications: figuratively, the cause of temperance. Sometimes used substantively, for those who practise the virtue of temperance.

ABSTE'MIOUSLY, *adv.* soberly, temperately, without indulgence.

ABSTE'MIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being temperate, or declining the gratifying of our sensual appetites.

ABSTE'NSION, or **ABSTE'NTION**, *n. f.* the act of holding off, or restraining: in common law, the withholding or hindering an heir from taking possession of his right.

To **ABSTE'RGE**, *v. a.* to wipe clean, to cleanse: used mostly by medical writers.

ABSTE'RGENT, *part. pres.* endued with a cleansing quality: used substantively in medicine, it signifies medicines which abrade and wipe away such mucous particles as they meet with: their most usual name is that of detergents.

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To ABSTE'RSE, *v. a.* to cleanse or purify: a word seldom used. Not so analogical as *absterge*.

ABSTE'RSION, *n. f.* the act of cleansing.

ABSTE'RSIVE, *adj.* endued with the quality of cleansing.

ABSTHA'NES, *n. f.* a lower kind of nobility, formerly in Scotland, but now extinct.

A'BSTINENCE, *n. f.* in a general sense, the refraining from any thing to which we have a propensity: used with the particle *from*. In a more limited sense, fasting, or the forbearance of necessary food.

A'BSTINENCY, *n. f.* the same as *abstinence*.

A'BSTINENT, *part. pres.* temperate, modest, in opposition to rapacious, covetous, or luxurious, whether applied to persons or things.

ABSTO'RTED, *part.* plucked, torn, or forced from another, by violence.

To ABSTRA'CT, *v. a.* to take one thing from another: figuratively, to separate, followed by the particle *from*: used absolutely, the exercise of the faculty of the mind, named abstraction, or separating ideas from one another. When applied to books or writings, to reduce their substance to fewer words, and less compass.

A'BSTRACT, *adj.* separated from something else; generally applied to the operations of the mind.

A'BSTRACT, *n. f.* a compendious view of a treatise, more superficial than an abridgment: figuratively, applied to persons, those who comprehend all the qualities, good or bad, to be found in the species. An *abstract* state, in allusion to the faculty of *abstraction*. In a particular sense, an idea formed in the mind, on considering a mode, or quality, separate from all the particular subjects in which it inheres: thus, magnitude is an *abstract*, when considered without being attached to any particular body.

ABSTRA'CTED, *part.* separated, refined, or abstruse: a disposition of mind, whereby a person is inattentive to external objects, though present.

ABSTRA'CTEDLY, *adv.* in an ab-

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stract manner, distinct, or separate from contingent circumstances.

ABSTRA'CTION, *n. f.* an operation, or faculty of the mind, whereby we separate things naturally existing together, form and consider ideas thus separated. *Abstraction* is sometimes used for the exercise of this faculty. The state of being inattentive to external objects, or absence of mind. In pharmacy, the drawing off, or exhaling a menstruum from the subject it was intended to absolve.

ABSTRACTI'TIOUS, *adj.* in pharmacy the native spirit of vegetables, in contradistinction to that which is procured by fermentation.

ABSTRA'CTIVE, *adj.* endued with the power, or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRI'CTED, *part. adj.* unbound.

To ABSTRI'NGE, *v. a.* to unbind.

To ABSTRU'DE, *v.* to thrust off, or pull away.

ABSTRU'SE, *adj.* obscure, dark, not easy to be understood; deep, hidden, or far removed from the common apprehensions or ways of conceiving.

ABSTRU'SENESS, or ABSTRU'SITY, *n. f.* difficulty, darkness, obscurity, hard to be understood, or comprehended.

ABSTRU'SELY, *adv.* obscurely, unintelligibly.

To ABSU'ME, *v. a.* to bring to an end by a gradual waste; to eat up.

ABSU'RID, *adj.* not agreeable to reason or common sense, or that thwarts, or goes contrary to the common notions and apprehensions of men; unreasonable, without judgment; inconsistent, contrary to reason.

ABSU'RDNESS, or ABSU'RDITY, *n. f.* a contradiction to common sense; an inconsistency with reason; stupidity; injudiciousness, impropriety.

ABSU'RDLY, *adv.* impertinently, foolishly, improperly, unreasonably.

ABU'NDANCE, *n. f.* great plenty; a great many, vast numbers; a great quantity; more than sufficient, exuberance.

ABU'NDANT, *adj.* plentiful, exuberant, numerous, well stored with, or replete, or abounding.

ABUNDA'NTLY, *adv.* plentifully, in great numbers, amply, liberally.

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TO ABU'SE, *v. a.* to make a bad use of; to impose upon, or deceive; to affront, or treat rudely; to reproach.

ABU'SE, *n. f.* the ill or improper use of a thing; a vitious practice or bad custom; unjust censure; rude reproach, contumely; carnal knowledge, either with or without violence; seducement.

SELF-ABUSE, *n. f.* the crime called otherwise self-pollution.

ABU'SER, *n. f.* the person who makes an ill use of any thing. An impostor, seducer, ravisher, violater; one who makes use of reproachful language, or is guilty of rudeness towards another.

ABU'SIVE, *adj.* insolent, offensive, injurious, deceitful.

ABU'SIVELY, *adv.* improperly, offensively, rudely, reproachfully.

ABU'SIVENESS, *n. f.* the use of reproachful language; or the exercise of rude and unmerited incivility, profaneness, filthiness.

TO ABU'T, *v.* to terminate, bound, or border upon another place, or thing; to meet or approach to.

ABU'TMENT, *n. f.* that which abuts, or borders upon another.

ABU'TTAL, *n. f.* the butting or boundaries of any land.

ABY'SM, *n. f.* a deep place that has no bottom, whether by land or water; the same with *abyss*.

ABY'SMAL, *adj.* pertaining to an abyss.

ABY'SS, *n. f.* a bottomless pit or gulf, or any prodigious deep, where no bottom can be found, or is supposed to have no bottom; a vast unfathomable depth of waters. In a figurative sense, that in which any thing is lost. The vast collection of waters supposed to be inclosed in the bowels of the earth. Among divines, it is often used to signify hell.

A. C. an abbreviation for *Ante Christum*; or, before Christ.

ACA'CALIS, *n. f.* a shrub, bearing a papilionaceous flower, and siliquious fruit.

AC'ACIA, Egyptian thorn, or binding bean-tree.

ACA'CIA-VERA, *n. f.* is the inspissated juice of the above, which is brought from the Levant in round balls of different sizes, wrapt in very thin bladders.

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ACA'COS, *adj.* a term applied, by medical writers, to distempers which are not dangerous.

ACADE'MICAL, *adj.* belonging or relating to an academy.

ACADE'MIC, *adj.* belonging to the academy.

ACADE'MICS, *n. f.* the disciples of Plato, who were so named, because they studied in the public school, called *Academia*, a famous school not far from Athens. A sect of sceptical philosophers, who taught, that all things were uncertain, and that men ought to doubt of all things, and believe nothing.

A-ADEMI'CIAN, or **ACADE'MIAN**, *n. f.* a name now used for members of modern academies, or instituted societies of learned men.

ACADE'MIC, *n. f.* in a large sense, signifies a member of an university, where languages and other branches of education are taught; a student in an university.

A'CADEMY, *n. f.* a place where learned men meet to confer upon the discoveries already made in the sciences, or to try experiments for their further improvement. It is sometimes used for a college, or university; a place where persons are taught the liberal arts and sciences, &c. It is also used for a particular society of ingenious persons, established for the improvement of learning, &c. and for a sort of collegiate school, or seminary, where young persons are instructed, in a private way, in the liberal arts and sciences, as those of the nonconformists in England. It is also used to signify a riding-school, a place where persons are taught to ride the great horse, and other exercises, as fencing, &c.

A'CADEMY, *n. f.* in the canting-dialect, is a brothel or bawdy-house, or receptacle for all sorts of vagrants.

ACA'ID, *n. f.* with chymists, vinegar.

ACA'JOU, *n. f.* [the coſſu-nut] the fruit of a tree growing in the Antilles, and in many places of the continent of America.

ACA'LYPHE, the sea-nettle, or great stinging nettle; likewise a fish of easy digestion; a sea-fowl and a sea-animal.

ACA'LYPHA, three-seeded mercury.

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ACANA'CEOUS, prickly; applied to all plants of the thistle-kind, and sometimes also to the prominent parts of animals.

ACANTA'BOLUS, *n. f.* a surgeon's instrument.

ACA'NTHA, *n. f.* a thorn, brier, or bramble; the most backward protuberance or knob of the vertebræ of the back, otherwise called *spina dorsi*.

ACA'NTHICE, *n. f.* a sweet and pleasant juice, contained in the top of pelitory or joy.

ACA'NTHIS, *n. f.* the herb groundsel.

ACA'NTHUS, *n. f.* the herb bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brankursine; the representation of the plant on the capitals of pillars.

ACA'NTHUS, *n. f.* among the mythologists, a youth changed into the flower of his name.

ACA'NZII, *n. f.* Turkish light horse; the advanced guard of the grand seignior's forces.

ACA'PALTI, *n. f.* a plant of New-Spain, or Mexico, which produces long pepper.

ACATALE'CTOS, or **ACATALE'C-TIC** verse, a verse exactly perfect, in which there is not one syllable too much or too little.

ACATALE'PSIS, *n. f.* incomprehensibleness, or the impossibility of comprehending or conceiving a thing.

ACATALE'PTIC, *adj.* incomprehensible.

ACA'TERY, a sort of check between the clerks of the king's kitchen and surveyor.

ACAPITA'RE, *v.* to pay relief to the chief lord.

ACCAPI'TIUM, *n. f.* in law-books, the sum of money paid by a vassal to his lord, upon his admission to a feud. Likewise relief due to the chief lord.

To ACCE'DE, *v. n.* to come to, to draw near to, to enter into, or to add one's self to something already supposed to take place; as, "such a state acceded to a war or treaty."

To ACCE'LERATE, *v. a.* to hasten, to quicken, to spur on with superadded motion and expedition.

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ACCE'LERATED MOTION, *n. f.* a motion which receives continual increments or accessions of velocity.

ACCE'LERATION, *n. f.* a hastening; the act of quickening motion; the state of the body accelerated, or quickened in its motion. With philosophers, a continual increase of velocity in any heavy bodies, tending towards the centre of the earth by the force of gravity. With the antient astronomers a term used in respect to the fixed stars, which signified the difference between the revolution of the primum mobile, and the solar revolution.

To ACCE'ND, *v. a.* to kindle, or set on fire. Rarely used.

ACCE'NSION, *n. f.* the act of kindling, or the state of being kindled.

A'CCE'NT, *n. f.* the manner of speaking or pronouncing, with regard either to force or elegance. In grammar, the marks made upon syllables to regulate their pronounciation. In poetry, language or words. A modification of the voice, expressive of the passions or sentiments.

To ACCE'NT, *v. a.* to pronounce, to speak words with particular regard to the grammatical marks or rules. In poetry to pronounce or utter in general. To write or note the accents.

To ACCE'NTUATE, *v. a.* to place the proper accents over vowels or syllables.

ACCENTUA'TION, *n. f.* a pronouncing, or marking a word, so as to lay stress of the voice upon the right vowel or syllable.

To ACCE'PT, *v. a.* to receive favourably or kindly, to take with particular approbation, either with or without the particle *of*.

ACCE'PTABLE, *adj.* that may be favourably or kindly received, agreeable.

ACCE'PTABLY, *adv.* agreeably.

ACCEPTABI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of being received with liking and approbation.

ACCE'PTABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality which renders a thing worthy of reception, joined with approbation.

ACCE'PTANCE, *n. f.* an acceptance.

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n. f. for receiving favourably or kindly ; sometimes the meaning or manner of taking a word with the accent promiscuously on the first or second syllable.

ACCE'PTANCE, or **ACCEPTA'TION**, *n. f.* in law, the tacit agreement to some act done by another before, which might have been avoided, if such agreement or acceptance had not been made.

ACCE'PTANCE, *n. f.* in commerce, the subscribing or signing an inland bill of exchange, which makes the person debtor for the sum of its contents, and obliges him to discharge it at the time which it mentions.

ACCEPTA'TION, *n. f.* the received meaning of a word, or the sense in which it is usually taken. Reception of any person or thing, either agreeably or not. Particular regard as to acceptableness and manner of reception.

ACCE'PTER, *n. f.* he who accepts. In commerce, the person who accepts a bill by signing it, and thereby obliges himself to pay the contents when due.

ACCEPTILA'TION, *n. f.* in civil law, an acquittance given by a creditor to a debtor, without receiving any part of the debt.

ACCE'SS, *n. f.* admittance, approach or passage to a place or person. Licence, or means of approach to any thing. Increase, enlargement, addition. Return, or fit of an ague, or other distemper.

A'CCESSARINESS, *n. f.* quality or state of being accessory.

ACCE'SSIBLE, *adj.* that may be approached, reached, or come to. It is used with the particle *to* before the object.

ACCE'SSION, *n. f.* addition, increase, enlargement, augmentation; the act whereby a thing is superadded to another; joining one's self to any thing else. Coming to, as the coming of a king to the crown. In physic, the beginning of a paroxysm.

A'CCESSORILY, *adv.* in the manner or form of a partaker, aider, abettor, or accessory.

A'CCESSORY, *adj.* additional, superadded, or that is an accomplice, not a principal.

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A'CCESSORY, or **A'CCESSARY**, *n. f.* in civil law, any thing that of right belongs to or depends on another, although it be separated from it ; as, if tiles be taken from an house to be laid on again, they are an *accessary*, if the house be to be sold. By statute, a person who commands, encourages, advises, or conceals an offender, that is guilty of felony by statute. In common law, a person guilty of felony, though not principally, but by participation, as by advice, command, concealment, aiding or assisting ; and this may be either before or after the fact.

A'CCIDENCE, *n. f.* a little book, containing the first principles of the Latin tongue.

A'CCIDENT, *n. f.* the property or quality of any being which may be separated from it, at least in thought. In grammar, the property of a word. That which happens unforeseen ; casualty, chance, a contingent effect.

ACCIDE'NTAL, *n. f.* a property nonessential.

ACCIDE'NTAL, *adj.* having the quality of an accident, nonessential ; used with the particle *to*, before that in which the accident inheres. Casual, fortuitous, happening by chance. Sometimes it denotes any thing adventitious.

ACCIDE'NTALLY, *adv.* in a manner which is not essential or necessary ; casually, fortuitously. By mere chance ; without any previous design or intention.

ACCIDE'NTALNESS, *n. f.* the happening by chance ; quality of being accidental.

ACCI'DIOUS, *adj.* slothful.

ACCI'DITY, *n. f.* slothfulness.

ACCI'NCT, *adj.* girded, prepared, ready.

ACCI'PIENT, *part.* receiving. A receiver.

ACCI'SE, *n. f.* excise, a tax on beer, &c.

To ACCI'TE, *v. a.* to call, to summons. Not now used.

ACCLA'IM, *n. f.* a shout of praise. *Acclamation.*

ACCLAMA'TION, *n. f.* a shouting of the people for joy, expressing their applause, esteem, or approbation of any thing.

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ACCLI'VITY, *n. f.* the ascent of a hill. Among geometers, the slope of a line or plane inclining to the horizon upwards.

ACCLI'VOUS, *adj.* rising upwards with a slope.

To **ACCLO'Y**, *v. a.* to croud, to stuff full, to overfill. To surfeit or satiate.

ACCLOY'ED, *part.* denotes a horse's being pricked in shoeing.

To **ACCO'AST**, *v. a.* to land from on board a ship, &c. to go on shore.

To **ACCO'IL**, *v. n.* to bustle, croud, or be in a hurry.

A'CCOLADE, *n. f.* an embracing about the neck; a ceremony anciently used in conferring of knighthood.

A'CCOLENT, *n. f.* he who inhabits near, or a borderer on any place.

ACCO'MMODABLE, *adj.* that which may be fitted to another thing, in its primary signification; in its secondary, that which may be reconciled to, is consistent with, or may be applied to.

To **ACCO'MMODATE**, *v. a.* to provide or furnish with conveniencies; to agree, compose, make up, or adjust a matter in dispute; to adapt, fit, or apply one matter or thing to another.

ACCO'MMODATE, *adj.* when used with the particle *for*, it denotes convenient or proper; with the particle *to*, it implies suitable.

ACCO'MMODATELY, *adv.* in a convenient, suitable, or fit manner.

ACCOMMODA'TION, *n. f.* an adapting, fitting, adjusting, &c. Provision of conveniencies. In the plural, conveniencies, things requisite to ease or refreshment. The composing or putting an end to a difference, quarrel, &c. reconciliation. Convenience.

ACCO'MPONABLE, *adj.* sociable. Not used.

ACCO'MPANIER, *n. f.* the person that makes part of the company; a companion.

ACCOMPA'NIMENT, *n. f.* the adding of one thing to another by way of ornament.

To **ACCO'MPANY**, *v. a.* to go or come with, to wait on, to keep company

with. To join or unite with. To *accompany a voice*, to play to it with proper instruments.

ACCO'MPLICE, *n. f.* an associate, a partaker, used with *to* before a thing, and *with* before a person. One who has a hand in a matter, or who is privy to the same crime or design with another.

To **ACCO'MPLISH**, *v. a.* to perform, finish, or fulfil. To execute or bring a matter or thing to perfection. To complete a period of time. To obtain or acquire. To adorn, or furnish, either mind or body.

ACCO'MPLISHMENT, *n. f.* the perfecting, ending, fulfilling, or achieving of any matter or thing entirely, or completely. Also an acquirement in learning, arts, sciences, or good behaviour.

ACCO'MPLISHED, *part. adj.* complete in some qualification. Elegant, finished in respect of embellishments.

ACC'OMPLISHER, *n. f.* the person that accomplishes.

ACCO'MPT, *n. f.* an account, a reckoning. See **ACCOUNT**.

ACCO'MPTANT, *n. f.* a reckoner, computer. See **ACCOUNTANT**.

ACCO'MPTING-DAY, the day on which the reckoning is to be settled.

ACCO'RD, *n. f.* Agreement, or compact. Concurrence, union of mind. Mutual harmony or symmetry. Voluntary motion; as, it opened of its own *accord*. A musical note.

To **ACCO'RD**, *v. n.* to agree, to hang together, to suit one with another.

To **ACCO'RD**, *v. a.* To tune two or more instruments, so as they shall sound the same note when touched by the hand or bow. To harmonize; to make agree; to adjust one thing to another.

ACCO'RDANCE, *n. f.* friendship, conformity, consistence, or agreement with.

ACCO'RDANT, *adj.* willing, in good humour.

ACCO'RDING, *prep.* in a manner suitable to; agreeable to; in proportion; with regard to.

ACCO'RDINGLY, *adv.* agreeably,

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suitably, conformably. In manner conformable or consistent with. In the beginning of a sentence it refers to what went before, and implies a deduction from it.

ACCO'RPORATED, *part.* joined or put to, embodied.

To ACCO'ST, *v. a.* to speak to first, to address; to salute.

ACCO'STABLE, *adj.* easy of access; familiar.

ACCO'UNT, *n. f.* a computation of the number of certain things; a reckoning. The total or result of a computation. Estimation or value. Rank, dignity, or distinction. Regard, consideration, for the sake of. Reason or cause. Narrative or relation. Opinion or belief. Review or examination. Explanation, or assignment of causes. The reasons of any thing collected. Profit, gain, or advantage. In law, a particular detail or enumeration delivered to a court or judge, &c. of what a man has received or expended for another, in the management of his affairs. In common law, a writ or action brought against a man. *Upon no account*, by no means. *Upon all accounts*, by all means; in every respect.

To ACCO'UNT, *v. n.* to esteem, to think, to hold in opinion. To reckon, to compute. To give an account, to assign the causes, followed by the particle *for*. To make up the reckoning, to answer for practices. To appear as the medium by which any thing may be explained. To assign, charge, appropriate, or apply to, with the particle *to*. To hold in esteem, with *of*. To be imputed.

ACCO'UNTABLE, *adj.* liable to give an account, answerable. Followed by the particle *to* before a person, and *for* before a thing.

ACCO'UNTANT, *n. f.* a computer, a person skilled in figures, and versed in the art of book-keeping. In law, a person who is obliged to render an account to another.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, an officer belonging to the court of chancery, appointed by parliament to receive all

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money lodged in court, and convey it to the bank of England.

ACCOU'NT-BOOK, *n. f.* a book wherein the transactions between traders are entered.

ACCOU'NTING, *part.* or *n. f.* the settling, stating, or examining into a person's affairs.

ACCOU'NTING-HOUSE, *n. f.* a place set apart by merchants and other traders to transact their business, and keep their books and vouchers in.

To ACCOUPLE, *v. a.* to link or join together.

To ACCOU'TRE, *v. a.* to dress, attire, trim, especially with warlike accoutrements.

ACCOU'TREMENT, *n. f.* dress, equipage, furniture, or habiliments of war. Trappings, ornaments.

ACCRE'TION, *n. f.* growing to another, so as to increase it. With naturalists, an addition of matter to any body externally.

ACCRE'TIVE, *adj.* that by which growth is increased; that by which vegetation is augmented.

To ACCRO'ACH, *v. a.* to draw to one as with a hook; to gripe; to draw away by degrees what is another's.

ACCRO'ACHMENT, *n. f.* the act of accroaching, or grasping what is the property of another.

To ACCRU'E, *v. n.* to accede to, or to be added to. To be added as an advantage or improvement. In a commercial sense, to arise or proceed from.

ACCUBA'TION, *n. f.* the ancient posture of leaning at meals.

ACCUBI'TION, *n. f.* a sitting down.

To ACCU'MB, *v. a.* to lie at the table, according to the ancient manner.

To ACCU'MULATE, *v. a.* to heap up, or pile one thing upon another; to gather or amass together in great quantities.

ACCUMULA'TION, *n. f.* repeated acquisitions and additions; an amassing; the state of a thing amassed.

ACCU'MULATIVE, *adj.* that which increases, or that which is added to; additional.

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ACCUMULA'TOR, *n. f.* he that accumulates, a gatherer or heaper together.

A'CCURACY, *n. f.* exactness, including the idea of industry; justness, or nicety.

A'CCURATE, *adj.* done with care, exact either as to persons or things; not negligent, ignorant, or deficient.

A'CCURATELY, *adv.* exactly, with nicety, not negligently, without error.

A'CCURATENESS, *n. f.* exactness, nicety, not carelessness.

To ACCU'RSE, *v. a.* to blast or load with a curse; to doom to destruction, to imprecate curses upon.

ACCU'RSED, *part.* lying under a curse, or excommunicated. Execrable, that which deserves execration; hateful, detestable.

ACCU'SABLE, *part.* that which is liable be found fault with, censured, or blamed; blameable, censurable.

ACCUSA'TION, *n. f.* the act of accusing, or charging with some defect or crime. The charge brought against any one. In law, the preferring a criminal action against any one before a proper judge, in order to inflict a punishment or penalty on the person accused.

ACCU'SATIVE, in grammar the 4th case of nouns. It denotes the relation of the noun, on which the action of the verb terminates.

ACCU'SATORY, *adj.* that which produceth or containeth an accusation.

To ACCU'SE, *v. a.* to charge with a crime, to inform against, indict, or impeach; to censure. It has the particle *of*, and sometimes *for*, before the matter of censure or accusation.

ACCU'SER, *n. f.* the person who accuses.

To ACCU'STOM, *v. a.* to habituate, to enure, or use one's self to any thing. It hath the particle *to* before the thing accustomed to.

ACCU'STOMABLE, *part.* that which a person has practised or been used to for a continuance; habitual, customary.

ACCU'STOMABLY, *adv.* according to use or custom.

ACCU'STOMANCE, *n. f.* custom, habit, use.

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ACCU'STOMARILY, *adv.* in a customary manner.

ACCU'STOMARY, *adj.* commonly practised, customary, usually done.

ACE, *n. f.* an unit; a single point or speck on cards or dice. Figuratively, the least quantity, or the smallest distance.

ACE'PHALOUS, *adj.* without a head.

ACES, *n. f.* hooks for the chains.

ACE'POINT, *n. f.* the square of a dye having a single point.

ACE'RB, *adj.* acid, that which hath a compound taste between sour and bitter, such as most unripe fruits have.

ACE'RBITUDE, or **ACE'RBITY**, *n. f.* sourness, the rough sour taste of unripe fruit. Severity of temper, roughness of manners.

ACE'ROSE, *adj.* chaffy, full of, or mixed with chaff.

ACE'RVAL, *a.* belonging to a heap.

To ACE'RVATE, *v. a.* to heap up, to raise up in heaps.

ACERVA'TION, *n. f.* a heaping up.

ACE'RVOSE, *adj.* full of heaps.

ACE'SCENT, *adj.* tending to sourness, or acidity.

ACE'TARS, *n. f.* fallads and vinegar.

ACE'TIAM BILL, *n. f.* the words of a writ, where the action requires good bail.

ACETO'SA, *n. f.* sorrel.

ACETO'SE, *adj.* eager, sour, full of sourness, or vinegar.

ACETO'SELLA, *n. f.* wood-sorrel.

ACETO'SITY, *n. f.* sourness, sharpness, tartness.

ACE'TOUS, *adj.* having the nature of vinegar, or being somewhat like vinegar in quality.

A'CHAT, *n. f.* a purchasing, or buying.

A'CHAT, *n. f.* a contract or bargain.

ACHA'TORS, *n. f.* purveyors, buyers.

A'CHE, *n. f.* a continued pain or smart in any part of the body, as the headach, toothach, bellyach, &c. With farriers, a disease in horses, causing a numbness in the joints.

To A'CHE, *v.* to be affected with pain.

ACHERNER, *n. f.* a bright fixed star of the first magnitude in Eridanus.

A C H

To ACHI'EVE, *v. a.* to finish, to accomplish, to perform some notable exploit with success; to gain, procure, obtain.

ACHIE'VEMENT, *n. f.* the finishing of a notable action; the ensigns armorial of a family.

ACHIE'VER, *n. f.* he who acquires or obtains, or performs some great exploit.

A'CHOR, *n. f.* a species of the herpes.

ACHRO'NICAL, *adj.* a term in astronomy, signifying the rising of a star when the sun sets, or the setting of a star when the sun rises: in which cases the star is said to rise or set *achronically*.

A'CHTELING, *n. f.* a liquid measure in Germany.

A'CHTENDELEN, or ACHTE-LING, *n. f.* a dry measure in Holland.

A'CID, *adj.* sour, sharp, biting.

A'CIDS, *n. f.* all things that affect the organs of taste with a pungent sourness. But the chymists call all substances *acids*, that make an effervescence with an *alkali*.

ACI'DITY, *n. f.* sourness, keenness, sharpness; that taste which *acid* or sharp bodies leave in the mouth.

A'CIDNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being acid; acidity.

ACI'DULÆ, *n. f.* any spa-waters that are not hot.

To ACI'DULATE, *v. a.* to impregnate with acids; to turn sour by the infusion of an acid.

To ACKNO'WLEDGE, *v. a.* to confess or own. To be grateful or thankful for any benefit. To own or profess a former acquaintance with a person. To approve.

ACKNO'WLEDGING, *adj.* grateful; ready to acknowledge benefits received.

ACKNO'WLEDGMENT, *n. f.* confession of any thing. Thankfulness, gratitude. Confession of a fault. Belief, attended with open profession.

A'CME, *n. f.* the height of any thing; more especially used to denote the height of a distemper.

ACO'LOTHIST, *n. f.* one of the lowest order in the Roman church, whose office is to prepare the elements, to light the church, &c.

A C Q

A'CONITE, or ACONITUM, *n. f.* properly the herb wolfsbane. With poets, poison in general.

A'CORN, *n. f.* the fruit or seed of the oak.

A'CORNED, *part.* bearing acorns.

ACOU'STICS, *n. f.* the doctrine of sounds. Either instruments or medicines that help the sense of hearing.

ACOU'STIC, *adj.* that which belongs to the organ of hearing.

To ACQUA'INT, *v. a.* to inform. To be accustomed or habituated to. To know perfectly. To make one's self agreeable to, to insinuate one's self into the favour of. To acquire a perfect and intimate knowledge of.

ACQUA'INTANCE, *n. f.* applied both to persons and things, and followed by the particle *with*. Application productive of knowledge. Personal knowledge arising from familiarity. An intimate friendship and alliance. A familiar and constant companion. Without the preposition, something to which one has been accustomed, when applied to things; applied to persons, a slight or superficial knowledge.

ACQUA'INTED, *part.* that which is not uncommon, strange, or unusual, with the particle *to*. Followed by the particle *with*, known by long study and contemplation.

ACQUE'ST, *n. f.* additional increase, something acquired or gained, acquisition, attainment. In law, goods not held by descent or inheritance, but obtained by purchase. In politics, something gained by conquest.

To ACQUIE'SCE, *v. n.* to yield to, to comply with, to rest satisfied with, used with the particle *in*.

ACQUIE'SCENCE, *n. f.* a tacit consent, submission, or yielding to. Approbation, excluding all repining. Submission. In commerce, the consent or agreement a person makes to follow the determination of an arbitrator.

ACQUI'RABLE, *part.* that may be acquired; attainable.

To ACQUI'RE, *v. a.* to attain, to get, to purchase by one's labour, what is not received from nature or inheritance.

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ACQU'IED, *part. a.* gained by one's self.

ACQU'REMENT, *n. f.* what is gained, or acquired; gain, attainment.

ACQU'IRER, *n. f.* he who acquires or gains by labour or industry.

ACQU'ISITION, *n. f.* an obtaining; the thing obtained; acquirement.

ACQU'ISITIVE, *adj.* that which is acquired.

ACQU'IST, *n. f.* procurement, purchase, a thing acquired.

To **ACQUIT**, *v. a.* to discharge or free from; to clear from guilt, not to condemn, with *of* or *from* before the crime; to discharge from any obligation.

ACQUITMENT, or **ACQUITTAL**, *n. f.* a setting free from the suspicion of guilt, or an offence.

ACQUITTANCE, *n. f.* a discharge or release given in writing for a sum of money, or other duty paid or done; the writing itself.

A'CRE, *n. f.* a measure of land containing forty perches in length and four in breadth.

A'CRE-TAX, *n. f.* a tax laid on land at so much *per* acre, called in some places *acre-shot*.

A'CRID, *adj.* tasting hot and bitter, leaving a painful heat on the tongue and palate.

ACRIMO'NIOUS, *adj.* abounding with sharp or corrosive particles, when applied to things. Figuratively, sharp and austere, applied to behaviour.

A'CRIMONY, *n. f.* sharpness, tartness, corrosive quality; severity of disposition; sharpness of temper.

A'CRITUDE, *n. f.* a quality in a body, which affects the taste with a sensation of rough, pungent, and hottish sour.

ACROAMA'TICAL, *adj.* of or pertaining to deep learning, used in opposition to exoterical.

To **A'CROSPIRE**, *v. n.* to shoot or sprout at the blade-end, applied to barley.

A'CROSPIRE, *n. f.* a shoot or sprout from the end of seeds before they are sown.

A'CROSS, *adv.* cross-wise, thwart-wise; laid over something so as to cross it,

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ACRO'STIC, *n. f.* a poetical composition, the initial letters of which, when added together, form a particular name.

ACROS'TIC, *adj.* that which has the property of an *acrostic*.

A'CROTTERS, or **ACROTHERIA**, *n. f.* in architecture, little pedestals, commonly without bases, placed at the middle and both extremes of frontispieces or pediments, which serve to support statues. Pinnacles of battlements standing in ranks about flat buildings, with rails and balusters. Figures placed as ornaments on the tops of temples and other edifices.

To **ACT**, *v. a.* to be active, to exert one's active powers; to exercise its active powers, to perform its proper functions; to perform the functions of life; to be excited to action; to perform, in allusion to the theatre; to counterfeit, in allusion to the office of a player; to be impelled, forced, or incited to action, with the particle *by*; to exert action, or produce effects upon a subject; to actuate, or be incited to action; to perform a character in a play.

ACT, *n. f.* a deed, a performance; a part in a play; the power of producing an effect; a deed, or decree of parliament, or other court of judicature. In physics, an effective application of some power, or faculty. With metaphysicians, that by which a being is in real action. In law, an instrument, or other matter in writing, to declare or justify the truth of a thing. In which sense records, decrees, sentences, reports, certificates, &c. are called *acts*. Matters of fact, transmitted to posterity in certain authentic books and memoirs. At the university of Oxford, the time when degrees are taken.

ACT of FAITH, *n. f.* a solemn day held by the inquisitors, for the punishment of such as they declare heretics, and the absolution of the innocent accused, called by them *auto da fe*.

A'CTS, the divisions or principal parts of a play.

A'CTION, *n. f.* the exerting or employing any active powers in opposition to rest. Something done, or performed, a deed. Power, influence, agency, or

ACT

operation. In metaphysics, the exercise of an ability, which a being has to begin or determine a particular train of thought, or motion. In ethics, the voluntary motion of a reasonable creature. In painting or sculpture, the posture, attitude, expressive of the passion the painter or carver would convey to the mind of a spectator. In horsemanship, the action of the mouth, the motion of the tongue, and champing on the bit, which is discovered by abundance of white foam, and is a token of mettle. With orators, actors, &c. is the accommodating the person, voice, and gesture, to the subject. In poetry, an event or series of occurrences, mutually connected and depending on each other, either real or imaginary, which makes the subject of a dramatic or epic poem. In law, a legal demand of, or the form of a suit given by law, for recovery of a person's right. In the plural number, *actions*, in commerce, imply the moveable effects: thus, a merchant's creditors have seized upon all his *actions*, *i. e.* they have seized upon all the debts owing to him. Applied to public companies, an equal part of the stock, which forms the capital of any trading company; the same in France, as shares, stocks, or subscriptions in England, &c.; also the obligation, instrument, or bill which the directors of such companies deliver to those who pay money into their stock.

ACTION of a writ, in law, is when it is pleaded that the plaintiff has no cause to have it brought, though he may have another for the same. It is called a plea to the *action* of the writ, to distinguish it from a plea to the *action*.

ACTIONABLE, in a law-sense, that which will subject a person to an action; punishable, blameable, or culpable.

ACTIONARY, or **ACTIONIST**, *n. f.* a proprietor of stock in a public company.

ACTION-TAKING, *adj.* accustomed, or notorious for having recourse to law; litigious.

ACTIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of acting, as opposed to passive; busy in acting, as opposed to idle; practical, not merely speculative, or in theo-

ACT

ry; nimble, quick, apt, or forward to act. In grammar, applied to verbs that affirm action of the word going before them.

ACTIVELY, *adv.* in a brisk, nimble, industrious, or busy manner. In an active sense, in grammar.

ACTIVENESS, *n. f.* quickness, nimbleness.

ACTIVITY, *n. f.* propensity, readiness, nimbleness to do a thing. Applied both to persons and things, a power of acting, operation, influence, continual exertion of our active powers, in opposition to indolence.

ACTOR, *n. f.* he that does any thing; he that practises, in opposition to theory. He that performs a part upon a stage; a player.

ACTRESS, *n. f.* a woman who personates a part on a stage. A female who performs any thing.

ACTUAL, *adj.* that which includes or implies action. That which is real, or has an existence in nature. Exerting action, or active, in opposition to theory or mere speculation.

ACTUALITY, *n. f.* the power of exerting action or operating; activity. Reality, or certainty.

ACTUALLY, *adv.* really, in fact.

ACTUALNESS, *n. f.* a quality which denotes the reality of the operation, existence, or truth of a thing.

ACTUARY, *n. f.* the register or clerk who compiles the minutes of the proceedings of a court.

TO ACTUATE, *v. a.* to exert or excite to action, to move, to quicken, to stir up.

ACTUOSE, *adj.* that which hath strong powers.

TO ACUATE, *v. a.* to sharpen.

ACULEATE, *adj.* that which ends in a sharp point, or is prickly.

ACUMEN, *n. f.* a sharp point; figuratively, quickness of intellects.

ACUMINATED, *part.* sharp-pointed; ending in a point.

ACUTE, *adj.* sharp pointed, sharp-witted, subtle, ingenious, vigorous in operation, or effect. In geometry, that which terminates in a sharp point. In

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music, shrill, sharp, or high in respect of some other note, opposed to grave. In grammar, an acute which teaches to raise or sharpen the voice. In physic, applied to diseases, are those that are very violent, and terminated in a few days.

ACU'TELY, *adv.* in a sharp manner, with accuracy, sagacity, and precision.

ACU'TENESS, *n. f.* sharpness, applied to matter. Sagacity, or quickness of discernment. Capacity of distinguishing, or receiving impressions. Vehement, productive of a speedy crisis in a disease. Shrillness, applied to sound.

ADA'CTED, *part. a.* driven by force.

A'DAGE, *n. f.* a maxim or principle received as self-evident. A proverbial saying.

ADA'GIO, *n. f.* slow, grave, solemn. In music, a slow movement, or time.

A'DAMANT, *n. f.* a stone, imagined of impenetrable hardness. The diamond, the loadstone. Figuratively, something that has any strong attraction.

ADAMA'NTINE, or ADAMANTE'AN, *adj.* made of adamant. Endued with the properties of adamant, not to be broken.

A'DAM'S-APPLE, a prominence in the throat.

To ADA'PT, *v. a.* to fit one thing to another, to proportion. To make one thing correspond with another; to suit.

ADAPTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of fitting one thing to another, or the fitness, suitability, or correspondence of one thing with another.

ADA'PTION, *n. f.* the act of fitting, or suitability.

To ADD, *v. a.* to increase, by joining something new; to enlarge; to aggrandize. To perform the operation of joining one number to another.

To ADDE'CIMATE, *v. a.* to take or ascertain tithes.

To ADDE'EM, *v. a.* to esteem; to account.

A'DDER, *n. f.* a kind of serpent or viper, whose poison is so quick and fatal, that few remedies are strong enough to overcome it.

A'DDER'S-GRASS, *n. f.* a plant.

A'DDER-STUNG, *n. f.* a term used

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of cows, horses, and other cattle, that have been bit by any venomous reptiles, or adders; - a hedge-hog, or shrew, &c.

A'DDER'S-TONGUE, *n. f.* an herb.

A'DDER'S-WORT, an herb.

A'DDIBLE, *adj.* possible to be added.

ADDIBI'LITY, *n. f.* the possibility of being added.

A'DDICE or A'DZE, *n. f.* a cooper's instrument, to chop, or cut with.

To ADDI'CT, *v. a.* to devote, to dedicate; to give up one's self wholly to a thing, to apply one's mind wholly to it. It is mostly used in a bad sense.

ADDI'CTEDNESS, *n. f.* propensity, assiduity, or a state devoted to any particular employ.

ADDI'CTION, *n. f.* the act of devoting; the state of being devoted.

A'DDITAMENT, *n. f.* a thing added, or addition.

ADDITI'VIOUS, *adj.* that which is added without authority.

ADDI'TION, *n. f.* the act of adding, or joining one thing to another, in order to increase its quantity or dimensions. The thing which is added, increase. Interpolation, or the corrupting of writings or tenets by inserting something new, or spurious. In arithmetic, one of the five principal rules. In law, a title given to a man, besides his christian or surname, implying his estate, degree, occupation, age, or place of residence.

ADDI'TIONAL, *adj.* that which is added; that which increases. With respect to arguments, a greater number, or more forcible ones.

A'DDITORY, *adj.* that which is added, or has the power and quality of adding, or increasing.

A'DDLE, *adj.* empty, rotten, commonly said of eggs that produce no chicks, though laid under the hen: and hence it is applied to a brain that produces nothing.

To A'DDLE, *v. a.* to make addle; to make barren.

A'DDLE-PATED, *adj.* empty-sculled, silly, stupid.

To ADDRE'SS, *v. a.* to prepare for use; to make ready, to prepare one's self for any action; to present a petition to;

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to make application to a person; to direct one's speech to a particular person, or body of men.

ADDRE'SS, *n. f.* an application in order to persuade; the suit or application of a lover; behaviour or genteel carriage; quickness of understanding, presence of mind; an application from an inferior to a superior; the direction of a letter, or the method in which a person may be directed to.

ADDRE'SSER, *n. f.* the person who carries the petition, and delivers the addresses.

ADDU'CENT, *part.* that which draws to, or close.

To ADDU'LCE, *v. a.* to sweeten.

ADE'LARD, *n. f.* a word of honour among the Saxons, appropriated to the royal blood.

ADENO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* a treatise or description of the glands.

ADE'PT, *n. f.* one that understands all the secrets of his art.

ADE'PT, *adj.* thoroughly skilled in any thing, well versed in any matter.

A'DEQUATE, *adj.* equal or proportionate to; full, perfect, proper, sole, and entire.

A'DEQUATELY, *adv.* fully, completely, in exact proportion; justly.

A'DEQUATENESS, *n. f.* equality, perfect resemblance; justness of correspondence, exactness of proportion.

ADFE'CTED, *adj.* compounded, or consisting of known and unknown parts.

To ADHE'RE, *v. a.* to stick to, like any glutinous matter: figuratively, to be consistent, to hold together, join, or unite with; to persist in, or remain firm to a party, person, or opinion.

ADHE'RENCE, or ADHE'RENCY, *n. f.* the quality of sticking to; tenacity, strong attachment, steady perseverance.

ADHE'RENT, *adj.* clinging or sticking to.

ADHE'RENT, *n. f.* one who is firmly attached to any thing; a follower, a partisan.

ADHE'RER, *n. f.* one who is tenacious of any tenet, or sharply attached to any person, party, or profession.

ADHE'SION, *n. f.* the act of cleaving,

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or sticking to. *Adhesion to a natural body* is used, and adherence to a party; but sometimes promiscuously.

ADHE'SIVE, *adj.* remaining close attached, sticking, or keeping to; tenacious.

To ADHI'BIT, *v. a.* to apply, to make use of.

ADHI'BITION, *n. f.* application; use.

ADJA'CENCY, *n. f.* state of lying near to; the thing itself so lying.

ADJA'CENT, *adj.* lying near, or bordering upon, contiguous, or touching each other.

ADJA'CENT, *n. f.* the context, or words immediately following, or going before.

ADIA'PHOROUS, *adj.* indifferent or neutral.

ADIA'PHORY, *n. f.* neutrality; indifference.

To ADJE'CT, *v. a.* to add to; to put to.

ADJE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of adding; the thing added.

ADJECTI'TIOUS, *adj.* added, thrown in.

ADJE'CTIVE, *n. f.* a word which denotes the qualities of a subject, as a *great* minister; the word *great* is an adjective, as denoting only the qualities of the minister. It derives its name, from its being joined or added to another word, either expressed or understood, in order to limit the sense.

ADJE'CTIVELY, *adv.* in an adjective sense, in the manner of an adjective.

ADIEU', *adv.* farewell, God be with you.

To ADJO'IN, *v. a.* to join, to unite, to add to; also, to be contiguous to, to lie so near as to touch or join to.

To ADJO'URN, *v. a.* to appoint a day, to put off to another time; used chiefly of juridical proceedings, and the meeting of parliament.

ADJOURNMENT, *n. f.* the deferring, or putting off to another day; delay, or procrastination.

A'DIPOUS, *adj.* full of adeps, or fat; greasy.

A'DIT, *n. f.* a passage, or entry; the shaft or entrance into a mine.

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ADITION, *n. f.* a going or coming nigh to.

To **ADJU'DGE**, *v. a.* to give judgment or sentence in a court of justice, with *to* before the person. To award, to sentence; simply to determine or judge.

ADJUDICATION, *n. f.* the act of judging, or giving to a person by a judicial sentence.

To **ADJU'DICATE**, *v. a.* to determine any claim at law; to give or assign the right of something controverted to one of the claimants.

To **A'DJUGATE**, *v. a.* to yoke to.

A'DJUMENT, *n. f.* help.

A'DJU'NCT, *n. f.* something united, but not essential; one joined to another as a companion, assistant.

ADJU'NCTION, *n. f.* the act of joining things together; or state of a thing joined.

ADJU'NCTIVE, *n. f.* he that joins; that which is joined.

ADJURA'TION, *n. f.* the form of an oath taken by any person; or an oath administered to any person, whereby he is under a necessity of speaking the truth without disguise.

To **ADJU'RE**, *v. a.* to bind a person to do or not do any thing, under the penalty of a dreadful curse; to intreat earnestly, by the most pathetic topics; to swear by; to oblige a person to declare the truth upon oath.

To **ADJU'ST**, *v. a.* to make consistent; to regulate; to settle, to reduce to a standard, or criterion; to reconcile.

ADJU'STMENT, *n. f.* a just description, an explication and obviation of difficulties in a subject. A just disposition of parts, wherein they conspire to promote and assist each other's motion.

A'DJUTANT, *n. f.* in the military art, an helper, or assistant; more particularly an officer in the army, who assists a superior, particularly the major, in distributing the pay, and overseeing the punishment of the inferior men.

A'DJUTANT-GE'NERAL, is one who attends the general, assists in council, and carries the orders from one part of the army to another.

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To **ADJU'TE**, *v. a.* to help; to concur.

A'DJUVANT, *adj.* helpful; useful.

To **A'DJUVATE**, *v. a.* to help; to further.

ADJU'TOR, *n. f.* a helper; one who gives assistance.

ADJU'TORY, *adj.* that which gives, or can give assistance.

ADMEA'SUREMENT, *n. f.* the measuring or finding the dimensions and quantity of a thing by the application of a standard or rule.

ADMENSURA'TION, *n. f.* the act of determining or finding out the length and other dimensions by a standard, rule, or measure.

ADMI'NICLE, *n. f.* help; support; furtherance.

ADMINI'CULAR, *adj.* that which gives help.

To **ADMI'NISTER**, to afford, including the idea of help or service; to give; to manage, or conduct the affairs of government, including the idea of subordination; to tender, or apply to a person to take his oath; to perform the office of a minister, or priest, in giving the elements of bread and wine, &c. in the sacrament; to dispense medicines, prescribe and apply remedies; to be subservient to; to contribute to, with the particle *to*; to perform the office of an administrator.

To **ADMI'NISTRATE**, *v. a.* to apply, or make use of.

ADMINISTRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of enforcing, or applying, or giving sentence according to the sense of a law; the discharge of one of the chief offices of state, which respects the direction of public affairs; the active, or executive part of government; those who are intrusted with the care of public affairs; the due discharge of an office; the performance of the necessary rites, the act of distributing bread and wine, &c. in the eucharist. In law, the act or state of a person, who takes charge of the effects of one dying intestate, and is accountable for them, when thereto required.

ADMI'NISTRATIVE, *adj.* that which aids, supports, or assists: that by which

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ny thing is discharged, executed, or performed.

ADMINISTRA'TOR, *n. f.* the person who officiates as a minister or priest in a church. He that has the chief management of national affairs. In law, he who has the goods of a man dying without will committed to his charge, and is accountable for them, when required by the ordinary.

ADMINISTRA'TORSHIP, *n. f.* the office of an administrator.

ADMISTRATRIX, *n. f.* she who administers in consequence of a will.

A'DMIRABLE, *adj.* to be admired; of power to excite wonder; worthy of admiration.

A'DMIRABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of exciting wonder.

ADMIRABI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality or state which causes admiration.

A'DMIRABLY, *adv.* in an admirable manner.

A'DMIRAL, *n. f.* an officer that has the government of the king's navy; the chief commander of a fleet; the ship which carries the admiral.

A'DMIRALSHIP, *n. f.* the office of admiral.

A'DMIRALTY, *n. f.* the office or power of the lord high admiral, or lords commissioners. *Admiralty-court*, is that where the causes relating to maritime affairs are tried. *Admiralty-office*, is a place where those officers meet, who have the direction of naval affairs.

ADMIRA'TION, *n. f.* wonder; the act of admiring or wondering; surprise, including the secondary idea of something culpable. In grammar, a point or stop, which denotes, that the sentence before it implies wonder or astonishment; marked thus (!).

To ADMIRE, *v. a.* to regard with wonder; to regard with love.

ADMIRE'D, *part.* wondered at; beheld with wonder.

ADMIRER, *n. f.* he who wonders, or regards with admiration. In familiar language, one who is smitten with the personal charms of a female; and *vice versa*; a lover.

ADMIRINGLY, *adv.* with admira-

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tion; in the manner of an admirer.

ADMIS'SIBLE, *adj.* that which may be granted or admitted.

ADMIS'SION, *n. f.* liberty or permission of entering; access or liberty of approaching; a power of entering, in opposition to resistance; the granting a proposition not fully proved. In law, is when the bishop, after examination, allows a priest to enter into a benefice to which he is presented.

To ADMIT, *v. a.* to grant access to, in opposition to excluding; to permit or suffer a person to enter upon an office; to grant a supposition, or argument, as true; to grant, in a general sense; to allow.

ADMI'TTABLE, *adj.* that which may be admitted, applied both to persons and things.

ADMI'TTANCE, *n. f.* a permission of a person to take and exercise the functions of any office; access, passage, or power of entering; a prerogative, or right of finding a ready access to the great; the acceding to, granting, or concession of any position.

To ADMIT, *v. a.* to join to, or mingle with something else.

ADMI'XTION, *n. f.* the joining, blending, or incorporating one body or fluid with another by mixing.

ADMI'XTURE, *n. f.* the body mingled with another; the act of mingling.

To ADMONISH, *v. a.* to exhort, or give advice, with the preposition *against*; to reprove; to give a person a hint, to warn; to put in mind of a fault.

ADMONISHER, *n. f.* the person who reminds another of his duty, and reproves him for his faults.

ADMONISHMENT, *n. f.* admonition; a hint by which a person is reprov'd for his faults, or reminded of his duty.

ADMONITION, *n. f.* a hint of duty; a reminding a person of his duty, or reproof for the neglect of it; a state of reverential awe, and obedience to the warnings that are given.

ADMONITIONER, *n. f.* a liberal dispenser of admonition; a general adviser. A ludicrous term.

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ADMO'NITORY, *adj.* that which admonishes.

ADMURMURA'TION, *n. f.* the act of murmuring or whispering to another.

To **ADMO'VE**, *v. a.* to move towards, to approach; to bring nearer to.

AD'O, *n. f.* difficulty, when following *much*; with the preposition *about*, bustle, noise, or tumult. With the words *great* or *more*, it signifies a greater appearance or show of business than what is real, and is taken in a ludicrous sense.

ADOLE'SCENCE, *n. f.* the state of growing youth.

ADOLE'SCENCY, *n. f.* the state between puberty and manhood.

ADO'NIC, *adj.* a short verse in poetry.

To **ADO'PT**, *v. a.* to substitute another person's son instead of one's own; to acquire, in opposition to what is inherent by nature; to rely or confide in, and make use of as if our own. -

ADO'PTEDLY, *adv.* after the manner of something adopted.

ADO'PTION, *n. f.* the act by which a person takes the child of another for his own son; the state of being adopted.

ADO'PTIVE, *adj.* he that is adopted; he that adopts.

ADO'RABLE, *adj.* that which is worthy of, and ought to receive divine honour.

ADO'RABLENESS, the quality which renders a being worthy of divine honours.

ADO'RABLY, *adv.* in a manner worthy of divine worship.

ADORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of worshipping, including in it reverence, esteem, and love. The external act of homage paid to God, distinguished from mental worship.

To **ADO'RE**, *v. a.* to reverence, to honour with divine worship. To pay a high degree of regard, reverence, esteem, and homage.

ADOREMENT, *n. f.* worship.

ADO'RER, *n. f.* one who pays divine honours to the Deity. One who has a great and reverential regard. In common conversation, a lover who almost idolizes the object of his affection.

To **ADO'RN**, *v. a.* to set off with

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dress; to dress; to deck with ornaments; to convey splendour, or pomp; to be embellished, or graced with oratory, and elegance of language.

ADO'RNMENT, *n. f.* ornament; embellishment; elegance.

ADO'WN, *adv.* down; on the ground.

ADO'WN, *prep.* towards the ground, downwards, or down.

ADRE'AD, *adj.* afraid of; frightened; terrified at. Now obsolete.

ADRI'FT, *adv.* driven at the pleasure of a torrent. In a figurative sense, at random, without restraint, or following the first impulse.

ADRO'IT, *adj.* active, dexterous, skilful, cunning, or crafty.

ADROI'TNESS, *n. f.* dexterity; readiness; activity; assiduity.

ADR'Y, *adj.* in want of drink; a-thirst, thirsty.

ADSCITI'TIOUS, *adj.* taken in to supply or complete, added unnecessarily; supplemental; spurious; interpolated, and not genuine; borrowed, or counterfeit.

ADSTRI'CTION, *n. f.* the act of binding together; contracting into a lesser compass; applied to medicines which have the power of contracting those parts.

To **ADVA'NCE**, *v. a.* to bring forward, with relation to place; to raise to a higher post; to aggrandize; to prefer. To exalt, by improvement. To adorn, heighten, to give lustre to. To forward, to accelerate, to hasten the growth, applied to vegetables. To propose; to offer to the public; to produce. In a mercantile sense, to pay the charges of an undertaking before the time of reimbursement arrives. To give or lend a person money or commodities, before he begins the business which is to reimburse it.

To **ADVA'NCE**, *v. n.* to come forward. To make improvement.

ADVA'NCE, *n. f.* the act of coming forward; a tendency to come forward; progression, or gradual increase. Raising to a higher degree of dignity or perfection.

ADVA'NCEMENT, *n. f.* the act of gaining ground, progress. Promotion to a higher station; preferment. Raising to

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greater pitch of perfection, improvement.
ADVA'NCER, *n. f.* he that promotes forward.

ADVA'NTAGE, *n. f.* superiority, used with *of* or *over* before the person. Used with *make*, *take*, or *get*, it implies superiority acquired by stratagem or cunning. Convenience, opportunity. Gain, profit. After *to*, a manner productive of the greatest approbation, or splendour. Preponderation on one side of the comparison. In mercantile affairs, a premium, or profit greater than what can be claimed by law.

To **ADVA'NTAGE**, *v. a.* to benefit. To improve, promote, or forward. To acquire profit; to profit.

ADVA'NTAGED, *part.* possessed of advantages; refined by superior attainments.

ADVA'NTAGE-GROUND, *n. f.* ground or situation, which affords greater opportunities of annoyance or resistance.

ADVANTA'GEOUS, *adj.* that which conduces to profit; useful or serviceable; opportune, convenient.

ADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* conveniently, profitably, opportunely.

ADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, quality of being advantageous; profitableness; usefulness; convenience.

To **ADVE'NE**, *v. a.* to accede to something; to become a part of a thing, including the idea of something superadded, and not essential.

ADVE'NIENT, *part.* that which is superadded; additional, incidental.

A'DVENT, *n. f.* coming; an approach. The space of four weeks set apart by the church, as a preparation for the approaching festival of Christmas.

ADVE'NTINE, *adj.* that which is acquired, in opposition to what is natural.

ADVENTI'TIOUS, *adj.* that which is superadded, or acquired, in opposition to natural; supervenient; that which is not of the same nature; additional, or increased.

ADVE'NTIVE, *n. f.* he who drops in without a formal invitation; a casual visitor. Now obsolete.

ADVE'NTUAL, *adj.* relating to the season of advent.

ADVE'NTURE, *n. f.* an incident,

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which is not under our direction; a hazard. Hazarding all dangers. An attempt, in which some risk is run. An incident, or occurrence. In commerce, a parcel of goods, sent by sea, at a person's own risk, to foreign parts.

To **ADVE'NTURE**, *v. n.* to stand the chance, to run the risk. In an active sense, to endanger.

ADVE'NTURER, *n. f.* one who seeks occasions of hazard; one who exposes himself to danger; a knight-errant. He who runs a great risk. He who undertakes, either by himself, or in companies, the settlement of colonies, or conquests of places.

ADVE'NTUROUS, *adj.* that is ready to expose himself to the greatest dangers. Applied to things, enterprising, full of hazard, difficulty, and requiring both courage and skill.

ADVE'NTUROUSLY, *adj.* in a hazardous, daring, and bold manner; boldly; daringly.

ADVE'NTURESOMENESS, *adj.* in a manner subject to hazard.

ADVE'NTURESOME, *n. f.* the quality of being adventuresome.

A'DVERB, *n. f.* in grammar, a word joined to a verb, adjective, or participle, to shew their manner, degree, or quantity.

ADVE'RBIAL, *adj.* that which is used in the sense or manner of an adverb.

ADVE'RBIALLY, *adv.* like, or in the manner of an adverb.

ADVERSA'RIA, *n. f.* a common-place book.

A'DVERSARY, *n. f.* one who sets himself in opposition to another; an enemy, or one who seeks to do another an injury; an opponent; antagonist.

ADVE'RSATIVE, *adj.* in grammar, a word which implies opposition, or contrast.

A'DVERSE, *adj.* contrary; acting in opposite directions. Figuratively, contrary to the wish or desire. Applied to condition, unsuccessful; calamitous, afflictive, in opposition to prosperous; opponent.

ADVE'RSITY, *n. f.* a state which is opposite to our wishes, and the cause of sorrow; a state wherein a person experiences

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riences the loss of those conveniences he before enjoyed ; a state of affliction, misery, and misfortune.

ADVE'RSELY, *in an adverse manner ; disagreeably ; oppositely ; unfortunately.*

To ADVE'RT, *v. n.* to take notice of ; to regard, observe, or attend to ; with the particle *to* before the object. To apply the mind to.

ADVE'RTENCE, *n. f.* attention to ; regard to ; consideration of.

ADVE'RTENCY, *n. f.* attention ; regard ; consideration ; heedfulness.

To ADVE'RTISE, *v. a.* to give a person notice or information ; used with the particle *of* before the subject of information. To publish a thing in the newspapers.

ADVE'RTISEMENT, [accented sometimes on the third syllable] admonition ; instruction ; advice ; publication, a notice of a thing in a news-paper.

ADVE'RTISER, *n. f.* he that brings or gives intelligence, or information ; the paper which contains advertisements.

ADVE'RTISING, *part.* active in giving intelligence, advice, or admonition ; monitory.

To ADVE'SPERATE, *v. n.* to draw towards evening.

ADVI'CE, *n. f.* opinion or counsel ; instruction ; the result of judicious reflection ; prudence, or discretion. Followed by the particle *with*, consultation, or deliberation. Used with the word *receive* or *have*, information, news, or intelligence.

ADVI'CE-BOAT, *n. f.* a vessel used to bring or carry intelligence.

ADVI'SABLE, *adj.* that which may, or is fit to be advised ; prudent.

ADVI'SABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality which renders a thing proper to be advised ; fitness, propriety.

To ADVI'SE, *v. a.* to counsel ; to give a person an idea or hint of ; to remind. To inform, or give intelligence of any thing.

To ADVI'SE, *v. n.* used with the particle *with* before the person, to consult. To consider ; to deliberate ; to examine ; to give one's opinion.

ADVISED, *part. adj.* deliberate ;

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guided by prudence ; prudent, wise. Done on purpose ; acted with design.

ADVISEDLY, *adv.* deliberately ; with due consideration ; prudently ; with design ; on purpose.

ADVISEDNESS, *n. f.* a state where in a person has taken the advice of others ; deliberation ; caution ; cool and prudent procedure.

ADVISEMENT, *n. f.* advice ; information. Prudence and circumspection among ancient authors. A word out of use.

ADVISER, *n. f.* he that gives advice or counsel ; a counsellor.

ADULA'TION, *n. f.* flattery, high compliment.

ADULA'TOR, *n. f.* a flatterer.

A'DULATORY, *adj.* in a flattering or complimentary manner.

ADU'LT, *part.* grown up ; arrived to the age of discretion.

ADU'LT, *n. f.* one who is arrived at the intermediate age between infancy and manhood.

ADU'LTNESS, *n. f.* the state of being adult.

To ADU'LTTER, *v. a.* to be guilty of the sin of adultery.

ADU'LTTERANT, *n. f.* the person who is guilty of adultery ; or thing which debases by admixture.

To ADU'LTTERATE, *v. a.* to spoil ; to contaminate. To corrupt or debase by some foreign mixture.

ADU'LTTERATED, tainted with the guilt of adultery ; corrupted ; counterfeit.

ADU'LTTERATENESS, *n. f.* the quality, or state of being adulterated ; counterfeit.

ADULTERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of corrupting by a foreign mixture ; contamination ; a thing which is debased, or in a debased state.

ADU'LTTERER, *n. f.* the person guilty of adultery.

ADU'LTTERESS, *n. f.* a woman guilty of adultery.

ADU'LTTERINE, *adj.* in common law, a child got in adultery.

ADU'LTTEROUS, *adj.* guilty of adultery ; base and corrupted ; idolatrous.

ADU'LTERY, *n. f.* the crime of be-

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g false to the marriage-bed. Idolatry.
ADU'MBRANT, *adj.* that which gives slight resemblance.

To **ADU'MBRATE**, *v. a.* to shadow; to give a slight resemblance, or faint likeness, like that of shadows, with respect to the bodies by which they are formed.

ADUMBRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of giving a slight representation, or illustration. An imperfect resemblance, like that of a shadow. A faint glimmering, distant and confused likeness.

ADUNA'TION, *n. f.* the state of being united; union.

ADU'NCITY, *n. f.* crookedness; flexure inwards; hookedness.

ADU'NQUE, *adj.* crooked; bending inwards; hooked.

A'DVOCACY, *n. f.* the act of pleading; vindication; defence; apology.

A'DVOCATE, *n. f.* one who has the leading or management of the cause; the patron of it. One who vindicates, or answers objections made against any tenet, or action.

ADVOCA'TION, *n. f.* the office of leading; plea; apology.

ADVOLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of flying to something.

ADVOLU'TION, *n. f.* the act of rolling to something.

ADVO'UTRY, *n. f.* adultery.

'ADVOWE', *n. f.* he that has the right of advowson.

ADVO'WSON, or **ADVO'WZEN**, a right to present to a benefice.

To **ADU'RE**, *v. n.* to consume by fire, to burn up.

ADU'ST, *adj.* burnt up, scorched. Able to burn, scorching hot. In medicine, and philosophy, those humours and that habit of body which arises from a fermentation of choler and bile.

ADU'STED, *part.* burnt, or set on fire. Warm, with respect to the humours of the body, or temper.

ADU'STIBLE, *adj.* that which may be burnt or scorched up.

ADU'STION, *n. f.* the act of burning up, or drying.

Æ, a diphthong, wherein the sound of the *A* is very obscure, used by the Romans and Saxons, but seems now quite

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out of use among modern writers, being changed for the simple *e*, as in *equator*, *equinoctial*, and even in *Eneas*.

Æ'DILE, *n. f.* a Roman magistrate, deriving his name from his being surveyor of the buildings, both public and private.

Æ'GLOGUE, *n. f.* a species of poetry, wherein rustics are introduced as actors.

ÆGYPTI'ACUM, ointment, compounded of vinegar, verdigrease, and honey.

ÆNI'GMA, *n. f.* a riddle, an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

Æ'RA, *n. f.* in chronology, a fixed point of time, from which any computation commences or begins.

Æ'REAL, consisting of air; produced by the air; inhabiting the air; placed in the air; lofty; high.

Æ'ERIE, *n. f.* a nest appropriated to hawks, and other birds of prey.

AERO'LOGY, *n. f.* the doctrine of the air.

Æ'EROMANCY, *n. f.* the art of divining or foretelling by the air.

AERO'METRY, *n. f.* the art of measuring the air.

AERO'SCOPY, *n. f.* the observation of the air.

ÆRU'GINOUS, *adj.* resembling or belonging to the rust of copper. Applied to colour, it is by some described as a green, and by others as a brown.

ÆRU'GOS, *n. f.* rust, particularly that of copper; verdigrease.

ÆSCHYNO'MENOUS, *part.* in botany, applied to those plants called sensitive.

Æ'STIVAL, *adj.* belonging to, or continuing for the summer.

Æ'STUARY, *n. f.* an arm of the sea, running a good way into the land. In pharmacy, a vapour-bath.

Æ'THER, *n. f.* a thin, subtile matter, finer and rarer than air, commencing from the limits of our atmosphere, and expanded through all the regions of space.

ÆTHE'REAL, *adj.* something which belongs to, or partakes of the nature of æther: heavenly.

ÆTHIOPS-MINERAL, in pharmacy, a preparation of equal quantities of quicksilver and flour of brimstone, ground in a

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stone or iron mortar, till they become black, and no particles of quicksilver remain visible.

ÆTIO'LOGY, *n. f.* a discourse, explaining the causes of a disease.

ÆTITES, *n. f.* eagle-stone.

AFA'R, *adv.* at a distance. Figuratively, foreign or strange, in opposition to one's native country. Distance, in opposition to intimate friendship.

AFF'ARED, *part.* terrified; frighted; afraid.

AFFABI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of being affable; easiness of manners; courteousness; civility; condescension. Generally applied to superiors.

A'FFABLE, *adj.* easy of manners; accostable; courteous; complaisant. It signifies also benign, mild, favourable.

A'FFABLENESS, *n. f.* courteousness; civil, and complaisant behaviour.

A'FFABLY, *adv.* in an affable manner; courteously; complaisantly.

A'FFABROUS, *adj.* skilfully made; complete; finished in a workman-like manner.

AFFABULA'TION, *n. f.* the moral of a fable.

AFFA'IR, *n. f.* something done, or to be done. Employment. The concerns and transactions of a nation. Circumstances, or the condition of a person. Business. In a ludicrous sense, joined with *little*, an intrigue.

To **AFFE'CT**, *v. a.* to produce an effect; to cause, used with the particle *with*. To act upon; to influence; to excite; to stir up, or work upon the passions; to aim at, to endeavour after, applied to persons; to have a tendency to assume; to tend to; to be fond of, or long for; to assume a character not real, or natural, and to support it in an awkward manner.

AFFECTA'TION, *n. f.* an artful, or hypocritical assuming of a character, or appearance.

AFFE'CTED, *part.* moved; touched with affection; peculiarly fond of; disposed, with the word *ill*; personated, and appearing unnatural. Applied to persons, full of affectation.

AFFE'CTEDLY, *adv.* in an affected

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manner; with more appearance than reality; pretendedly; hypocritically.

AFFE'CTEDNESS, the quality of assuming an unnatural or false appearance.

AFFE'CTION, *n. f.* state of being affected, or wrought upon by any cause. Passions in general. Love, fondness, regard, or good-will. Zeal; a desire of obtaining.

AFFE'CTIONATE, *adj.* full of affection; strongly moved; zealous; warm; strongly inclined, or disposed to; fond, tender, benevolent.

AFFE'CTIONATELY, *adj.* in an affectionate manner; fondly, tenderly; benevolently.

AFFE'CTIONATENESS, *n. f.* the quality or state of being affectionate; fondness; tenderness; good-will; benevolence.

AFFE'CTIONED, *adj.* full of affectation, conceited, affected. Inclined; mentally disposed.

AFFE'CTUOUSLY, *adv.* in an affecting manner.

AFFE'CTIVE, *adj.* that which acts upon, or excites a disagreeable or painful sensation.

AFFECTUO'SITY, *n. f.* passionateness.

AFFE'CTUOUS, *adj.* full of passion.

AFFI'ANCE, a marriage-contract; betrothing. Figuratively, trust, or confidence, the effect of the mutual vows persons make each other.

To **AFFI'ANCE**, *v. a.* to bind one's self to marry; to give confidence or security.

AFFI'ANCER, *n. f.* he that makes a contract of marriage between two parties.

AFFIDA'TION, *n. f.* mutual contract; mutual oath of fidelity.

AFFIDA'VIT, *n. f.* a declaration upon oath.

AFFI'ED, *part.* joined by contract, affianced; betrothed.

AFFILIA'TION, *n. f.* adoption, or the making a son.

A'FFINAGE *n. f.* the act of refining metals by the cupel.

AFFI'NED, *part.* joined by affinity, or marriage to another; related to.

AFFI'NITY, *n. f.* relation by mar-

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age; in opposition to that which is by blood. Used with the particles *to* or *with* before the person by whom the relation is contracted. Connection, resemblance to; applied to things.

To AFFIRM, *v. a.* to confirm a thing as truth; to declare; to assert; to tell confidently; opposed to deny. Used neuterly, to rectify, approve, establish, or confirm a law, in opposition to repeal.

AFFIRMABLE, *adj.* that which may be affirmed or asserted.

AFFIRMANCE, *n. f.* confirmation; opposed to repeal.

AFFIRMANT, *n. f.* the person who affirms, or makes a positive declaration; a declarer.

AFFIRMATION, *n. f.* the act of strengthening or supporting any opinion; confirmation. Assertion; or tenaciousness of any thing or position asserted. Confirmation, in opposition to repeal. In a legal sense, the method by law allowed to the Quakers as a pledge of their truth in judicial courts, instead of an oath.

AFFIRMATIVE, *adj.* that which positively affirms or asserts a thing, in opposition to negative. Applied to persons, positive; obstinate in opinion; dogmatical; or one that would affirm any thing.

AFFIRMATIVELY, *adv.* in an affirmative or positive manner, in opposition to negative.

AFFIRMER, *n. f.* that person who asserts a thing to be true; he that affirms; he who takes the affirmative side of a question in dispute.

To AFFIX, *v. a.* to be fixed or united to; to connect with; to subjoin, to establish.

AFFIX, *n. f.* in grammar, some letter or sentence joined to a word.

AFFIXION, *n. f.* the act of affixing, or state of being affixed.

AFFLATION, *n. f.* the act of breathing upon any thing.

AFFLATUS, *n. f.* divine inspiration.

To AFFLICT, *v. a.* to put to pain; to grieve; to torment. To mortify; to punish; to be in adversity.

AFFLICTEDNESS, *n. f.* sorrowful-

ness; grief. The state of affliction, or of being afflicted.

AFFLICTION, *n. f.* the cause of pain or sorrow; calamity; the state of sorrowfulness; misery: opposed to prosperity.

AFFLICTIVE, *adj.* that which occasions affliction; painful; tormenting.

AFFLUENCE, *n. f.* the act of flowing to any place; resort, or concourse. Abundance of wealth; plenty.

AFFLUENCY, *n. f.* the same with affluence, which is most used.

AFFLUENT, *part.* flowing to any part; abundant in wealth; plentiful; exuberant; wealthy.

AFFLUENTNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being wealthy.

AFFLU'X, *n. f.* the act of flowing, or thing which flows.

To AFFORD, *v. a.* to yield or produce. To supply, cause, or grant. To be able to sell, without losing.

To AFFOREST, *v. a.* to turn ground into a forest.

AFFORESTATION, *n. f.* the act of turning lands into forests.

To AFFRANCHISE, *v. a.* to make free.

AFFRAID, *part.* affected with fear; terrified; fearful. It is generally spelt with a single *f*; but this is more consistent with analogy.

To AFFRAY, *v. a.* to terrify; to strike with terror or fear; to fright.

AFFRAY, or AFFRAYMENT, *n. f.* formerly an affright caused to one or more, by persons appearing in unusual armour. At present, a skirmish or fighting.

AFFREIGHTMENT, *n. f.* the freight of a ship.

AFFRICTION, *n. f.* the act of rubbing one thing on another.

To AFFRIGHT, *v. a.* to affect with fear, to terrify; to intimidate; to dishearten.

AFFRIGHT, *n. f.* terror, fear, denoting a sudden impression, in opposition to fear, which implies a long continuance. The object which excites fear.

AFFRIGHTFUL, *adj.* full of terror; terrible.

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AFFRI'GHTMENT, *n. f.* the impression of fear; terror; the state of fearfulness.

To **AFFRO'NT**, *v. a.* to meet face to face, to confront; to meet, to encounter. To meet like an enemy, front to front. To offer an open insult; to abuse; to offend avowedly.

AFFRO'NT, *n. f.* an insult, or injury offered to the face; contemptuous or rude treatment. Indecent behaviour, outrage, open opposition; encounter.

AFFRO'NTER, *n. f.* the person who offers the affront.

AFFRO'NTING, *part.* that which occasions or causes an affront.

AFFRO'NTIVE, *adj.* that which may give offence.

AFFRO'NTIVENESS, *n. f.* a quality of giving, or offering affronts.

To **AFFU'SE**, *v. a.* to pour one thing upon another.

AFFU'SION, *n. f.* the act of pouring one thing upon another.

To **AFFY**, *v. a.* to oblige one's self by contract to marry; to betroth. Neuterly, it implies to place confidence in.

AFIE'LD, *adv.* to the field.

AFLA'T, *adv.* level with the ground.

AFLO'AT, *adv.* borne up by the water; floating. Figuratively, fluctuating, in motion, within view.

AFO'OT, *adv.* on foot; not on horseback. Figuratively, in motion, in agitation; commenced.

AFO'RE, *prep.* before; nearer in place, in opposition to behind.

AFO'RE, *adv.* in time forgone or past; prior or antecedent to a thing mentioned. In front, in the forepart.

AFO'REGOING, *part.* going before; that which precedes any thing in order, or motion.

AFO'REHAND, *adv.* previous; or before an event in the order of time; provided, prepared, previously fitted.

AFO'REMENTIONED, *adj.* mentioned before.

AFO'RENAMED, *adj.* named before.

AFO'RESAID, *adj.* said before.

AFO'RETIME, *adv.* in time past.

AFRA'ID, *adj.* terrified, fearful.

A F T

It should be written with a double *f*, as observed in *affraid*.

AFRE'SH, *adv.* anew; again; a second time.

AFRO'NT, *adv.* in the front.

A'FTER, *prep.* following in place; in pursuit of; behind; posterior in time; according to; agreeable to; in imitation of.

A'FTER, *adv.* [it is distinguished from the preposition, because it has a relation to that which goes before it; but not to the sentence which follows it] succeeding or following in time. Second or following in place, in opposition to *before*.

A'FTER-ACCEPTATION, *n. f.* a signification, which was not first admitted, but adopted in process of time.

A'FTERAGES, *n. f.* ages which are to come; successive times; posterity.

A'FTERALL, taking every thing into consideration; in fine; notwithstanding all that has been said; at last.

A'FTERBIRTH, *n. f.* the membrane wherein the foetus was inclosed, which is brought away after the secundine.

A'FTERCLAP, *n. f.* some unexpected incident after an affair is supposed to be ended. It is used in an ill sense, but seems a low expression.

A'TERCOST, *n. f.* expenses which are incurred after the original bargain or plan is finished.

A'TERCROP, *n. f.* the second crop or harvest in one year.

A'TERDINNER, *n. f.* the hour just passing after dinner.

A'TERENDEAVOUR, *n. f.* endeavour made after the first effort.

To **A'TEREYE**, *v. a.* to pursue with one's eye; to keep in view.

A'TERGAME, *n. f.* an expedient after the original plan or first attempt has miscarried.

A'TERHOURS, *n. f.* the hours which succeed or follow any action.

A'TERINQUIRY, *n. f.* inquiry made after the fact committed, or after life.

A'FTFRLIVER, *n. f.* he that lives in succeeding times.

A'FTERLOVE, *n. f.* the second or later love.

A G A

AFTERMATH, *n. f.* the latter math; the second crop of grass mown in autumn.

AFTERNOON, *n. f.* that space, or interval, which is from twelve at noon to the evening. Figuratively, in the decline.

AFTERPAINS, *n. f.* those pains which are felt after delivery, proceeding from a distension of the ligaments of the uterus.

AFTERPART, *n. f.* the decline or latter part.

AFTERPROOF, *n. f.* evidence, following that which has been produced.

AFTERTASTE, *n. f.* that taste which is perceived after, which was not sensible during the act of drinking.

AFTERTHOUGHT, *n. f.* an expedient formed too late; reflection or thought arising after the finishing of a thing: not properly used for second thought, as that is generally taken in a good sense, but this in a bad one. Repentance.

AFTERTIMES, *n. f.* future ages; times to come.

AFTERTOSSING, *n. f.* the motion of the sea after a storm.

AFTERWARD, *adv.* in succeeding, or future time.

AFTERWIT, *n. f.* an unseasonable expedient, or a contrivance which is too late.

AFTERWRATH, *n. f.* anger, when the provocation seems past.

AGA, *n. f.* a title used among the Moguls and Turks, for a commander.

AGA'IN, *adv.* a second time, implying the repetition of the same action. At the beginning of a sentence, it imports an addition to what has been said before.

On the other hand, denoting a correspondence or reciprocation of action. After *ask*, a return of a thing given. Return, by way of recompense; or reimbursement. After *much*, or words implying dimension, a repetition of the same quantity which preceded. When doubled, it implies frequent repetition. In opposition; by way of resistance. Back; as, returning from a message.

AGA'INST, *prep.* in opposition to any person. Contrary; opposite, in general. Contradiction to any opinion. After

A G A

Speak, to be represented in a bad light. Applied to motion, contrary direction; or that in which one body meets with another. Close to, joining, or contiguous. Immediately preceding; previous to, or near.

A'GALAXY, *n. f.* want of milk.

AGA'PE, *adv.* staring with eagerness. A stupid kind of admiration; wondering, as expressed by the ignorant, with open mouths.

A'GARIC, *n. f.* an excrescence growing in the shape of a mushroom, upon the trunk and great branches of the oak and other trees.

AGA'ST, *adj.* struck with terror; amazed; frightened to astonishment.

A'GATE, *n. f.* a precious stone of the flint kind.

A'GATY, *adj.* partaking of the nature of agate.

AGA'VE, *n. f.* the common American aloë.

AGA'ZED, *part.* struck with a sudden terror; terrified to stupidity.

AGE, *n. f.* any limited part of duration, or time, applied both to persons and things. The number of years of which a person's life consists; the period of his existence. The advanced part of a long life; that state of life wherein a person has seen a great number of years, in opposition to youth. The space of 100 years. Maturity; ripeness; full strength of life. Age, in law, is that time of life at which a person is qualified to assume and exercise certain offices of society, which before he was, for want of years, incapable of.

A'GED, *adj.* old: stricken in years; generally applied to animals. Figuratively, that which has stood for many years; decayed by length of time; applied to inanimate things.

A'GEDLY, *adv.* after the manner of a person advanced in years, or in the decline of life.

AGE'N, *adv.* a repetition of the same deed; something by way of reply to what had been said. This is the true spelling, though now used only by poets for the sake of rhyme.

AGEMO'GLANS, or **AZAMO'GLANS**,

A G E

n. f. children of tribute, taken every third year by the grand seignior's officers, from those Christians whom he tolerates in his dominions.

A'GENCY, *n. f.* the quality of acting; action; the state of being in or exerting action.

A'GENT, *part.* that which acts, or is active, in opposition to patient, or passive.

A'GENT, *n. f.* an actor; he that acts; he that professes the faculty of action. A substitute, a deputy; a factor; a person employed to transact the business of another. That which has the power of operating, or producing effects upon another thing.

AGGENERA'TION, *n. f.* the state of growing or uniting to another body.

To A'GGERATE, *v. a.* to heap up.

AGGERO'SE, *adj.* full of heaps.

To AGGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* to gather up in a ball; to gather together.

To AGGLO'MERATE, *v. n.* to cluster together. Figuratively, to stick together so as to compose one mass.

AGGLU'TINANTS, *n. f.* those substances which have a quality of gluing, or sticking any bodies together.

To AGGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* to unite one part to another, as it were, with glue; to make one part stick to another. Used with the particle *to*.

AGGLUTINA'TION, *n. f.* union; cohesion; the act of agglutinating; the state of being agglutinated.

AGGLU'TINATIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of procuring agglutination.

To AGGRANDI'ZE, *v. a.* to make great, exalt, prefer, or make considerable by the addition of posts and pensions. To enlarge, exalt, or ennoble, applied to the faculties of the mind.

AGGRANDI'ZEMENT, *n. f.* the act of promoting to a high place in a state; or the act of conferring power, honour, and wealth, on a person.

AGGRANDI'ZER, *n. f.* the person who confers honour and riches on another, or one who makes great.

To AGGRATE, *v. a.* to ingratiate one's self; to gain the esteem of a person.

To A'GGRAVATE, to increase the

A G G

weight of a thing. To add to the enormity, applied to crimes. To heighten, or render more painful, applied to punishment.

AGGRAVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making heavy, or worse, applied to the demerit of actions. Some circumstance which heightens the guilt of any crime, &c.

A'GGREGATE, *adj.* framed by an assemblage or collection of the particles into one mass.

A'GGREGATE, *n. f.* an assemblage formed of several particulars. The sum total, or result of several things added together.

To A'GGREGATE, *v. a.* to collect together several particulars into one sum, or several parcels or particles into one mass.

AGGREGA'TION, *n. f.* the collection, or act of collecting many particulars into one whole. The whole made up of several parts added together. Collection, or state of being collected.

To AGGRE'SS, *v. a.* to commit the first act of hostility; to make the first attack; to occasion, or begin a quarrel.

AGGRE'SSION, *n. f.* the act of beginning a quarrel, by being guilty of the first attack.

AGGRE'SSOR, *n. f.* the person who commits the first act of hostility or injury.

AGGRI'E'VANCE, *n. f.* injury; hardship inflicted; wrong endured.

To AGGRI'E'VE, *v. a.* to give sorrow; to cause grief; to vex. To impose hardships upon; to harass; to hurt in one's right.

AGHA'ST, *adj.* struck with horror, as at the sight of a spectre; stupified with terror.

A'GILE, *adj.* active; ready; acting with great speed; nimble. Applied to the mind, alert, vigorous, in opposition to slow, and stupid.

A'GILENESS, the quality of performing with speed; quickness, nimbleness, activity.

AGILITY, *n. f.* nimbleness; readiness to move; quickness; activity.

AGILLOCHUM, *n. f.* aloes-wood.

A G N

A'GIO, *n. f.* the difference between the value of bank-notes, and the current money.

A'GITABLE, *adj.* that which may be put into motion; that which may be disputed.

To A'GITATE, *v. a.* to move by repeated actions. To shake so, as to put the particles of any liquor into motion, or fermentation. To actuate, act upon, or give motion to. To disturb, or disorder by the distractions of different motives. To toss from one to another, to discuss or controvert with great warmth.

AGITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of shaking or putting the particles of a body into motion. Disorder of the mind, arising from the violence of different passions. Consideration, or deliberation of several persons.

AGITA'TOR, *n. f.* the person who projects any scheme; occasions any disturbance; or causes any motion. He who manages and conducts the affairs of another.

A'GLET, *n. f.* a sharp point, a tag, formed to resemble some animal, but especially a man. The pendants hanging on the tips of the chives of flowers.

A'GMINAL, *adj.* belonging to a troop.

A'GNAIL, *n. f.* a whitlow; an inflammation round the nails.

A'GNATS, *n. f.* the male descendents from the same father, distinguished from *cognats*, the female descendents.

AGNA'TION, *n. f.* the relation between the descendents from the same father, including only males.

AGNI'TION, *n. f.* an acknowledging.

To AGNI'ZE, *v. a.* to own; to avow; to acknowledge. Obsolete.

AGNO'MEN, *n. f.* an addition or name added to the surname of a person on account of some peculiar action, or circumstance.

AGNOMINA'TION, *n. f.* the resemblance or allusion of one word to another, both in sound and sense.

A'GNUS CASTUS, *n. f.* the chaste tree.

A'GNUS DEI, a flat piece of white wax of an oval form, stamp with the

A G O

figure of the lamb, and consecrated by the pope.

AGO', *adv. past.* When we reckon past time, *towards*, or ending with the present, we use *since*; as, "It is a year *since* it happened." But when we reckon *from* the present, and end with the past, we use *ago*; as, "It happened three nights *ago*."

AGO'G, *adv.* in a state of desire; eager for the possession of something; longing. To set one's fancy or affections on.

AGO'ING, *part. adj.* in action.

AGO'NE, *adv. past*, with respect to time; formerly.

A'GONISM, *n. f.* contention for a prize.

A'GONIST, *n. f.* a champion or contender for a prize.

AGONI'STES, *n. f.* a prize-fighter; one that contends at public solemnity for a prize.

AGONI'STICAL, that which relates to prize-fighting.

To A'GONIZE, *v. n.* to feel agonies; to be in excessive pain.

AGONOTHE'TIC, *adj.* proposing public contentions for prizes; giving prizes; presiding at public games.

A'GONY, *n. f.* the pangs of death; properly the last contest between life and death. Any violent or excessive pain of body or mind.

AGO'OD, *adv.* in earnest; not fictitiously.

To AGRA'CE, *v. a.* to grant favours to. Now obsolete.

AGRA'MMATIST, *n. f.* an illiterate man.

AGRA'RIAN, *adj.* relating to lands or grounds.

To AGRE'ASE, *v. a.* to grease, daub, or make filthy. Obsolete.

To AGRE'E, *v. n.* to be friends, or in concord. To consent to do a thing upon certain conditions; to bargain. To resemble; to be like. To match, applied to colour. Applied to the evidence of several persons; to tally with; to be consistent with. To accommodate a difference; to reconcile.

AGRE'EABLE, *adj.* suitable; conformable to, or consistent with. Pleasing; grateful; as suitable to our inclinations, or faculties.

A G R

AGRE'EABLENESS, *n. f.* consistency with; suitability to; the quality of pleasing. Likeness; affinity; resemblance.

AGRE'EABLY, *adv.* consistently with; in a manner suitable to; pleasingly.

AGRE'ED, *part.* settled by mutual consent.

AGRE'EINGNESS, *n. f.* consistence; suitability.

AGRE'EMENT, *n. f.* friendship; alliance; concord. A contract, bargain, or compact. Resemblance.

AGRE'STIC, or AGRE'STICAL, *adj.* favouring of, or belonging to the country; clownish; rude. Seldom used.

AGRICOLA'TION, *n. f.* culture of the ground.

A'GRICULTURE, *n. f.* the art of cultivating the ground; tillage; husbandry.

A'GRIMONY, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

AGRO'UND, *adv.* stranded; hindered by the ground from passing farther. Figuratively, hinderance in the progress of affairs.

To AGRO'UP, *v. a.* to join or introduce several figures in one piece.

A'GUE, *n. f.* a periodical species of fever, beginning with a cold shivering, which is succeeded by heat, and terminates in a sweat.

A'GUED, *part.* affected with an ague; figuratively, cold, shivering, trembling.

A'GUE-FIT, *n. f.* the cold, shivering, trembling fit, which affects people in the ague.

A'GUE-PROOF, *adj.* proof against agues; able to resist the causes which produce agues.

A'GUE-TREE, *n. f.* a name sometimes given to saffrafras.

To AGUI'SE, *v. a.* to dress, adorn, embellish, or set off with external ornaments.

A'GUISH, *adj.* like, or having the properties of an ague.

A'GUISHNESS, *n. f.* the quality which resembles an ague.

AH! *interject.* a word noting sometimes dislike and censure; sometimes contempt and exultation; sometimes, and

A I M

most frequently, compassion and complaint; when followed by *that*; vehement desire.

AHA', *interj.* a word intimating triumph and contempt.

AH'EAD, *adv.* farther onward than another; headlong, precipitant.

AHE'IGHT, *adv.* aloft; on high; a great distance above us.

To AID, *v. a.* to help; to assist; to succour.

AID, *n. f.* help; support. The person that gives help or support; a helper. In law, a subsidy.

AID-DE-CAMP, *n. f.* an officer who receives and carries the orders of a general officer to the rest of the camp.

A'IDANCE, *n. f.* help, support.

A'IDANT, *adj.* helping; helpful.

A'IDER, *n. f.* he that brings aid or help; a helper; an ally.

A'IDLESS, *adj.* helpless; unsupported; undefended.

A'IGULETS, *n. f.* tags; or gold tags at the end of fringes.

To AIL, *v. a.* to pain; to trouble; to give pain. To affect in any manner. To feel pain; to be incommoded. It is never used but with some indefinite term.

A'ILING, *part. adj.* sickly; full of complaints; valetudinary.

A'ILMENT, *n. f.* indisposition; disorder; pain; disease.

To AIM, *v. a.* to endeavour to strike with a missile weapon, to direct towards; with *at*. To point the view, or direct the steps towards any thing. To direct the missile weapon by the eye. To guess.

AIM, *n. f.* the position or direction of a weapon, in order to strike an object. The point which is intended to be hit; or the object designed to be struck. Figuratively, an endeavour to obtain any thing, intention; purpose; or design. Conjecture; guess.

AIR, *n. f.* the element encompassing the terraqueous globe. The state of the air. Air in motion. Blast. Any thing light or uncertain. The open weather. Vent; utterance. Publication; exposure to the public. Intelligence; information. Poetry; a song. Music. The

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hien or manner of a person. An affected manner or gesture. Appearance.

To AIR, *v. a.* to expose to the air. To take the air. To open to the air. To air liquors. To warm them. To make nests.

A'IRBLADDER, *n. f.* any article or vesicle filled with air. The bladder in fishes, which serves, by its contraction or dilatation, to enable them to rise or dive in the water.

A'IR-BUILT, *adj.* built in the air; chimerical, without any solid foundation.

A'IR-DRAWN, *adj.* formed by a condensation of the air; that which has no existence in nature; chimerical; imaginary.

A'IRER, *n. f.* he that exposes a thing to the air.

A'IRGUN, *n. f.* an instrument invented to shoot with, purely by means of compressed air.

A'IRHOLE, *n. f.* a hole made to admit, or let out the air; a vent; or vent-hole.

A'IRING, *n. f.* a short walk or ride abroad, to enjoy the fresh and open air.

A'IRINESS, *n. f.* exposure to the air; openness; levity, gaiety.

A'IRLESS, *adj.* that which has not a free air; that which has no communication with the free air.

A'IRLING, a youthful, light, gay, and thoughtless person.

A'IRPUMP, *n. f.* an instrument, or machine used for extracting air.

A'IRSHAFT, *n. f.* a passage made for the air by digging.

A'IRY, *adj.* composed of, or relating to the air. High in air. Light as air; thin; unsubstantial; without solidity. Without reality; without any steady foundation in truth or nature; vain; trifling. Fluttering; loose; as if to catch the air; full of levity. Gay; sprightly; full of mirth; vivacious; lively; spirited; light of heart.

A'ISLE, *n. f.* the walks in a church, or wings of a quire. It should be written *isle*.

A'JUTAGE, *n. f.* the spout fitted to an artificial fountain, through which the water ascends.

A L A

To AKE, *v. n.* to feel a dull and continual pain, in opposition to smart, which is an acute one, and of a short continuance.

AKI'N, *adv.* related by blood or descent. Resembling; having the same properties; having a near relation to.

A'LABASTER, *n. f.* a kind of stone, softer than marble, but harder than plaster of Paris.

A'LABASTER, *adj.* something made of alabaster.

ALA'CK, *interj.* alas; an expression of sorrow.

ALA'CKADAY, *interj.* a sudden cry on feeling present, or seeing approaching calamity.

ALA'CRIOUSLY, cheerfully; without dejection.

ALA'CRITY, *n. f.* a cheerfulness; sprightliness; gaiety; liveliness.

ALAMI'RE, *n. f.* the lowest note but one in the scale of music, invented by Guido Aretine.

ALAMO'DE, *adv.* a French phrase, used to imply, that a thing is in the reigning taste, or fashion. A thin, light, glossy, black silk, not quilted or crossed, chiefly used for womens bonnets, hats, or hoods at funerals, and for mens hatbands and scarfs on the like occasions.

ALA'ND, *adv.* on land, on shore; on dry ground.

ALA'RM, *n. f.* a cry summoning to arms. A cry, or notice, of any danger approaching. Any tumult or disturbance.

To ALA'RM, *v. a.* to call to arms; to disturb. To surprise with the apprehension of any danger. To disturb in general.

ALA'RMING, *part. adj.* terrifying; awakening; surprising.

ALA'RMPOST, *n. f.* the post or place appointed to each body of men to appear at, when an alarm shall happen.

ALA'RUM, and To ALA'RUM, corruptions of *Alarm*.

ALA'S, *interj.* when used of ourselves, it implies lamentation, occasioned by the idea of some calamity. When applied to others, it implies pity, caused from an idea of their distress.

A L C

ALA'TE, *adv.* lately ; no long time ago.

ALA'Y, *n. f.* the adding fresh dogs into the cry.

ALB, *n. f.* a vest or garment of white linen, worn by priests ; a surplice.

ALBE'IT, *adv.* although ; notwithstanding ; granting.

ALBUG'NEOUS, *adj.* belonging to the white of an egg.

ALBU'GO, *n. f.* the white of the eye. Likewise, a disorder of the eye, whereby the horny tunic loses its transparency, and becomes opaque.

ALBUM GRÆCUM, dogs white dung.

A'LCAHEST, *n. f.* an universal dissolvent ; a menstrum capable of dissolving any body put into it.

ALC'AIC, *adj.* in ancient poetry, a name appropriated to several sorts of verses.

ALCA'ID, *n. f.* in Barbary, the governor of a city or castle ; in Spain, the judge of a city.

ALCA'IDE, *n. f.* a judge, or minister of justice, resembling a provost among the French.

ALCA'NNA, *n. f.* a drug used in dying.

ALCHY'MICAL, *adj.* according to the process, or method made use of by alchymists.

A'LCHYMIST, *n. f.* one who professes or pursues the science of alchymy.

A'LCHYMY, *n. f.* a part of chemistry employed in mysterious researches. A kind of metal used for spoons, and kitchen-utensils.

ALCMA'NIAN, *adj.* a kind of lyric verse.

A'LCOHOL, *n. f.* the purest spirit of wine, rectified to its utmost subtilty ; likewise, a very fine impalpable powder.

ALCOHOLIZA'TION, *n. f.* the act of rectifying spirits ; or of reducing bodies to an impalpable powder.

To A'LCOHOLIZE, *v. a.* to make an alcohol ; or to rectify spirits by frequent distillation,

A'LCORAN, *n. f.* the book of the Mahometan law, composed by Mahomet.

A L E

ALCO'VE, *n. f.* a recess, or part of a chamber, separated by an estrade, or partition of columns, in which is placed a bed of state, or seats to entertain company.

A'LDEBARAN, *n. f.* a star of the first magnitude in the eye of the constellation Taurus, or the bull, and from thence named the bull's eye.

A'LDER, *n. f.* a tree with leaves resembling those of the hazel.

ALDERLI'VEST, *adj.* most beloved ; that which is preferred to another, or has held the longest possession of the heart.

A'LDERMAN, *n. f.* the same as senator. A governor or magistrate, originally chosen on account of the experience which his age had given him.

A'LDERMANLY, *adv.* like, or belonging to an alderman.

A'LDERN, *adj.* made of alder.

ALE, *n. f.* a liquor made by infusing malt in hot water, and then fermenting the liquor. A merry meeting used in country-places.

A'LEBERRY, *n. f.* a beverage made by boiling ale with spice and sugar, and sops of bread.

A'LEBREWER, *n. f.* one that professes to brew ale.

ALECONNER, *n. f.* an officer of the city of London, whose business is to inspect the measures of the public houses.

A'LECOST, *n. f.* the name of an herb.

A'LECTRYOMANCY, *n. f.* divination by a cock.

A'LEGAR, *n. f.* four ale.

A'LEGER, *adj.* gay ; chearful ; sprightly.

A'LEHOOF, *n. f.* ground-ivy.

A'LEHOUSE, *n. f.* a house where ale is sold. Distinguished from a tavern, because that is appropriated to wine.

A'LEHOUSEKEEPER, *n. f.* a person who keeps a house where beer is to be sold ; a publican, in opposition to a vintner, who only sells wine.

A'LEKNIGHT, *n. f.* a pot-companion ; a tippler.

ALE'MBIC, *n. f.* originally the upper part or head of a still into which the vapours ascend ; and being there condensed by the external air, flow out in drops,

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stream like a thread, through an aperture with a long neck.

ALE'NGTH, *adj.* at full length; along; stretched upon the ground.

ALE'RT, *adj.* watchful; vigilant; active; diligent; brisk; pert; sharp; smart; petulant; ready at a call.

ALE'RTNESS, *f. n.* the quality of being alert; sprightliness, pertness, activity, or vigilance.

ALETA'STER, *n. f.* an officer sworn in every court-leet, to examine into the goodness and measures of ale and beer, within the jurisdiction of the leet or lordship.

A'LEVAT, *n. f.* the vessel in which ale is fermented.

A'LEWASHED, *adj.* steeped or soaked in ale.

A'LEXANDERS, *n. f.* the name of an herb.

A'LEXANDER'S FOOT, *n. f.* an herb so called, from its roots resembling a foot.

ALEXA'NDRIE, *n. f.* a kind of verse borrowed from the French, consisting among them of twelve or thirteen syllables in alternate couplets, and among us of twelve.

ALEXIPHA'RMIC, *adj.* that which drives away poison; antidotal; that which opposes infection.

ALEXITE'RICAL, *adj.* that which drives away poison, or expels the malignant humours attending fevers.

A'LGATES, *adv.* on any terms; every way. Now obsolete.

A'LGETRANE, *n. f.* a kind of pitch found in the bay of St Helena, on the isle la Plata.

A'LGEBRA, *n. f.* a branch of arithmetic, which takes the quantity sought, as if granted; and, by means of or one more quantities given, proceeds by consequence, till the quantity at first only supposed to be known, or some power of it, is found to be equal to some quantity or quantities known, and, consequently, itself known likewise.

ALGEBRA'IC, or **ALGEBRA'ICAL**, *adj.* something relative, or belonging to algebra.

ALGEBRA'IST, *n. f.* a person ac-

quainted with, or conversant in the operations of algebra.

A'LGENEL, *n. f.* a fixed star of the second magnitude, on the left side of the constellation Perseus.

A'LGID, *adj.* cold; chill.

ALGI'DITY, *n. f.* chiliness; cold.

ALGI'FIC, *adj.* that which produces cold.

A'LGOR, *n. f.* extreme cold; chiliness.

ALGO'SE, *adj.* extremely cold; chill.

A'LGOL, *n. f.* Medusa's head, a fixed star of the third magnitude in Perseus.

A'LGORISM, or **A'LGORITHM**, *n. f.* the six operations of arithmetic in the science of numbers.

ALGUA'ZIL, *n. f.* an officer among the Spaniards, acting under the judge.

A'LIAS, *adv.* otherwise; used in law to specify the different names by which the criminal has gone.

ALIBA'NICS, *n. f.* cotton cloth, imported into Holland from the East Indies.

A'LIBLE, *adj.* that which nourishes; or that which may be nourished; nutritive; nourishing.

A'LICHONS, *n. f.* the wings, or ladles of a wheel.

ALICO'NDE, *n. f.* a tree in Lower Ethiopia.

A'LIEN, *adj.* foreign; not of the same family or land. Inconsistent with; estranged from; at enmity with.

A'LIEN, *n. f.* something adverse to, or at enmity with. A foreigner, or one of another country. Not of the same profession, party, or sect.

To **A'LIEN**, *v. a.* to transfer our own property to another; to grow adverse to; to dislike.

A'LIENABLE, *adj.* that which may be transferred to, and become the property of another.

To **A'LIENATE**, *v. a.* to transfer property to another. To grow adverse to, by transferring our affections to some other person or thing.

A'LIENATE, *adj.* withdrawn from; adverse, or enemies to.

ALIENATION, *n. f.* the act of

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transferring property to another. Change of affection from approbation to dislike.

ALI'FEROUS, *adj.* having wings.

ALI'GEROUS, *adj.* that which has wings; winged.

To ALI'GHT, *v. n.* to descend from a higher situation to a lower. To descend from, or get off an horse. To fall upon from a higher place.

ALI'KE, *adv.* equally, or in the same manner; in the same form; both without difference or distinction; resembling.

A'LIMENT, *n. f.* food, or that which nourishes; nutriment.

ALIME'NTAL, *adj.* that which has the quality of aliment; that which nourishes; that which feeds.

ALIME'NTARINESS, *n. f.* the quality which renders a thing capable of affording nourishment.

ALIME'NTARY, *adj.* that which hath relation, or belongs to aliment; that which nourishes, or is eaten for diet.

ALIMENTA'TION, *n. f.* the quality, action, or power of affording nourishment; or the increasing of the dimensions of a body, by converting food into its own substance.

ALIMO'NIOUS, *adj.* that which nourishes. A word seldom used.

A'LIMONY, *n. f.* in its primary sense, nourishment; but now appropriated to the law, wherein it implies that allowance which a married woman sues for, and is entitled to, upon any occasional separation, providing it be not for elopement or adultery.

A'LIQUANT, *adj.* that part of a number which will not measure or divide it, without having a remainder. Or that which, being taken any number of times, will always be greater or less, than the number or quantity of which it is an aliquant part.

A'LIQUOT, *adj.* such a part of any quantity or number, as will exactly measure or divide it without any thing remaining over.

A'LISH, *adj.* that which is like, or resembles ale in some of its qualities.

A'LITURE, *n. f.* nourishment.

ALI'VE, *adj.* in the state of life; not dead. In a figurative sense, unex-

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tinguished; undestroyed; active; in full force. Cheerful; sprightly; gay; full of alacrity. In a popular sense, it is added to add an emphasis; as, the *best* man alive, that is, the *best*, with an emphasis.

ALKALE'SCENT, *part.* that which resembles the qualities of an alkali.

A'LKALI, *n. f.* any substance, which, when mingled with acids, produces effervescence and fermentation.

A'LKALINE, *adj.* that which has the qualities of alkali.

To A'LKALIZATE, *v. a.* to make bodies alkaline by chemical process; or to draw out the latent alkaline virtues of a body, by reducing it to a different form.

A'LKALIZATE, *adj.* that which has the powers and qualities of an alkali.

ALKALIZA'TION, *n. f.* the act of impregnating, or mingling a fluid with an alkaline salt.

A'LKANET, *n. f.* the anchusa, a plant of the bugloss kind.

ALKEKE'NGI, *n. f.* a fruit or berry, produced from a tree of the same name.

ALKE'RMES, *n. f.* a term borrowed from the Arabs, denoting a rich cardiac electuary, consisting of several warm and aromatic ingredients, of which kermes is the basis.

ALL, *adv.* quite; completely; entirely. Altogether; wholly; without any other consideration. Only; without admission of any thing else. Although. It is sometimes used by way of emphasis, nearly the same as *just*.

ALL, *n. f.* the whole, opposed to a part, or nothing. Every thing.

ALL-BE'ARING, *adj.* that which is fully, entirely, and perfectly fruitful; that which produces all things. Omniparous.

ALL-CHE'ARING, *adj.* that which imparts comfort and cheerfulness to all; that which perfectly possesses the power of communicating gaiety or satisfaction to every one.

ALL-COMMA'NDING, *adj.* that which over-rules all; that which governs with uncontrollable sway.

ALL-COMPO'SING, *adj.* that which quells all men, or every thing.

ALL-CO'NQUERING, *adj.* that which subdues every thing.

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ALL-CONSUMING, *adj.* that which consumes every thing.

ALL-DEVOU'RING, *adj.* that which eats up every thing.

ALL FOU'RS *n. f.* a low game at cards, played by two.

ALL HA'IL, *n. f.* all health. By some reckoned to be an interjection.

ALL-HALLO'WN, *n. f.* the time about All-saints day.

ALLHALLO'WTIDE, *n. f.* the term near All-saints, or the first of November.

ALL-HE'AL, *n. f.* a species of ironwort.

ALL-JU'DGING, *adj.* that which has the sovereign right of judgment.

ALL-KNO'WING, *adj.* omniscient; all-wise.

ALL-MA'KING, *adj.* that created all; omnific.

ALL-POW'ERFUL, *adj.* almighty; omnipotent; possessed of infinite power.

ALL-SAINTS DAY, *n. f.* the day on which there is a general celebration of all the saints. The first of November.

ALL-SE'ER, *n. f.* he that sees every thing; he whose view comprehends all things.

ALL-SE'EING, *adj.* that beholds every thing.

ALL-SOULS-DAY, *n. f.* the day on which supplications are made for all souls. The 2d of November.

ALL-SUFFICIENT, *adj.* sufficient to every thing.

ALL-WISE, *adj.* possessed of infinite wisdom.

ALLANTO'IS, or **ALLANTOE'IDES**, *n. f.* a thin smooth membrane investing the foetus.

To **ALLA'Y**, *v. a.* to mix one metal with another, to render it fit or proper for coinage. In this sense some spell it *alloy*, in order to keep more closely to the French, from whence it is borrowed. To abate, or lessen any quality. To quiet, to pacify, or repress.

ALLA'Y, or **ALLO'Y**, *n. f.* in its primary sense, a mixture of divers metals. or of divers parcels of the same metal of different fineness. It is used in a secondary sense for something which lessens,

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or diminishes the properties of the thing with which it is mixed. That which depreciates, or renders base, by diminution or lessening.

ALLA'YER, *n. f.* the person or thing endued with the power of allaying, lessening, debasing, corrupting, or diminishing.

ALLA'YMENT, *n. f.* a diminishing, or lessening, applied to the passions.

ALLEGA'TION, *n. f.* an affirmation; declaration. The thing alleged or affirmed. An excuse; a plea.

To **ALLE'GE**, *v. a.* to declare, or affirm; to maintain; to plead as an excuse; to produce in defence.

ALLE'GEABLE, *adj.* any thing that may be charged; any thing that may be pleaded in excuse.

ALLE'GEMENT, *n. f.* the same as *allegation*.

ALLE'GER, *n. f.* he that asserts or declares any thing.

ALLE'GIANCE, *n. f.* that obedience every subject owes to his prince. *Oath of allegiance* is that which is taken to the king in quality of a temporal prince, and is distinguished from that of supremacy, which is taken to him in quality of supreme head of the church.

ALLE'GIANT, *adj.* loyal; conformable to the duty of allegiance. Not used.

ALLEGRO'RIC, *adj.* after the manner of an allegory; not real; not literal.

ALLEGRO'RICAL, *adj.* in the form of an allegory; not real; not literal; mystical.

ALLEGRO'RICALLY, *adj.* after an allegorical manner; figuratively.

ALLEGRO'RICALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being figurative.

To **ALLEGRO'RIZE**, *v. a.* to turn into an allegory; to turn into a mystical sense.

A'LLEGORY, *n. f.* a figurative speech, in which something else is contained than what the literal meaning conveys.

ALLE'GRO, *n. f.* one of the six distinctions of time, expressing the quickest motion, excepting presto.

ALLELU'JAH, *n. f.* [a corrupt spelling, instead of *Hallelujah*] a word of spiritual rapture, which, on account of its peculiar energy, is generally untranslated; but signifies, *Praise ye the Lord*.

ALL

ALLEMA'NDA, or **ALLEMA'ND**, *n. f.* a grave air.

ALLERIONS, *n. f.* eaglets, represented spread, and without beaks or feet.

To **ALLE'VIATE**, *v. a.* to lighten, to make lighter or less; to ease; to soften. To lessen, mitigate, or diminish the enormity of a fault.

ALLEVIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making light; of allaying, or extenuating. That by which any pain is eased, or fault extenuated.

A'LLEY, *n. f.* a walk in a garden. A passage in towns narrower than a street.

ALLI'ANCE, *n. f.* the state of connection with another by confederacy; a league. Relation by marriage, or by any form of kindred. The act of forming or contracting relation to another; the act of making a confederacy. The persons allied to each other.

ALLI'CIENCY, *n. f.* the quality of attracting; attraction; magnetism.

To **A'LLIGATE**, *v. a.* to tie one thing to another; to unite.

ALLIGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of uniting, or the state of things united, linked, or joined together. In arithmetic, the rule, wherein questions are resolved relating to the mixtures of different commodities.

ALLIGA'TOR, *n. f.* the crocodile.

A'LLIGATURE, *n. f.* the link, or ligature, by which two things are joined together.

A'LLIOTH, *n. f.* in astronomy, a star in the tail of the Great Bear.

ALLI'SION, *n. f.* the act of striking one thing against another.

ALLOCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of putting one thing to another. The admission of an article in reckoning, and addition of it to the account. An allowance made upon an account.

ALLOCU'TION, *n. f.* the act of speaking to another.

ALLO'DIAL, *adj.* held without any acknowledgment of superiority; not feudal; independent.

ALLO'DIUM, *n. f.* a possession which a man holds in his own right without any dependence, charge, service, or homage to be paid to a superior lord.

ALL

ALLO'NGE, *n. f.* a pass or push with a rapier, which derives its name from the lengthening of the arm in making it.

To **ALLO'O**, *v. a.* [pronounced *halloo*] to set a dog on; or excite his courage.

To **ALLO'T**, *v. a.* to distribute by lot; to assign a share; to parcel out; to grant.

ALLO'TTING, *n. f.* in commerce, when a ship's goods are divided into different parcels, to be purchased by persons whose names are wrote on pieces of paper, which are indifferently affixed to each of such lots, and the goods thus divided without any partiality.

ALLO'TMENT, *n. f.* the parcel, share, lot, office, or condition assigned to any one.

ALLO'TTERY, *n. f.* that which is granted, or assigned to any person on a division, distribution, or lot.

To **ALLO'W**, *v. a.* to admit; not to contradict; not to oppose. To grant; to yield; to own any one's title to. To grant licence to; to permit. To give a sanction; to authorise. To give to; to pay to. To appoint for; to set out to a certain use. To make abatement, or provision; or to settle any thing, with some concessions or cautions, regarding something else.

ALLO'WABLE, *adj.* that which may be granted or permitted. That which does not imply an error, or contradiction. That which may be suffered, as repugnant or inconsistent with no laws.

ALLO'WABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being allowable; lawfulness; exemption from prohibition.

ALLO'WANCE, *n. f.* admission without contradiction. Sanction; licence. Permission; consent. An appointment for any use. Abatement from the strict rigour. In commerce, deductions granted for goods.

ALLO'WED, *part.* universally acknowledged; established with respect to character.

ALLO'Y, *n. f.* baser metal mixed in coinage. Abatement, diminution.

To **ALLU'DE**, *v. a.* to have a distant respect to a thing, without mentioning it expressly; to hint at.

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To ALLU'MINATE, *v. a.* to embellish. painting, to wash prints with alum water, to keep the colours from sinking or fading.

ALLU'MINOR, *n. f.* one who colours paints upon paper or parchment.

To ALLU'RE, to entice; or attract, either in a good or bad sense; to persuade or draw, by the addition of something beside the intrinsic value of the object.

ALLU'RE, *n. f.* originally some artificial bird, made use of by bird-catchers, to entice birds into their traps. Figuratively, any thing that entices, or draws a person into the power of another.

ALLU'REMENT, *n. f.* which has the power of entering by its charms; temptation; enticement.

ALLU'RER, *n. f.* the person who tempts, seduces by fair speeches; enticer; inveigler.

ALLU'RINGLY, *adv.* in an alluring manner; enticingly.

ALLU'RINGNESS, *n. f.* enticement; temptation by proposing pleasure.

ALLU'SION, *n. f.* a reference; hint, or implication.

ALLU'SIVE, *adj.* that which hints at something; figurative, in opposition to plain, or express.

ALLU'SIVELY, *adv.* in a manner wherein a reference is made to something not expressed, but implied.

ALLU'SIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of expressing a thing by implication, or by reference, opposed to expressly, directly, or plainly.

ALLU'VION, *n. f.* in its primary sense, a flowing, or swelling of waters near any land.

ALLU'VIOUS, *adj.* that which is washed away from one place and carried to another.

To ALLY', *v. a.* to join together, or unite by kindred, friendship, or interest. To resemble, or be like, in the passive.

ALLY', *n. f.* one who is joined to, or has connections with another by contract. One who is united to another by friendship.

ALMACA'NTER, *n. f.* a circle drawn parallel to the horizon. *Almacanter's staff*, a mathematical instrument, used to

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find the altitude of the sun at its rising.

A'LMANAC, *n. f.* a table or calendar, wherein the days of the weeks, fasts, festivals, changes of the moon, variation of time between clocks and the sun, eclipses, &c. are noted for the ensuing year.

A'LMANDINE, a precious stone, somewhat like the ruby, but fouler and lighter than the oriental, and rather resembling the granate in colour.

ALMI'GHTINESS, *n. f.* omnipotence; one of the divine attributes.

ALMI'GHTY, *adj.* that which is possessed of perfect, absolute, uncontrollable, or unlimited power; omnipotent.

A'LMOND, *n. f.* the nut of the almond-tree.

A'LMOND-TREE, *n. f.* It has leaves and flowers very like those of the peach-tree.

A'LMONDS OF THE THROAT, or TONSILS, improperly styled Almonds of the ears, two round glands placed on the sides of the basis of the tongue, under the common membrane of the fauces.

A'LMOND-FURNACE, *n. f.* a peculiar kind of furnace used in refining.

A'LMONER, or A'LMNER, *n. f.* a person employed by a prince to distribute his alms to the poor.

A'LMONRY, *n. f.* the place wherein the almoner keeps his office, or distributes the alms to the poor.

ALMO'ST, *adv.* applied to action, near performing it. Applied to number or multitude, a considerable majority, little less than the whole. Applied to time, very near the period mentioned. Applied to the effect of an argument, not far from persuading, or conviction.

A'LMS, *n. f.* money, or other necessities given to relieve the necessities of the poor.

A'LMSBASKET, *n. f.* a basket carried about to collect provisions and other alms for the benefit of a convent or religious house.

A'LMSDEED, *n. f.* an act of charity; a charitable gift.

A'LMSGIVER, *n. f.* one who is charitable; or is fond of relieving the necessities of the poor.

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A'LMHOUSE, *n. f.* a house endued by legacies, or other donations, for the lodging and support of the poor.

A'LSMAN, *n. f.* a man who is supported by charity or alms.

A'LMUG-TEEE, *n. f.* a tree mentioned in scripture.

A'LNAGAR, *n. f.* a measurer by the ell; an officer whose business was formerly to inspect the size of woollen cloth.

A'LNAGE, *n. f.* ell-measure.

A'LOES, *n. f.* a tree, a plant, and a medicinal juice, extracted from the plant.

ALOE'TIC, *adj.* that which consists of aloes.

ALOE'TICAL, *adj.* composed of aloes.

ALO'FT, *adv.* in the air, in opposition to the ground; on high; above.

ALO'FT, *prep.* above.

A'LOGY, *n. f.* unreasonableness; absurdity.

ALO'NE, *adj.* without a companion; single. Without any assistance. Exclusively of all others; solely.

ALO'NG, *adv.* at full length; prostrate on the ground. Motion or progression measured lengthwise. Used with *all*, for a continuance, or during a whole space of time. Throughout; or from one end to the other, applied to writings. After *come*, it implies attendance, and encouragement to proceed; forward; onward.

ALO'OF, *adv.* at a distance. Not connected with; having no relation to. Among sailors, the same as *Keep your luff*; a word which implies, that the person at the helm is to keep the ship near the wind, when sailing on a quarter wind.

ALO'UD, *adv.* with a great noise; loudly.

ALO'W, *adv.* in a low place; near the ground; not aloft.

A'LPHA, *n. f.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet, answering to our *A*; therefore used to signify the first.

A'LPHABET, *n. f.* the letters, or elements of speech.

To **AL'PHABET**, *v. a.* to range in the order of the alphabet.

ALPHABE'TIC, or **ALPHABE'TICAL**, *adj.* placed in the same order as in the alphabet.

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ALPHABE'TICALLY, *adv.* in the same order as in the alphabet.

A'LPHOENIX, *n. f.* a name given to white barley sugar, in order to enhance its supposed value.

ALPHO'NSINE, *n. f.* an instrument made use of to extract bullets.

A'LPINE, *adj.* that which may be met with on the Alps.

ALPI'STLE, or **A'LPPIA**, *n. f.* a kind of seed of an oval figure.

ALRE'ADY, *adj.* the time present; even now. Before the present time; in a time past.

A'LSO, *conj.* It is used to shew, that what had been affirmed of one sentence or person, holds good of the succeeding part of the period, and of another person. In the same manner; likewise. When at the end of a sentence or a period, it implies besides.

A'LTAR, *n. f.* a table, or raised place, whereon the ancient sacrifices were offered. The table in Christian churches where the communion is administered.

A'LTARAGE, *n. f.* an emolument from oblations.

A'LTAR-CLOTH, *n. f.* the cloth which covers the communion-table.

To **A'LTAR**, *v. a.* to change; to make a thing different from what it is. To vary, or differ in sense; to corrupt the sense of an author or period. Used neuterly, to change; to become different from what it has been.

A'LTARABLE, *adj.* that which may be changed, or be made to appear different from what it is.

A'LTARABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being changed.

A'LTARABLY, *adv.* in a manner that will admit of changes.

A'LTARANT, *part.* that which has the power of producing changes.

ALTERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of changing; the change itself, or the state of a thing changed.

A'LTARATIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of making changes. Medicines called *alterative*, are such as have no immediate sensible operation, but gradually gain upon the constitution.

To **A'LTARATE**, *v. n.* to wrangle.

A L T

to contend with another ; to dispute.

ALTERCA'TION, *n. f.* a debate or dispute.

ALTE'RN, *n. f.* that which succeeds another by turns ; successive, or alternate ; that which follows by succession.

ALTE'RNACY, *n. f.* the succession or following of one action after another in its turn.

ALTE'RNATE, *adj.* things which succeed or follow one another by turns ; successive.

ALTE'RNATE, *n. f.* that which follows another in succession, or by turns ; vicissitude.

To ALTE'RNATE, *v. a.* to perform alternately ; to change one thing for another reciprocally.

ALTE'RNATELY, *adv.* in reciprocal succession.

ALTE'RNATENESS, *n. f.* the quality whereby things mutually precede and succeed each other.

ALTE'RNATION, *n. f.* a succession, wherein that which preceded returns again, after some period or vicissitude.

ALTE'RNATIVE, *n. f.* a choice of two things, whereby, if one be rejected, the other must be accepted.

ALTE'RNATIVELY, *adv.* by turns ; mutually ; reciprocally.

ALTE'RNATIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality or state wherein things by turns precede and follow each other ; reciprocation.

ALTE'RNITY, *n. f.* reciprocal succession, change, or vicissitude.

ALTHOUGH, *adv.* used to imply that a thing or conclusion may be allowed and maintained, notwithstanding something seemingly inconsistent had been allowed, admitted, or granted : Notwithstanding ; however.

ALTILLOQUENCE, *n. f.* pompous language.

ALTITUDE, *n. f.* the art of measuring heights.

ALTI'SONANT, *adj.* high sounding ; pompous in sound.

ALTITUDE, *n. f.* height, or the distance of any thing from the ground measured upwards. Superiority of dignity ; or height of preferment. Applied

A M A

to virtue, the highest pitch of perfection. The height of a body above the ground, or the horizon. Highest point.

A'LTOGETHER, *adv.* entirely, without any exception, applied to number and quality. In all respects ; perfectly. In company ; without separating ; in a body.

A'LUDEL, *n. f.* a range of earthen pots without bottoms, fitted into each other without luting.

A'LUM, *n. f.* a kind of mineral salt, of an acid taste.

ALU'MINOUS, *adj.* that which resembles alum in its properties, or consists of alum.

A'LUM-STONE, *n. f.* a stone or calc used in surgery.

A'WAYS, *adv.* applied to actions, without ceasing or intermission ; continually. Constantly, or during the whole course of a man's life. Perpetually, applied to time.

A. M. an abbreviation, before the date of the year, for *anno mundi*, or the year of the world ; and, after the name of a person, for *artium magister*, or, master of arts.

AM, *verb. sub.* when used singly, it implies existence. Following *what*, it implies nature. Applied to place, it signifies presence. Applied to truths, it implies affirmation. When repeated, it implies self and independent existence, or a being which is the uncreated source of the existence of all other beings.

AMABILITY, *n. f.* loveliness.

AMADE'TTO, *n. f.* a sort of pear.

AMADO'T, *n. f.* a sort of pear.

AMADO'W, *n. f.* a kind of black match, tinder, or touchwood, which comes from Germany.

AMADO'WRY, *n. f.* a kind of cotton which comes from Alexandria by way of Marseilles.

AMA'IN, *adv.* with all one's force, or strength ; applied to action. Applied to the voice, extremely loud, or as loud as possible.

AMA'LGAM, or AMA'LGAMA, *n. f.* a substance produced by incorporating quicksilver with a metal.

To AMA'LGAMATE, *v. n.* to incorporate metals with quicksilver.

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AMALGAMA'TION, *n. f.* the mixing or incorporating quicksilver with other metals.

AMANDA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sending on a message.

AMANUE'NSIS, *n. f.* a person who writes down what is dictated by another.

A'MARĀNTH, *n. f.* flower-gentle. In poetry, an imaginary flower which never fades.

AMARA'NTHINE, *adj.* that which is composed of amaranth.

AMA'RITUDE, *n. f.* bitterness,

To AMA'SS, *v. a.* to gather together, so as to form a mass, or heap. Figuratively, to lay up, or store in the memory. To collect together in great quantities.

AMA'SSMENT, *n. f.* a collection of things heaped together; an accumulation.

To AMATE, *v. n.* to terrify; to strike with horror.

A'MATORY, *adj.* relating to love.

AMAURO'SIS, *n. f.* a dimness of sight, wherein the eye, to external appearance, seems to be unaffected, arising from some distemperature in the inner parts, especially the compression on the parts of the retina, by the distortion of the blood-vessels.

To AMA'ZE, *v. a.* to strike with astonishment. To put into confusion, or throw into perplexity.

AMA'ZE, *n. f.* astonishment, confusion, or perplexity either of fear or wonder.

AMA'ZEDLY, *adv.* confusedly; with amazement.

AMA'ZEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being amazed; wonder; confusion.

AMA'ZEMENT, *n. f.* confused apprehension; extreme fear; horror. Extreme dejection. Height of admiration. Wonder at an unexpected event.

AMA'ZING, *adj.* surprising, astonishing, wonderful.

AMA'ZINGLY, *adv.* in a manner capable of exciting astonishment, wonder, or admiration; prodigiously; surprising-ly.

A'MĀZON, *n. f.* the Amazons were a race of women famous for their valour;

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so called from their cutting off their breasts. A virago.

AMBA'GES, *n. f.* a round-about way of expression; a circuit of words; a multiplicity of words; a circumlocution.

AMBASSA'DE, *n. f.* embassy.

AMBASSADOR, *n. f.* a person sent in a public manner from one sovereign power to another. The person of an ambassador is inviolable.

AMBASSADRESS, *n. f.* the wife or lady of an ambassador; a woman sent on a message.

A'MBASSAGE, *n. f.* the employ or office of a person acting as an ambassador.

A'MBE, *n. f.* in surgery, the name of an instrument.

A'MBER, *n. f.* a kind of gum or resin, found in the Baltic, on the coast of Prussia.

A'MBER, *adj.* made of amber. That which is of a yellow colour, and transparent, resembling amber.

A'MBERGRIS, *n. f.* a fragrant drug of a suety substance, and an ash colour, that melts like wax.

A'MBER-SEED, *n. f.* called likewise musk-feed. It resembles millet.

A'MBER-TREE, *n. f.* a shrub, whose chief beauty is its small ever-green leaves.

AMBIDE'XTER, *n. f.* in its primitive sense, a person who can use both hands equally. In a secondary sense, one who is equally ready to act on either side, in party-disputes.

AMBIDEXTE'RITY, *n. f.* the power of being able to use both hands equally. Double-dealing.

AMBIDE'XTROUS, *adj.* he who can make use of either hand indifferently. Double-dealing; practising on both sides.

AMBIDE'XTROUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being able to use either hand with equal ease; or the engaging with different parties without scruple; double-dealing.

A'MBIENT, *part.* surrounding, encompassing.

A'MBIGU, *n. f.* an entertainment wherein the dishes are set on table in a promiscuous manner.

AMBIGU'ITY, *n. f.* doubtfulness of meaning; uncertainty of signification.

AMBI'GUOUS, *adj.* doubtful; ha-

A M B

ing two meanings. Using double expressions.

AMBI'GUOUSLY, *adv.* in an ambiguous manner; doubtfully.

AMBI'GUOUSNESS, *n. f.* uncertainty of meaning; duplicity of signification.

AMBI'LOGY, *n. f.* talk of ambiguous signification.

AMBI'LOQUOUS, *adj.* using ambiguous expressions.

A'MBIT, *n. f.* the circumference, circuit, or compass of any thing.

AMBI'TION, *n. f.* the desire of attaining something great. A desire of more power, or more extensive empire; a desire of greater posts, or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUS, *adj.* desirous, longing after, and industrious to obtain a greater degree of power, an advancement in honour, or a more extensive dominion. Proud, lofty, aspiring; elegantly applied to inanimate things, and implying their being not contented with their present dimensions or situation.

AMBI'TIOUSLY, *adj.* in a manner which shews a desire or thirst after greater dignity, power, riches, dominion, or preferment.

AMBI'TIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being desirous of a greater degree of honour, riches, or power.

AMBI'TUDE, *n. f.* compass; circuit.

To A'MBLE, *v. n.* to move upon an amble; to pace; to move on with a gentle motion; to move with an affected or unnatural motion; to move with submission; to walk daintily.

A'MBLE, *n. f.* a pace wherein the two feet of a horse on the same side move at the same time, or together; an easy pace.

A'MBLER, *n. f.* a horse that has been taught to amble; a pacer.

A'MBLINGLY, *adv.* with an ambling movement.

AMBRO'SIA, *n. f.* the imaginary food of the heathen deities, which preserved them immortal. Figuratively, applied to any delicious fruit, by way of hyperbole, and signifying that it was fit for the gods, or that it would communicate immortality.

A M B

AMBRO'SIAL, *adj.* heavenly, delicious, or something beyond the possession of mortal.

A'MBS-ACE, *n. f.* a throw on dice, in which two aces are flung, esteemed a very bad chance.

AMBULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of walking.

A'MBULATORY, *adj.* that which exercises the faculty or power of walking; or that which moves by walking; moveable.

A'MBURY, *n. f.* a bloody wart on a horse's body.

AMBUSCA'DE, *n. f.* a place wherein men are hid in order to surprise an enemy. Applied with great elegance to luxurious foods, which teem with latent diseases.

AMBUSCA'DO, *n. f.* a private place wherein men are hid to surprise an enemy.

A'MBUSH, *n. f.* a place wherein soldiers are hid, in order to surprise an enemy. The act of surprising another, by lying in wait. The state of lying in wait. A snare laid by a private person to assassinate.

A'MBUSHED, *adj.* placed in ambush; hid, in order to surprise.

AMBU'SHMENT, *n. f.* concealment, in order to surprise.

AMBU'STION, *n. f.* a burn; a scald.

A'MEL, *n. f.* the liquid matter which bodies are covered with by the enameller.

AME'N, *adj.* a term used in devotions, by which, at the end of a prayer, we mean, *so be it*; at the end of a creed, *so it is*. Applied to Christ, it implies the truth, or he who has accomplished and verified all that the prophets have foretold concerning him, and all that he has himself predicted.

AME'NABLE, *adj.* responsible, or subject to inquiry and examination. Tractable, or easily governed.

A'MENANCE, *n. f.* conduct; behaviour; mien. A word disused.

To AME'ND, *v. a.* to alter something faulty for the better. Applied to writings, to correct. To reform, applied to manners or behaviour. To grow from a more infirm state to a better; to recover.

A M E

AME'NDABLE, *adj.* that may be corrected.

AME'NDE, *n. f.* a fine by which a compensation is made for a fault committed. We generally substitute *amends* in the plural for this word. *Amende honorable*, is an infamous kind of punishment in France, inflicted on traitors, parricides, and other capital offenders, consisting in stripping the malefactor to his shirt, and leading him with a rope round his neck into court, to beg pardon of his king, court, and country; sometimes death or the galleys are annexed to it.

AME'NDER, *n. f.* the person who makes the changes or alterations in a thing for the better.

AME'NDMENT, *n. f.* an alteration which makes it better; a correction. A change from vice to virtue. It signifies a change from sickness towards health; a recovery.

AME'NDMENT, *n. f.* the correction of an error committed in a process.

AME'NDS, *n. f.* recompense; compensation; atonement, or satisfaction.

AME'NITY, *n. f.* pleasantness; agreeableness of situation.

To AMER'CE, *v. a.* in law, to inflict a pecuniary punishment, or fine a person a sum of money for an offence; to inflict a forfeiture.

AMER'CER, *n. f.* the person who sets the fine upon an offender; or settles the value of the satisfaction or fine which is to be paid.

AMERCEMENT, or AMER'CIAMENT, *n. f.* in law, the fine imposed on an offender against the king, or other lord, who is convicted, and stands at the mercy of either.

A'MES ACE, *n. f.* two aces on two dice.

A'MESS, *n. f.* a priest's vestment.

AMETHO'DICAL, *adj.* out of method; without method; irregular.

A'METHYST, *n. f.* a precious stone of a violet colour, approaching somewhat towards purple.

A'METHYSTINE, *adj.* of a fine violet purple colour, resembling that of an amethyst.

A'MIABLE, *adj.* lovely; pleasing. Pretending love; shewing love.

A M I

A'MIABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being amiable; loveliness; power of raising love.

A'MIABLY, *adv.* in an amiable manner; in such a manner as to excite love.

A'MICABLE, *adj.* friendly; kind.

A'MICABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being amicable; friendliness; goodwill.

A'MICABLY, *adv.* in an amicable manner; in a friendly way; with goodwill and concord.

A'MICE, *n. f.* the first or undermost of the six garments worn by priests, and next to the alb.

AMI'D or AMI'DST, in the middle, with respect to situation; applied to things placed in a straight line, between or in the centre. Surrounded by objects. Within the compass; or amongst.

AMIE'STIES, *n. f.* cotton cloths imported from the East Indies.

AMI'SS, *adv.* faulty, criminal. Faultily; criminally. In an ill sense. Wrong; improper; unfit. Wrong; not according to the perfection of the thing, whatever it be. Reproachful; irreverent. Impaired in health.

AMI'SSION, *n. f.* loss.

To AMI'T, *v. a.* to lose. Little used.

A'MITY, *n. f.* friendship, peace, and mutual intercourse, both between nations and persons.

AMMONI'AC, *n. f.* a medicinal gum.

AMMONI'AC [SAL], a volatile salt, of which there are two sorts, the natural and artificial. The natural was found near the same place as the plant, and derives its name from the same source. The artificial sal ammoniac is brought from Egypt, and is made from the foot of ruffs, or dung of animals fed with straw, sublimed in glass bottles shaped like bombs.

AMMONI'ACAL, *adj.* that which has the properties of ammoniac.

AMMUNI'TION, *n. f.* such arms, instruments, and stores, as are necessary to carry on a war; military stores.

AMMUNI'TION-BREAD, *n. f.* bread provided for an army or garrison.

A'MNESTY, *n. f.* an act wherein a prince promises pardon to criminals for offences past; an act of oblivion.

A M O

AMNI'COLIST, *n. f.* an inhabitant near a river.

AMNI'GENOUS, *adj.* born of a river.

A'MNION, or A'MNIOS, *n. f.* a white, transparent, thin, soft membrane, covering the fœtus.

AMO'MUM, a medicinal fruit, which grows in bunches like grapes, and is brought from the East Indies by way of Holland, or Marseilles.

AMO'NG, or AMO'NGST, *prep.* present, or residing with. Mingled with.

A'MORIST, *n. f.* one who is captivated with the charms of a female; one who is in love; a lover; a gallant; an innamorato.

AMORO'SO, *n. f.* a lover.

A'MOROUS, *adj.* in love; enamoured. Naturally inclined to love; disposed to fondness; fond. Relating or belonging to love.

A'MOROUSLY, *adv.* fondly; lovingly.

A'MOROUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being amorous; fondness; lovingness; love.

AMO'RT, *adv.* in the state of the dead; dejected; depressed; spiritless.

AMORTIZA'TION, or AMO'RTISEMENT, *n. f.* a transferring of lands to a corporation, &c. to remain in their possession for ever; called an alienation of lands and tenements in mort-main.

To AMO'RTISE, *v. a.* to alien, or transfer lands to any corporation, guild, or fraternity for ever.

To AM'OVE, *v. a.* to remove a person from his post, or station; to remove, to move, to alter.

To AMO'UNT, *v. n.* to make up, to come to, when all the separate parts, or figures are added together. To compose, when united. To arise, or flow from, as a consequence.

AMO'UNT, *n. f.* the sum produced by the addition of several numbers or quantities; the product of several quantities added together. The consequence, result; or value.

AMO'UR, *n. f.* an affair of gallantry; a love-intrigue; including the idea of something vitious.

AMPELI'TES, or AMPELI'TIS, *n. f.*

A M P

a bituminous earth, as black as jet, found in a quarry at Alençon, in France.

A'MPER, *n. f.* a tumour, with inflammation.

AMPHI'BIOUS, *adj.* that which can live both upon the earth, and in the water.

AMPHI'BIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being able to live in different elements.

AMPHIBOLO'GICAL, *adj.* doubtful.

AMPHIBOLO'GICALLY, *adv.* doubtfully; with a doubtful meaning.

AMPHIBO'LOGY, *n. f.* discourse of uncertain meaning.

AMPHI'BOLOUS, *adj.* tossed from one to another; striking each way.

AMPHI'LOGY, *n. f.* equivocation; ambiguity.

AMPHISBÆ'NA, *n. f.* a serpent supposed to have two heads.

AMPHITHE'ATRE, *n. f.* an ancient building, of an oval form, with seats rising above each other in the inside, for spectators to see the combats of gladiators, wild beasts, &c.

A'MPHORA, *n. f.* in antiquity, an earthen vessel, which served as a liquid measure among the Romans, and contained seven gallons and a pint English.

A'MPLE, *adj.* large; wide; extended. Great; big. Unlimited; without restriction. Liberal; large; without parsimony. Large; splendid; without reservation. Diffusive; not contracted; full; minute.

A'MPLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being ample; largeness; splendour.

To A'MPLIATE, *v. a.* to enlarge; to extend; to make greater.

AMPLIA'TION, *n. f.* enlargement; exaggeration; extension; diffusiveness.

To AMPLI'FICATE, *v. a.* to enlarge, to spread out; to dwell long upon a subject.

AMPLIFICA'TION, *n. f.* enlargement; extension. It is usually taken in a rhetorical sense, and implies exaggerated representation, or diffusive narration; an image heightened beyond reality; a narrative enlarged with many circumstances.

A'MPLIFIER, *n. f.* one that enlarges

A M U

any thing; one that exaggerates; one that represents any thing with a large display of the best circumstances; usually taken in a good sense.

To A'MPLIFY, *v. a.* to enlarge; to increase any material substance, or object of sense. To extend any thing incorporeal. To exaggerate any thing; to enlarge it by the manner of representation. To improve by new additions.

To A'MPLIFY, *v. n.* to expatiate; to treat fully, to enlarge upon; to represent in a pompous, hyperbolical manner.

A'MPLITUDE, *n. f.* extent. Largeness; greatness. Capacity. Splendour; grandeur; dignity. Copiousness; abundance.

A'MPLY, *adv.* largely; liberally. At large; without reserve. Copiously; with a diffusive detail.

To A'MPUTATE, *v. a.* in surgery, to cut off a limb.

AMPUTA'TION, *n. f.* in surgery, the cutting off a limb, or other part of the body.

A'MULET, *n. f.* an appended remedy, or preservative. A medicine hung round the neck, or about the body, in order to prevent, or cure any disorder.

AMU'RCA, *n. f.* a medicine made of the dregs of pressed olives, boiled in a copper vessel, to the consistency of honey.

AMURCO'SITY, *n. f.* the quality of lees, or mother of any thing.

To AMU'SE, *v. a.* to entertain with tranquillity; to fill with thoughts that engage the mind, without distracting it. To draw on from time to time; to keep in expectation.

AMU'SEMENT, *n. f.* an employment, in order to avoid the tediousness of inaction. Any thing which engages the mind, or is the object of the senses; an entertainment.

AMU'SER, *n. f.* one who deludes; or engages the attention of another, by specious, or false promises.

AMU'SIVE, *adj.* that which engages the attention to something trifling, specious, and delusive.

A'MY, *n. f.* the nearest friend, the nearest relation to an infant or orphan, and on that account to be intrusted for him.

A N A

AMY'GDALATE, *adj.* made of almonds.

AMY'GDALINE, *adj.* relating to, or resembling almonds.

AN, *art.* an indefinite article put before nouns of the singular number, which begin with a vowel, or an *h*, when not sounded or aspirated, as *an* eye, *an* hour; but if aspirated, the *h* then is looked on as having the power of another consonant, and *a* is used, as *a* hand, *a* hare. Applied to number, it signifies one, in a loose and undetermined sense. Applied to a single thing, as representing the species, it signifies any, or some.

A'NA, *adv.* a word used in physical prescriptions, to signify that the ingredients which immediately precede, are to be in equal quantities.

ANACA'MPTIC, *adj.* that which is returned; beat back again; reflected.

ANACA'MPTICS, *n. f.* that part of philosophy which treats of the reflection of the rays of light, called likewise *Catoptrics*.

ANACATHA'RTIC, *adj.* any medicine that purges upwards, as a vomit.

ANACEPHALÆ'OSIS, *n. f.* a summary of the heads of a discourse; a recapitulation.

A'NACHRONISM, *n. f.* the misplacing an action with respect to the time in which it was performed; a mistake in computing the time when an event happened.

ANACLA'TICS, *n. f.* the doctrine of refracted light; dioptrics.

ANACREO'NTIC, *adj.* that which is written in the taste of Anacreon.

ANADIPLO'SIS, *n. f.* reduplication; a figure, in rhetoric, wherein the word which ends one sentence or verse, begins another.

ANAGOGE'TICAL, *adj.* that which contributes or relates to spiritual elevation, or religious raptures; mysterious; elevated above humanity.

ANAGO'GICAL, *adj.* mysterious; elevated; religiously exalted.

ANAGO'GICALLY, *adv.* mysteriously; with religious elevation.

A'NAGRAM, *n. f.* the transposing of the letters of a name so as to compose

A N A

Some new word or sentence from them.

ANAGRA'MMATISM, *n. f.* the act of transposing letters so as to form an anagram.

ANAGRA'MMATIST, *n. f.* one who makes anagrams.

To ANAGRA'MMATIZE, *v. a.* to make anagrams.

ANALE'CTA, *n. f.* a collection of small and detached pieces; a miscellany.

ANALE'PTIC, *adj.* comforting; corroborating: a term of physic.

ANALO'GICAL, *adj.* used by way of analogy. It is distinguished from *analogous*, as words from things. *Analogous* signifies having relation, and *analogical* having the quality of representing relation. That which has a resemblance in some respects, though different in others.

ANALO'GICALLY, *adv.* in a manner wherein there is some resemblance to the thing compared, though it may not hold good with respect to all its properties.

ANALO'GICALNESS, *n. f.* the resemblance which one thing bears to another, so as to ground an analogy or similitude between them.

ANA'LOGISM, *n. f.* in logic, an argument from the cause to the effect, and importing an unanswerable necessity.

To ANA'LOGIZE, *v. a.* to turn into an analogy; to form a resemblance, or run a parallel between things which differ; to interpret a thing as if it had a reference or resemblance to something else.

ANA'LOGOUS, *adj.* that which bears a resemblance to a thing in some particulars, but not in all.

ANA'LOGY, *n. f.* a resemblance which one thing bears to another, in some of its properties or qualities, though not in all. When the thing to which the analogy is supposed happens to be mentioned, *analogy* has after it the particles *to* or *with*; when both the things are mentioned after *analogy*, the particle *between* or *betwixt* is used. By grammarians, it is used to signify the agreement of several words in one common mode; as, *love, loved, hate, hated*.

ANA'LYSIS, *n. f.* in its primary sense, a separation or solution of a compound

body into the parts of which it consists.

A consideration of any thing in parts, so as that one particular is first considered, then another. The resolving of a thing into its constituent parts. A solution of any thing, whether corporeal or mental, to its first elements.

ANALY'TIC, *adj.* the resolving a thing into its primary, elemental, or constituent parts; the reducing a book into the several topics which it treats of; the arguing on the principles or concessions of an opponent, till he is reduced to a dilemma.

ANALY'TICAL, *adj.* that which resolves things into their first principles; that which proceeds by analysis, or by taking the parts of a compound into distinct and particular consideration.

ANALY'TICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to separate a thing into the parts of which it is composed, to resolve a substance into its first principles.

To ANALY'ZE, *v. a.* in chymistry, to resolve a compound into its first principles. To investigate, or trace a thing to its first principles or motives.

ANALY'ZER, *n. f.* that which can reduce a thing to its first principles.

ANAMORPHO'SIS, *n. f.* deformation; in perspective, the describing a figure, which, in one point of view, shall appear to be deformed, and monstrously mishapen, but in another regular, and in due proportion; or a delineation of an object which shall appear monstrous to the naked eye, but when viewed in a cylindrical mirror, shall appear regular and harmonious.

ANA'NAS, *n. f.* the pine-apple, so called from its resemblance to the cones of pines.

ANA'PHORA, *n. f.* a figure in rhetoric, wherein several sentences begin with the same word.

ANAPLERO'TIC, *n. f.* in medicine, that which incarns, or fills up any wound with flesh.

A'NARCH, *n. f.* one who is the author or promoter of confusion, or sedition; a rebel.

ANA'RCHICAL, *adj.* confused; not subject to rule, laws, or government; rebellious; or seditious.

A N A

A'NARCHY, *n. f.* want of government; a state wherein there is not, or no one will acknowledge, a supreme magistrate; a state wherein people are without the enforcement of laws, and will not submit to them: rebellion; sedition; and confusion.

ANASA'RCA, *n. f.* a kind of universal dropsy, wherein the skin appears bloated, and yields to the impression like dough.

ANASA'RCOUS, *adj.* that which has the properties of an anasarca.

ANASTOMO'SIS, *n. f.* the inosculation, or opening of two vessels into each other.

ANA'STROPHE, *n. f.* disposition, or placing of words, wherein they do not follow the grammatical construction, and those which should follow are placed first.

ANA'THEMA, *n. f.* a curse pronounced by ecclesiastical authority. The object of the curse, or person cursed.

ANATHEMA'TICAL, *adj.* that which has the properties of, or relates to an anathema.

ANATHEMA'TICALLY, *adv.* in the manner or form of an anathema, or sentence of excommunication.

To **ANATHE'MATIZE**, *v. a.* to pronounce accursed by ecclesiastical authority; to excommunicate.

ANATIFEROUS, *adj.* producing ducks.

ANA'TOCISM, *n. f.* the accumulation of interest upon interest.

ANATO'MICAL, *adj.* relating or belonging to anatomy. Proceeding upon principles taught in anatomy; considered as the object of anatomy. Anatomized; dissected; separated.

ANATO'MICALLY, *adv.* in an anatomical manner; in the sense of an anatomist; according to the doctrine of anatomy.

ANA'TOMIST, *n. f.* he that studies the structure of animal bodies, by means of dissection; he that divides the bodies of animals, to discover the various parts.

To **ANA'TOMIZE**, *v. a.* to dissect an animal; to divide the body into its component parts. To lay any thing open distinctly, and by minute parts.

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ANA'TOMY, *n. f.* the art of dissecting the body. The doctrine of the structure of the body, learned by dissection. The act of dividing any thing. The body stripped of its integuments; a skeleton. A thin meagre person.

A'NATRON, *n. f.* the scum which swims upon the molten glass in the furnace, which, when taken off, melts in the air, and then coagulates into common salt. That salt which gathers upon the walls of vaults.

A'NCESTOR, *n. f.* the person from whom one is descended by birth; so called, because he has walked the path of life before him. It is distinguished from *predecessor*, which signifies the person whom one succeeds in dignity or office; but *ancestor* him whom one follows by natural descent, whether by father or mother's side.

A'NCESTREL, *adj.* that which may be claimed in right of our ancestors, or that which has been done by them.

A'NCESTRY, *n. f.* such persons of a family from whom a person is descended: family, lineage; progenitors; pedigree; descent, or birth.

A'NCHENTRY, *n. f.* [it should be written *ancientry*], antiquity of a family; ancient dignity; appearance of proof of antiquity.

A'NCHOR, *n. f.* a heavy iron, to hold the ship, by being fixed to the ground. It is used with the words to *drop*, to *cast*, to *lie* or *ride* at, to *weigh anchor*. Any thing which confers stability or security.

To **A'NCHOR**, *v. n.* to cast anchor; to lie at anchor. To fasten; to stop at; to rest on.

A'NCHOR-HOLD, *n. f.* the hold or fastness of the anchor. The set of anchors belonging to a ship. Security from violence.

A'NCHORED, *part. adj.* held by the anchor.

A'NCHORAGE, *n. f.* the effect which an anchor has; the anchors themselves; or the duty paid for anchoring in port.

A'NCHORET, or **A'NCHORITE**, *n. f.* a recluse; a hermit.

ANCHOVY, *n. f.* a small sea fish, much used for sauce, or seasoning.

A N E

A'NCIENT, *adj.* old ; not modern. That has been of long duration. Past ; former.

A'NCIENTS, *n. f.* those that lived in old times, opposed to the moderns.

A'NCIENT, *n. f.* the flag or streamer of a ship ; the bearer of a flag.

A'NCIENTLY, *adv.* in former times, in times long past, or before the present instant.

A'NCIENTNESS, *n. f.* length of time or duration ; antiquity.

A'NCIENTRY, *n. f.* a pedigree which can be traced a great many years backwards ; or a family which has been noted for a long course of years.

A'NCLE, *n. f.* the joint which joins the foot to the leg.

A'NCLE-BONE, *n. f.* the bone of the ankle.

A'NCONY, *n. f.* a bloom in the form of a flat iron bar.

A'ND, *conjunct.* a particle by which sentences are joined together. Likewise.

A'NDIRONS, *n. f.* irons placed at each end of a grate, in which a spit turns ; or irons on which wood is laid to burn instead of a grate.

ANDRO'GYNAL, *adj.* having two sexes ; hermaphroditical.

ANDRO'GYNALLY, *adv.* in the form of hermaphrodites ; with two sexes.

ANDRO'GYNUS, *n. f.* an hermaphrodite.

A'NECDOTE, *n. f.* an article relating to a secret transaction of a person's life, whether it be that of a prince or a private person ; a piece of secret history.

A'NEMOGRAPHY, *n. f.* a description of the winds.

ANEMO'METER, *n. f.* an instrument to measure the force of the wind.

ANE'MONE, *n. f.* the wind flower.

A'NEMOSCOPE, *n. f.* an instrument which foretels the changes of the wind.

ANE'NT, *prep.* [A Scotch word.], concerning ; about. Overagainst, opposite to.

A'NES, or **A'WNS**, *n. f.* the spires or beards of corn.

A'NEURISM, *n. f.* a tumour or swelling caused by the weakness of an artery ; or by blood extravasated and spread un-

A N G

der the flesh by a wound, or a rupture of an artery.

ANE'W, *adv.* again ; over again ; once more ; a second time, whether in the same, or a different form.

ANFRA'CTUOSE, or **ANFRA'C-TUOUS**, *adj.* winding ; mazy ; full of turnings and winding passages.

ANFRA'CTUOSITY, or **ANFRA'C-TUOUSNESS**, *n. f.* fulness of windings and turnings.

ANFRA'CTURE, *n. f.* a turning ; a mazy winding and turning.

A'NGEL, *n. f.* a messenger ; one sent and commissioned by another. A species of beings, superior to mankind, distinguished by the names of *good* angels, and *fallen* angels, or *devils*. In scripture it signifies a man of God, a prophet, a minister of the gospel. In the style of love, it denotes a beautiful person. An ancient gold coin, rated at 10 s.

A'NGEL, *adj.* resembling angels ; angelical.

A'NGEL-LIKE, *adj.* resembling an angel.

A'NGEL-SHOT, *n. f.* chain-shot.

ANGE'LIC, *adj.* partaking of the nature of angels ; angelical ; above human.

ANGE'LICA, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

ANGE'LICAL, *adj.* belonging to, or resembling angels. Partaking of the nature of angels.

ANGE'LICALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being angelical ; resemblance of angels ; excellence more than human.

A'NGELOT, *n. f.* a musical instrument, somewhat resembling a lute.

A'NGER, *n. f.* uneasiness or discomposure of the mind, upon the receipt of any injury, with a present purpose of revenge. Pain, or smart, of a sore or swelling.

To A'NGER, *v. a.* to make angry ; to provoke ; to enrage.

A'NGERED, *adj.* enraged ; made angry ; provoked

A'NGERLY, *adv.* in an angry manner ; like one offended.

ANGIO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* a description of the vessels or tubes of the human body.

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ANGIO'LOGY, *n. f.* a treatise or discourse of the vessels of the human body.

ANGIOMONOSPE'RMIOUS, *adj.* such plants as have a single seed in the seed-pod.

ANGIO'TOMY, *n. f.* a cutting open of the vessels, as in the opening of a vein or artery.

A'NGLE, *n. f.* a corner; the space intercepted between two lines intersecting each other.

A'NGLE, *n. f.* an instrument to catch fish with, consisting of a line, hook, and rod.

To **A'NGLE**, *v. n.* to fish with a hook, line, and rod. Figuratively, to entice by some allurements, or artifice.

A'NGLE-ROD, *n. f.* the rod to which the line and hook are fastened in angling.

A'NGLER, *n. f.* he that fishes with a rod, hook, or line.

AN'GLICISM, *n. f.* a method of expression peculiar to the English language; an English idiom.

A'NGLING, *v. n.* the diversion of fishing by a rod, line, and hook.

A'NGOBER, *n. f.* a kind of pear.

A'NGRILY, *adj.* in an angry manner; furiously; peevishly.

A'NGRY, *adj.* touched with anger; provoked. Having the appearance or effect of anger. In chirurgery, painful; inflamed; smarting.

A'NGUISH, *n. f.* excessive pain, applied to the body. Immoderate, or the highest degree of sorrow, anxiety, and torture, applied to the mind.

A'NGUISHED, *adj.* seized with anguish; tortured; excessively pained.

A'NGULAR, *adj.* that which has corners or angles; cornered.

ANGULA'RITY, *n. f.* the quality of having angles or corners.

A'NGULARLY, *adv.* with angles and corners.

A'NGULARNESS, *n. f.* the quality of having angles, or corners.

A'NGULATED, *adj.* formed with angles or corners.

ANGULO'SITY, *n. f.* angularity.

A'NGULOUS, *adj.* hooked; angular.

ANGU'ST, *adj.* strait; narrow.

ANGUSTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of

A N I

making narrow; straitening; the state of being narrowed.

ANHELA'TION, *n. f.* the act of panting; the state of being out of breath.

ANHE'LITUS, *n. f.* a shortness of breath; a quickness of breathing.

ANHELO'SE, *adj.* out of breath; panting; labouring of being out of breath.

ANIE'NTED, *adj.* frustrated; brought to nothing.

ANI'GHTS, *adv.* in the night-time, or every night.

A'NIL, *n. f.* the indigo plant.

ANI'LENESS, or **ANI'LITY**, *n. f.* the state of being an old woman; the old age of women.

A'NIMABLE, *adj.* that which may be put into life, or receive animation.

ANIMADVE'RSION, *n. f.* a taking notice of a fault with some degree of anger, severity, or reproach; reproof; severe censure; blame. Punishment, censure, or the execution of the laws. Consideration, reflection. In law, it differs from ecclesiastical censure, because it has respect only to a temporal punishment, and ecclesiastical censure has relation to a spiritual one.

ANIMADVE'RSIVE, *n. f.* that which has power to make the mind attend to, or consider any particular object; that which has the power of judging.

ANIMADVE'RSIVENESS, *n. f.* the power of considering and comparing the different ideas in the mind, so as to form a judgment.

To **ANIMADVE'RT**, *v. a.* to censure; to blame. To inflict punishment. In both senses with the article *upon*.

ANIMADVE'RTER, *adj.* he who inflicts punishment, or passes censures.

A'NIMAL, *n. f.* a living creature corporeal; distinguished from pure spirit, with respect to its corporeal part, and from mere matter, by its spiritual. By way of contempt, we say of a stupid man, that he is a *stupid animal*.

A'NIMAL, *adj.* that which belongs or relates to animals.

ANIMA'LCULE, *n. f.* a very small animal, generally applied to such as are not visible to the naked eye.

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ANIMA'LITY, *n. f.* that property which determines a being to be an animal; that which has the properties of an animal. The state of animal existence.

To **A'NIMATE**, *v. a.* to give life to; to quicken; to join, or unite, a soul to a body; figuratively, applied to musical instruments, to enliven, to make vocal, to inspire with the power of harmony; to communicate boldness to; to encourage or excite.

A'NIMATE, *adj.* that which is endued with life; alive; that which has life, or the properties of an animal.

A'NIMATED, *part.* that which has a great deal of life; vigorous; spirited; lively.

A'NIMATENESS, *n. f.* the state of being animated.

ANIMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of animating or enlivening; the state of being enlivened.

A'NIMATIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of communicating a soul or principle of life; that which has the power of enlivening, encouraging, or making vigorous.

ANIMA'TOR, *n. f.* that which enlivens, or confers the principal of life.

ANIMO'SE *adj.* full of spirit; violent; courageous; vehement.

ANIMO'SENESS, *n. f.* spirit; heat; vehemence of temper.

ANIMO'SITY, *n. f.* vehemence of hatred; passionate malignity. It implies rather the disposition to break out into outrages, than the outrage itself.

ANI'SE, *n. f.* a species of opium or parsley.

A'NKER, *n. f.* a liquid measure of Amsterdam.

A'NNALIST, *n. f.* one who writes or composes annals.

A'NNALS, *n. f.* a narrative wherein the transactions are digested into periods, consisting each of one year; or relations which contain the public occurrences of a single year.

ANNATES, or **ANNATS**, *n. f.* the first fruits, so called, because they are paid after one year's profits. Masses said in the church of Rome for a year,

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for the soul of a person deceased, or for the benefit of a person living.

To **ANNE'AL**, *v. a.* to heat glass so as to make it retain the colours laid on it. To heat glass after it is blown, to prevent its breaking. To heat any thing so as to give it its temper.

To **ANNE'X**, *v. a.* to join, or subjoin as a supplement; to connect; to unite with. To belong to; to join as a property.

ANNE'X, *n. f.* the thing annexed; additament.

ANNEXA'TION, *n. f.* conjunction; addition; union; coalition.

ANNE'XION, *n. f.* the adding of something as an enforcement, supplement, or aid; addition.

ANNE'XMENT, *n. f.* something which is joined to another.

ANNI'HILABLE, *adj.* that which may be reduced to nothing; that which may be put out of existence.

To **ANNI'HILATE**, *v. a.* to reduce to nothing; to deprive of existence. To put an end to; to extinguish; to destroy utterly; to destroy all the properties of a thing, so as to leave no vestiges of its former appearance.

ANNIHILA'TION, *n. f.* the act of reducing to nothing; the state of being reduced to nothing.

ANNIVE'RSARY, *n. f.* the return of any remarkable day in the calendar. Some public rejoicing performed in honour of the anniversary day.

ANNIVE'RSARY, *adj.* that which falls out once in the regular course of every year; annual, or yearly.

A'NNO DOMINI, expressed by abbreviation, **A. D.** 1762, *i. e.* in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty-two.

ANNOI'SANCE, *f. n.* the laying of any thing in a public place, or doing any hurt to a public building, which may either breed infection, or prove dangerous to another. The word now used is *nuisance*.

A'NNOLIS, *n. f.* an American animal, resembling a lizard.

ANNO'TATION, *n. f.* explanations of the difficult passages of an author, written by way of notes.

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ANNO'TATOR, *n. f.* a person who explains the difficult passages of an author; a commentator; a scholiast.

To ANNO'UNCE, *v. a.* to publish; to proclaim; to reveal publicly. To pronounce; to sentence. In a judicial sense, to condemn to.

To ANNO'Y, *v. a.* to incommode; to molest; to disturb; to vex; to make a person uneasy. To spoil; to diminish; to be a nuisance to; to corrupt; to render unwholesome; to provoke.

ANNO'Y, *n. f.* injury; molestation; an attack. Trouble, misfortune, or any state which is productive of anxiety.

ANNO'YANCE, *n. f.* that which occasions any trouble, inconvenience, dislike, injury, or hurt; the state wherein a person is affected with the sight, hearing, seeing, &c. of a disagreeable object.

ANNO'YER, *n. f.* the person who causes any annoyance, dislike, trouble, or loathing.

A'NNUAL, *adj.* that which comes yearly; that which is reckoned by the year; that which endures only one year.

A'NNUALLY, *adv.* every year; yearly.

ANNUI'TANT, *n. f.* he that possesses or receives an annuity.

ANNUI'TY, *n. f.* a yearly revenue, paid every year during a person's life, or a certain term of years; a yearly allowance.

To ANNU'L, *v. a.* to make void; to nullify; to abrogate; to abolish. To reduce to nothing; to obliterate.

A'NNULAR, *adj.* resembling, or in the form of a ring.

A'NNULARY, *adj.* in the form of rings.

A'NNULET, *n. f.* a small ring. In heraldry, used for a mark that the person is the fifth brother. Sometimes indeed a part of the coat of several families, reputed a mark of dignity. In architecture, the small square number in the Doric capital under the quarter round. Likewise a flat moulding common to the other parts of the column, which derives its name from its surrounding the column.

ANNU'LLING, *p. n.* the revoking,

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abolishing, or repealing of an act, &c.

To ANNU'MERATE, *v. a.* to add to a former number; to unite to something before mentioned.

ANNUMERA'TION, *n. f.* addition to a former number.

To ANNU'NICATE, *v. a.* to bring tidings; to relate something that has fallen out.

ANNUNCIA'TION-DAY, *n. f.* the day celebrated in commemoration of the angel's visitation of the blessed virgin, on the 25th of March.

A'NODYNE, *n. f.* a remedy which abates the force of pain.

To ANOI'NT, *v. a.* to rub over with unctuous matter. To smear; to be rubbed upon. To consecrate by unction.

ANO'INTER, *n. f.* the person who anoints.

ANO'MALISM, *n. f.* anomaly; irregularity; deviation from the common rule.

ANOMALI'STICAL, *adj.* irregular. *Anomalistical year*, in astronomy, the space of time wherein the earth passes through her orbit, and differing from the common year, on account of the procession of the equinoxes.

ANO'MALOUS, *adj.* irregular; out of rule; deviating from the general method or analogy of things. In grammar, such words as are not consistent with the rules of declining, &c. In astronomy, that which seemingly deviates from its regular motion.

ANO'MALOUSLY, *adv.* irregularly; in a manner contrary to rule.

ANO'MALY, *n. f.* irregularity; a deviation from the common rule.

A'NOMY, *n. f.* breach of law.

A'NON, *adv.* quickly; soon; in a short time. Sometimes; now and then; at other times. In this sense is used *ever and anon*.

ANO'NYMOUS, *adj.* wanting a name.

ANO'NYMOUSLY, *adv.* without a name.

ANORE'XY, *n. f.* inappetency, or loathing of food.

ANO'THER, *adj.* not the same. One more; a new addition to the former

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umber. Any other; any one else. Not
e's self. Widely different; much al-
red.

ANO'THERGAINES, *adj.* of ano-
er kind. Used only by *Sidney*.

ANO'THERGUESS, *adj.* of a dif-
rent kind.

A'NSATED, *part.* having handles, or
something in the form of handles.

To A'NSWER, *v. a.* to speak in re-
turn to a question. To speak in opposi-
tion. To be accountable for. To vin-
dicate; to give a justificatory account of.
To give an account. To correspond to;
to suit with. To be equivalent to; to
stand for something else. To satisfy any
claim or petition. To act reciprocally
upon. To stand as opposite or correla-
tive to something else. To bear propor-
tion to. To perform what is endeavoured
or intended by the agent. To comply
with. To succeed; to produce the
wished event. To appear to any call, or
authoritative summons. To be overagainst
any thing.

A'NSWER, *n. f.* an information, or
reply to a question; a solution of any dif-
ficulty, or objection.

A'NSWER-JOBBER, *n. f.* he that
makes a trade of writing answers.

A'NSWERABLE, *adj.* that to which
a reply may be made; that which may
be answered. Obligated to give an account,
or stand the trial of an accusation. Cor-
respondent. Proportionate. Suitable;
suited. Equal. Relative; correlative.

A'NSWERABLENESS, *n. f.* the
quality which constitutes the resemblance,
proportion, and suitability of one thing
to another; or that quality which ren-
ders a difficulty, or question, capable of
receiving an answer.

A'NSWERABLY, *adv.* in due pro-
portion; with proper correspondence;
suitably.

A'NSWERER, *n. f.* one who gives
such information as a question requires.
He that solves, obviates, or clears up the
objections of an adversary. He who
writes against another in any controversy.

A'NT, *n. f.* an emmet; a pismire.
A small insect that lives in great numbers
together in hillocks.

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A'NTBEAR, *n. f.* an animal that
feeds on ants.

A'NTHILL, or HILLOCK, *n. f.*
the small protuberances of earth in which
ants make their nests.

AN'T, a contraction for *and it*, or
rather, *and if it*; as, *an't please you*;
that is, *and if it please you*.

ANTA'GONIST, *n. f.* one who
contends with another; an oponent.
Contrary. In anatomy, that which is
situated opposite to, and counteracts an-
other.

To ANTA'GONIZE, *v. a.* to strive,
or contend against another.

ANTA'LGIC, *adj.* that which softens
pain; anodyne.

ANTANACLA'SIS, *n. f.* in rhetoric,
a figure wherein a word is repeated in a
different sense; it is likewise the resuming
of the same sentence, after the interven-
tion of several others.

ANTANA'GOGE, *n. f.* in rhetoric,
a figure, wherein, being unable to deny
the crimes with which we are charged by
an adversary, we endeavour to load him
with the same, or others.

ANTAPHRODI'TIC, *adj.* that which
is efficacious against the venereal dis-
ease.

ANTAPODO'SIS, *n. f.* a retreat, or
returning. In rhetoric, a figure, contain-
ing the counterpart of a simile.

ANTAPOPLE'CTIC, *adj.* good a-
gainst an apoplexy.

ANTA'RCTIC, *adj.* that which is op-
posite to the *arctic*, applied in astronomy
to the southern pole and circle.

ANTARTHRI'TIC, *adj.* good a-
gainst the gout.

ANTASTHMA'TIC, *adj.* good a-
gainst the asthma.

A'NTE, a particle, signifying *before*,
and frequently used in composition; as *an-
tediluvian*, that which existed before the
flood; *antechamber*, a room which must
be passed through *before* you can enter
into a chamber; or a room which leads
to a chamber.

A'NTEACT, *n. f.* a former act.

ANTEAMBULA'TION, *n. f.* a walk-
ing before.

ANTECEDA'NEOUS *adj.* that which

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is before another, either in time or place.

To ANTECE'DE, *v. a.* to have a prior existence; to precede, or go before.

ANECE'DENCE, *n. f.* the state or act of going before; precedence.

ANTECE'DENT, *adj.* going before; prior; preceding. *Antecedent*, is used only with regard to time; *precedent*, with regard both to time and place. It has to before the thing which is supposed to follow.

ANTECE'DENT, *n. f.* that which goes before. In grammar, the noun to which the relative is subjoined. In logic, the first proposition of an enthymeme or argument, consisting only of two propositions.

ANTECE'DENTLY, *adv.* in the state of antecedence, or going before; previously; prior to.

ANTECE'SSOR, *n. f.* one who goes before, or leads another.

ANTECHA'MBER, *n. f.* [Written generally, but improperly, *antichamber*] the chamber which leads to the chief apartment.

ANTECU'RSOR, *n. f.* one who runs before.

To ANTEDA'TE, *v. a.* to place too early, or before its real time. To enjoy a thing in imagination before it exists.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, *adj.* that which existed, or had a being before the flood. Relating to things that existed before the deluge.

ANTEDILU'VIAN, *n. f.* one that lived before the flood.

A'NTELOPE, *n. f.* a kind of goat with curled or wreathed horns.

ANTEMERIDIAN, *adj.* before noon.

A'NTEMETIC, *adj.* that which has the power of calming the stomach; of preventing or stopping vomiting.

ANTEMU'NDANE, *adj.* that which was before the creation of the world.

ANTENU'MBER, *n. f.* that number which is before another.

A'NTEPAST, *n. f.* a foretaste; something taken before the proper time.

A'NTEPENULT, *n. f.* the last syllable but two of a word.

To A'NTEPONE, *v. a.* to set one thing before another; to prefer one thing to another.

A N T

ANTEPREDI'CAMENT, *n. f.* in logic, something requisite to be known, previously to the doctrine of the predicaments.

ANTE'RIOR, *adj.* going before, either with regard to time or place.

ANTERIO'RITY, *n. f.* priority; the state of being before in time or situation.

A'NTES, *n. f.* pillars of large dimensions supporting the front of a building.

ANTESTA'TURE, *n. f.* an intrenchment of pallisadoes, or sacks of earth, cast up in order to dispute the remainder of a piece of ground, after the enemy is master of the other part.

ANTESTO'MACH, *n. f.* a cavity which leads to the stomach; the craw or crop in birds.

ANTHELMI'NTHIC, *adj.* that which kills worms; a vermifuge.

A'NTHEM, *n. f.* It should be written *Anthymn*. A hymn performed in two parts.

ANTHO'LOGY, *n. f.* a treatise of flowers; a collection of the most beautiful passages of one or more authors.

A'NTHONY'S FIRE, *n. f.* a kind of erysipelas.

A'NTHRAX, *n. f.* a scab made by a corrosive humour, which burns the skin, and occasions sharp, prickly pains.

ANTHROPO'LOGY, *n. f.* a discourse or treatise upon man, or human nature.

ANTHROPO'MANCY, *n. f.* a species of divination, from inspecting the entrails of a human body.

ANTHROPO'PHAGI, *n. f.* man-eaters; cannibals; those that live upon human flesh.

ANTHROPOPHAGI'NIAN, *adj.* like one of the Anthropophagi; in a terrifying, terrible, or savage manner.

ANTHROPO'PHAGY, *n. f.* the quality of eating human flesh, or man-eating.

ANTHROPO'SOPHY, *n. f.* the knowledge of the nature of man.

ANTHYPNO'TIC, *adj.* that which has the power of preventing sleep; that which is efficacious against a lethargy.

ANTHYPOCHONDRI'AC, *adj.* good against hypochondriac maladies.

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ANTHYPO'PHORA, *n. f.* in rhetoric, a figure whereby the objections an adversary may be supposed to make, are evaded, and answered.

ANTHYSTE'RIC, *adj.* good against sterics.

A'NTI, a particle, which, in compositions, signifies contrary or opposite.

ANTIA'CID, *adj.* contrary to acid; alkali.

A'NTIADES, *n. f.* See *Tonsils*.

ANTIARTHRITICS, *n. f.* remedies against the gout.

A'NTIC, *adj.* odd; ridiculously wild; buffoon in gesticulation.

To **A'NTIC**, *v. a.* to make antics.

A'NTIC, *n. f.* one who plays tricks; and makes use of odd and uncommon gestures; a Merry Andrew; a buffoon.

A'NTICLY, *adv.* in an antic manner; with odd postures; or wild gesticulations.

ANTICACHE'CTIC, *adj.* adapted to the care of a bad constitution.

ANTICHA'MBER, *n. f.* See *Antechamber*.

ANTICHE'SIS, *n. f.* a pledge, or pawn of an estate, for a certain sum of money, which the creditor enjoyed till repaid. See *Mortgage*.

A'NTICHRIST, *n. f.* one who opposes the doctrine and mission of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN, *adj.* that which is contrary, or opposite to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTIANISM, *n. f.* any doctrine, or opinion, opposite or contrary to Christianity.

ANTICHRISTI'ANITY, *n. f.* contrariety to Christianity.

ANTI'CHRONISM, *n. f.* deviation from the right order of time.

To **ANTI'CIPATE**, *v. a.* to take something sooner than another, so as to prevent him that comes after. To take up before the time, at which any thing might be regularly had. To foretaste, or take an impression of something which is not as yet, as if it really was. To prevent any thing by crowding in before it; to preclude.

ANTICIPA'TION, *n. f.* the act of taking up something before its time. Foretaste. Opinion implanted before the

reasons of that opinion can be known.

ANTICLI'MAX, *n. f.* a sentence in which the last part is lower than the first.

ANTICONVU'LSIVE, *adj.* good against convulsions.

A'NTICOR, *n. f.* a swelling of a round figure, caused by bilious humours, in a horse's breast, opposite to his heart; which would prove fatal, unless brought to a suppuration.

ANTICO'URTIER, *n. f.* one who opposes the court.

ANTI'DOTAL, *adj.* that which has the quality of an antidote, or the power of preventing poison.

A'NTIDOTE, *n. f.* a medicine given to expel poison, or prevent its effects, and to guard from contagion.

ANTIDYSENTERIC, *adj.* good against the bloody flux.

ANTIEPILE'PTIC, *adj.* a medicine against convulsions.

ANTIFE'BRILE, *adj.* good against fevers.

ANTILOGARITHM, *n. f.* the complement of a logarithm, or its difference from one of 90 degrees.

ANTI'LOGY, *n. f.* a contradiction between any words and passages in an author.

ANTI'LOQUIST, *n. f.* a contradictor.

ANTIMONA'RHICAL, *adj.* against government by a single person.

ANTIMONA'RHICALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being an enemy to regal power.

ANTIMO'NIAL, *adj.* that which consists of, or has the qualities of antimony; relating to antimony.

A'NTIMONY, *n. f.* a mineral substance, possessing all the properties of a metal, excepting malleability and ductility; is found in most mines, but especially those of silver and lead; and is distinguished into two sorts, crude, and prepared.

ANTINEPHRITICS, *n. f.* remedies for disorders of the reins and kidneys.

A'NTINOMY, *n. f.* a contradiction between two laws, or the different parts of the same law.

A N T

ANTIPARALY'TIC, *adj.* efficacious against the palsy.

ANTIPATHE'TICAL, having a natural contrariety to a thing.

ANTI'PATHY, *n. f.* a natural contrariety to any thing, so as to shun it involuntarily; aversion; dislike. It is used sometimes with *against*, and sometimes *to* before the object of antipathy.

ANTIPER'ISTASIS, *n. f.* the action of two contrary qualities, whereby the force of the one is increased by the opposition of the other.

ANTIPESTILE'NTIAL, *adj.* efficacious against the infection of the plague.

ANTI'PHRASIS, *n. f.* a figure, wherein a word is used in a sense quite opposite to its original meaning.

ANTI'PODAL, *adj.* relating to the countries inhabited by the antipodes.

A'NTIPODES, *n. f.* those who live on the contrary side of the globe, with their feet directly opposite to ours.

A'NTIPOPE, *n. f.* he that usurps the popedom, in opposition to another pope.

ANTIPTO'SIS, *n. f.* a figure wherein one case is used instead of another.

A'NTIQUARY, *n. f.* a man studious of antiquity; a collector of ancient things.

A'NTIQUARY, *adj.* old; antique.

To A'NTIQUATE, *v. a.* to put out of use; to make obsolete.

A'NTIQUATEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being out of vogue or use; the being obsolete.

ANTI'QUE, *adj.* ancient; old; not modern. Old-fashioned; out of the fashion. Odd; wild; antic.

ANTI'QUE, *n. f.* an antiquity; a remain of ancient times; an ancient rarity.

ANTI'QUENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being antique; an appearance of antiquity.

ANTI'QUITY, *n. f.* old times; time past long ago. The people of old times; the ancients; ancient writers. The works or remains of old times. Long life, or old age.

ANTI'SCHII, *n. f.* those who dwell on different sides of the equator, and have their shadows projected different ways at noon.

ANTISCORBU'TICAL, *adj.* good against the scurvy.

A N T

ANTI'SPASM, *n. f.* the revulsion of a humour from one part into another.

ANTISPASMO'DIC, *adj.* that which has the power of relieving the cramp.

ANTISPA'STIC, *adj.* remedies which cause a revulsion of the humours.

ANTISPA'STUS, *n. f.* a poetical foot of four syllables, the first and last of which are short, and the second and third long.

ANTISPLENE'TIC, *adj.* efficacious in diseases of the spleen.

ANTI'STROPHE, *n. f.* a dance of the ancients. A figure, wherein two terms that depend on each other are mutually converted.

ANTISTRUMA'TIC, *adj.* good against the king's evil.

ANTI'THESIS, *n. f.* opposition of words or sentiments; contrast.

A'NTITYPE, *n. f.* that which is resembled or shadowed out by the type; that of which the type is the representation.

ANTITY'PICAL, *adj.* that which relates to an antitype; that which explains the type.

ANTIVENE'REAL, *adj.* good against the venereal disease.

A'NTLER, *n. f.* properly the first branches of a stag's horns; but, popularly and generally, any of his branches.

ANTO'ECI, *n. f.* those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, and at the same distance from the equator; the one toward the south, and the other to the north.

ANTONOMA'SIA, *n. f.* a form of speech, in which, for a proper name, is put the name of some office, dignity, profession, science, or trade; or when a proper name is put in the room of an appellative.

A'NTRE, *n. f.* a cavern; a cave; a den.

A'NVIL, *n. f.* the iron block on which the smith lays his metal to be forged. Any thing on which blows are laid. Figuratively; to be upon the *anvil*, is to be in a state of formation, or preparation.

ANXIETY, *n. f.* trouble of mind about some future event; suspense with uneasiness; perplexity; solicitude. In the medical language, depression; lowness of spirits.

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A'NXIOUS, *adj.* disturbed about some certain event; solicitous. Careful; full of inquietude; unquiet. Careful, as of something of great importance. It has *for about* before the object, sometimes *of*.

A'NXIOUSLY, *adv.* in an anxious manner; solicitously; unquietly; carefully.

A'NXIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being anxious; susceptibility of anxiety.

A'NY, *adj.* every; whoever he be; whatever it be. It is, in all its senses, applied indifferently to persons or things. Whosoever; whatsoever; as distinguished from some other. One, in opposition to none.

A'ORIST, *adj.* indefinite; a tense in the Greek grammar.

AOR'TA, *n. f.* the great artery rising immediately out of the left ventricle of the heart.

APA'CE, *adv.* quick; speedily; hastily; with haste, or speed.

APAGO'GICAL, *adj.* the establishing an opinion by shewing the absurdities which would follow from its denial; called likewise *reductio ad absurdum*.

APART, *adv.* separately from the rest in place. In a state of distinction. At a distance; retired from the other company.

APARTMENT, *n. f.* a part of a house; a room; a set of rooms.

A'PATHY, *n. f.* the quality of not feeling; exemption from passion; freedom from mental perturbation; a state of insensibility.

A'PE, *n. f.* a monkey; an animal resembling the human form, remarkable for his mimicking the actions of human creatures; hence the word is used, in a secondary sense, for one who uncouthly or affectedly imitates another.

To **A'PE**, *v. a.* to mimick or imitate, as an ape imitates human actions.

APE'AK, *adj.* in a posture to pierce the ground; a tilt.

A'PEPSY, *n. f.* a loss of natural concoction.

A'PER, *n. f.* one who mimicks or imitates the actions of another. An imitator; a mimic.

APE'RIENT, *part.* that which has

A P H

the quality of opening; applied to gentle purges.

APE'RITIVE, *adj.* that which has the quality of opening the excrementitious passages of the body.

APE'RT, *adj.* open.

APE'RTION, *n. f.* an opening; a passage; a gap; an aperture; or the action of making an opening, or passage.

APE'RTLY, *adv.* openly; without covert.

APE'RTNESS, *n. f.* openness.

APE'RTURE, *n. f.* the act of opening; an open place, or opening; a passage; the unravelling a difficult point; enlargement; explanation.

APE'TALOUS, *adj.* without petals, or flower-leaves.

APE'TALOUSNESS, *n. f.* being without petals, or flower-leaves.

A'PEX, *n. f.* the tip or point of any thing.

APHÆ'RESIS, *n. f.* a figure wherein a word or syllable is taken away from the beginning of a word.

APHE'LION, *n. f.* that point of the earth, or a planet's orbit, in which it is at its greatest distance from the sun.

APHE'TA, *n. f.* the name of the planet which is imagined to be the giver or disposer of life in a nativity.

APHE'TICAL, *adj.* relating to the apheeta.

APHILA'NTHROPY, *n. f.* want of love towards humankind; want of benevolence; inhumanity.

A'PHONY, *n. f.* loss of speech.

A'PHORISM, *n. f.* a maxim, or principle, in any science; a precept contained in a short sentence; an unconnected position.

APHORI'STICAL, *adj.* in the form of an aphorism; in separate and unconnected sentences.

APHORI'STICALLY, *adv.* in the manner of an aphorism.

APHRODI'SIAC, **APHRODISI'ACAL**, *adj.* that which relates to the venereal disease.

A'PHRONITRE, *n. f.* a kind of natural salt-petre, gathering like froth on old walls, now called salt-petre of the rock.

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A'PHTHÆ, *n. f.* little ulcers in the mouth, palate, and gums, &c.

A'PIARY, *n. f.* the place where bees are kept.

A'PICES, *n. f.* little knobs growing on the tops of the chives of flowers.

API'ECE, *adv.* each; or separately taken. To the part or share of each.

A'PISH, *adv.* having the qualities of an ape; imitative. Foppish; affected. Silly; trifling; insignificant. Wanton; playful.

A'PISHLY, *adv.* in an apish manner; foppishly; affectedly; conceitedly.

A'PISHNESS, *n. f.* mimicry; foppery; insignificance, playfulness.

API'TPAT, *adv.* with frequent beatings, or quick palpitations.

APLU'STRE, *n. f.* the ancient ensign carried in sea-vessels.

APO'CALYPSE, *n. f.* a revelation; a discovery. The book of Revelation.

APOCALY'PTICAL, *adj.* concerning or containing revelation.

APOCALY'PTICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to reveal a mystery.

APO'COPE, *n. f.* a figure wherein the last letter or syllable of a word is cut off.

APOCRU'STIC, *adj.* endued with a repelling and astringent power.

APO'CRYPHA *n. f.* something which is not known. Applied to books, it denotes that their authors are not certainly known; and consequently their authority and genuineness uncertain.

APO'CRYPHAL, *adj.* of doubtful and uncertain authority; not inserted in the canon of scripture; contained in the apocrypha.

APO'CRYPHALLY, *adv.* uncertainly; not indisputably.

APO'CRYPHALNESS, *n. f.* uncertainty; doubtfulness of credit.

APODI'CTICAL, *adj.* demonstrative; evident beyond contradiction.

APODI'XIS, *n. f.* demonstration.

APOGÆ'ON, **A'POGEE**, **APOGE'UM**, *n. f.* a point in the heavens, in which the sun, or a planet, is at the greatest distance possible from the earth in its whole revolution.

APOLOGE'TICAL, *adj.* that which is said or written in defence of any thing.

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APOLOGE'TICALLY, *adv.* in the manner of a defence, excuse, or apology.

APO'LOGIST, *n. f.* he that makes an apology; a pleader in favour of another.

To APO'LOGIZE, *v. a.* to plead in favour of a person or thing; to defend or excuse a person or thing. Used with the particle *for*, before the subject.

A'POLOGUE, *n. f.* a fable; a story, or fiction, formed to convey some moral truth.

APO'LOGY, *n. f.* defence; excuse. It is used to imply rather an excuse than a vindication; and an extenuation of a fault, rather than a proof of innocence.

APOMECOMETRY, *n. f.* the art of measuring things at a distance.

APONEURO'SIS, *n. f.* the expansion of a nerve into a membrane.

APO'PHASIS, *n. f.* a figure, in which the orator seems to wave what he ironically mentions.

APOPHLE'GMATIC, *adj.* that which has the quality of drawing away phlegm.

APOPHLE'GMATISM, *n. f.* a medicine to draw phlegm from the blood.

APOPHLEGMA'TIZANT, *n. f.* a remedy which evacuates phlegmatic humours.

A'POPHTHEGM, *n. f.* a remarkable saying; a sententious expression; a valuable maxim uttered on some sudden occasion.

APO'PHYGE, *n. f.* a corner-post, or ring of a column or pillar, whence it begins to spring.

APO'PHYSIS, *n. f.* the protuberance or prominent parts of a bone; the same as process.

APOPLE'CTIC, or **APOPLE'CTICAL**, *adj.* relating to an apoplexy.

A'POPLEX, *n. f.* See *Apoplexy*, for which this word is used by an *apocope*.

APOPLE'XED, *adj.* affected or seized with an apoplexy.

A'POPLEXY, *n. f.* a disease that suddenly deprives a person of his senses, and all sensible motions of the body, excepting those of the heart and lungs, attended with a suspension of the principal faculties of the soul. Caused generally by repletion.

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APO'RIA, *n. f.* a figure where the speaker shews himself in doubt where to begin, on account of the copiousness of his subject, the ambiguity of the thing, and includes a kind of soliloquy, or deliberation of the speaker.

APORRHO'EA, *n. f.* effluvia; emanation; something emitted by another.

APOSIOPE'SIS, *n. f.* a figure where the speaker, through some vehement affection, leaves his period unfinished.

APO'STASY, *n. f.* the abandoning and renouncing a religion one has before professed; used always in a bad sense.

APO'STATE, *n. f.* one who has forsaken or renounced the religion or principles he formerly professed.

APOSTA'TICAL, *n. f.* after the manner, or like one who is an apostate.

To **APO'STATIZE**, *n. f.* to abandon or renounce one's religion; used always in a bad sense.

To **APO'STEMATE**, *v. a.* to turn to an aposteme; to form an abscess; to collect and swell with corrupt matter.

APOSTEMA'TION, *n. f.* the forming an abscess.

APO'STEME, or **APO'STUME**, *n. f.* a hollow swelling filled with purulent or corrupt matter; an abscess.

APO'STLE, *n. f.* a person sent with mandates by another. It is particularly applied to those sent by Christ to preach the gospel.

APO'STLESHIP, *n. f.* the dignity or office of an apostle.

APOSTO'LIC, or **APOSTO'LICAL**, *adj.* that which was taught or professed by the apostles; belonging to the apostles.

APOSTO'LICALLY, *adj.* after the manner of an apostle.

APOSTO'LICALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of relating to the apostles; apostolical authority.

APO'STROPHE, *n. f.* in rhetoric, a breaking off from the thread of one's discourse to address some other person or thing. In grammar, the contraction or shortening of a word by placing a comma over that part which is dropped, as in *short'ning*.

To **APO'STROPHIZE**, *v. a.* to interrupt the thread of discourse, in order to address some foreign object.

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APO'THECARY, *n. f.* one who practises pharmacy, or prepares medicines.

A'POTHEGM, *n. f.* [a vitious spelling] See *Apophthegm*.

APO'THE'OSIS, *n. f.* deification; the rite of adding any one to the number of gods.

APO'TOME, *n. f.* in mathematics, the difference between a rational line and one only commensurable in power to the whole line. In music, the remaining part of an entire tone, after a greater semitone has been taken from it.

A'POZEM, *n. f.* a decoction; an infusion made by boiling ingredients.

To **APPA'L**, *v. a.* to fright; to strike with terror or fear; to affright; to damp a person's courage; to depress; to dishearten.

APPA'LMENT, *n. f.* depression; discouragement; impression of fear.

A'PPANAGE, *n. f.* lands set apart by princes for the maintenance of their younger children.

APPARA'TUS, *n. f.* a collection of instruments, necessary to accomplish any design, and applied to the tools of a trade; the instruments used in philosophical experiments; the bandages, &c. of a surgeon; the furniture of a house; the ammunition for war. Equipage; show.

APPA'REL, *n. f.* dress; vesture. External habiliments; appearance, or ornament.

To **APPA'REL**, *v. a.* to clothe; to dress; to adorn; to set out or embellish.

APPA'RENT, *adj.* plain; indubitable. Seeming; in appearance; not real. Visible, manifest; in opposition to *secret*. Open; discoverable; known. Certain; not presumptive.

APPA'RENT, *n. f.* elliptically used for *heir apparent*.

APPA'RENTLY, *adv.* plainly; evidently; manifestly; openly.

APPAR'I'TION, *n. f.* appearance; visibility. The thing appearing; a form; a visible object. A spectre; a ghost; a walking spirit. Something only apparent, not real. Astronomically, the visibility of some luminary, opposed to *occultation*.

APPA'RITORS, *n. f.* persons who are at hand to execute the orders of the

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magistrate in any court of judicature ; the beadle who carries the mace before the masters, &c. in universities.

To APPA'Y, *v. a.* to satisfy ; to content. Obsolete.

To APPE'ACH, *v. a.* to accuse ; to inform against a person. To censure ; to reproach ; to taint with accusation.

APPEA'CHMENT, *n. f.* information made against a person ; accusation.

To APPE'AL, *v. a.* to transfer a cause from one to another. To refer to another as judge. To call another as witness. To charge with a crime ; to accuse.

APPE'AL, *n. f.* the removal of a cause from an inferior judge to a superior. A summons to answer a charge. A call upon any as witness.

APPE'ALANT, *n. f.* [*Appellant* is the word now in use], he that brings an appeal.

APPE'ALER, *n. f.* one who makes an appeal.

To APPE'AR, *v. a.* to be in sight ; to be visible. To become visible as a spirit. To stand in the presence of another ; generally used of standing before a superior. To be the object of observation ; to be conspicuous. To exhibit one's self before a court of justice. To be made clear by evidence. To seem ; in opposition to reality. To be plain beyond dispute.

APPE'ARANCE, *n. f.* the act of coming into sight. The thing seen, or object of sight ; a phenomenon. Semblance, or show, in opposition to reality. That which strikes the eye ; outside. Entry into a place or company. Apparition ; supernatural visibility. Exhibition or personal attendance at a court. Open circumstance of a case. Presence ; mien. Probability ; resemblance ; likelihood.

APPE'ARER, *n. f.* he who makes his appearance ; he who becomes visible, or an object of sight.

APPE'ASABLE, *adj.* that may be pacified ; reconcileable.

APPE'ASABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being easily appeased ; reconcileableness.

To APPE'ASE, *v. a.* to quiet ; to put in a state of peace. To pacify ; to reconcile ; to still wrath.

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APPE'ASEMENT, *n. f.* a state of reconciliation, a state of peace and calmness.

APPE'ASER, *n. f.* he that pacifies others ; he that quiets disturbances.

APPE'LLANT, *n. f.* a challenger ; the party who brings an appeal against another ; one who appeals from a lower to a higher court.

APPE'LLATE, *n. f.* the person against whom an appeal is brought.

APPELLA'TION, *n. f.* the name, dignity, or title, by which one man is distinguished from another.

APPE'LLATIVE, *n. f.* words which stand for universal ideas, or a whole rank of beings, whether general or special ; as *fish*, or *eel*, which agree to many individuals, and the former to many species.

APPE'LLATIVELY, *adv.* after the manner of nouns appellative.

APPE'LLATORY, *adj.* that which contains an appeal.

APPE'LLEF, *n. f.* the person against whom an appeal is brought.

To APPE'ND, *v. a.* to hang one on another ; to join something as an additional, not as a principal part.

APPE'NDAGE, *n. f.* something added to another thing, without being necessary to its essence, as a portico to the house.

APPE'NDENT, *adj.* hanging to something else. Belonging or annexed to ; concomitant, or accompanying.

APPE'NDENT, *n. f.* that which belongs to another, as an accidental or adventitious part.

To APPE'NDICATE, *v. a.* to add to another thing.

APPENDICA'TION, *n. f.* adjunct ; appendage ; annexion.

APPE'NDIX, *n. f.* something added or appended to another thing. Concurrent circumstances. An adjunct or concomitant ; a supplement.

To APPERTA'IN, *v. n.* to belong to as of right, or by nature, or appointment ; to relate, or be confined to.

APPERTA'INMENT, *n. f.* that which relates, belongs to, or is a property of any rank or dignity.

APPER'TENANCE, *n. f.* that which

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ongs or relates to another thing ; the alities, or properties of a body.

APPE'RTINENT, *adj.* belonging ; at which is requisite, or has a relation to.

A'PPETENCE, or A'PPETENCY, *n. f.* sensual, or carnal desire.

APPETIBI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of being desirable.

A'PPETIBLE, *adj.* desirable ; that which may be the object of appetite.

A'PPETITE, *n. f.* the natural desire of good ; the instinct by which we are led to seek pleasure. The desire of sensual pleasure. Violent longing ; eagerness after any thing. Keeness of stomach ; hunger, desire of food. Used with *of* and *to* before the object of desire.

APPETI'TION, *n. f.* desire.

A'PPETITIVE, *adj.* that which desires ; that which has the quality of desiring.

To APPLA'UD, *v. a.* to praise by clapping of hands ; to praise in general.

APPLA'UDER, *n. f.* he that commends or praises.

APPLA'USE, *n. f.* approbation loudly expressed ; praise.

A'PPLE, *n. f.* the fruit of the apple-tree ; the pupil of the eye.

A'PPLE-CRAFT, *n. f.* a twig of an apple-tree grafted upon the stock of another tree.

A'PPLE-TARTS, *n. f.* tarts made of apples.

A'PPLE-TREE, *n. f.* a tree well known.

A'PPLEWOMAN, *n. f.* a woman that sells apples.

APPLI'ABLE, *adj.* [the moderns use *applicable* in its stead], that which may be applied.

APPLI'ANCE, *n. f.* the act of applying to another ; the thing applied. *Application* is the word now used.

APPLICABI'LITY, *n. f.* the placing or applying one thing to another ; the quality which renders a thing fit to be applied.

A'PPLICABLE, *adj.* that which may be applied, as properly relating to something.

A'PPLICABLENESS, *n. f.* fitness to be applied.

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A'PPLICABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as that it may be properly applied.

A'PPPLICATE, *n. f.* a right line drawn across a curve, so as to bisect the diameter thereof.

A'PPPLICATION, *n. f.* the act of applying one thing to another. The thing applied. The act of applying to any person, as a solicitor, or petitioner. Intenseness of thought or study. The employment of any means to produce a particular end. The condition of being used as a means to an end. The address, suit, or request of a person. Attention to any particular affair. The adjusting, or drawing inferences from the comparison of one thing to another.

A'PPLICATIVE, *adj.* that which applies.

A'PPLIGATORY, *adj.* that which exerts the act of applying.

A'PPLICATORY, *n. f.* that which applies.

To A'PPLY, *v. a.* to put one thing to another ; to lay emplaisters on a wound ; to use as relating or conformable to something ; to employ ; to put to a certain use ; to use as means to some end ; to fix the mind or attention upon any particular object ; to study ; to have recourse to ; to endeavour to work upon ; to address as a petitioner. To ply ; to busy ; to keep at work.

To APPO'INT, *v. a.* to fix any thing, as to settle the exact time for some transaction. To settle any thing by contract. To establish any thing by decree. To furnish in all points ; to equip ; to supply with all things necessary.

APPO'INTER, *n. f.* he who settles or fixes any time, thing, or place.

APPO'INTMENT, *n. f.* stipulation ; the act of fixing something in which two or more are concerned. Decree ; establishment. Direction ; order. Equipment ; furniture. An allowance paid to any man, commonly used of allowances to public officers.

To APPO'RTION, *v. a.* to divide into shares ; to set out, or separate into portions.

APPO'RTIONMENT, *n. f.* the dividing into shares or portions. In law,

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the dividing rent into as many portions as the land is held by proprietors.

To APPO'SE, *v. a.* to put questions to. For this we now use the word *pose*, which is a contraction of this word.

A'PPOSITE, *adj.* proper, fit, suitable, well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. Seasonable, or conformable. Reasonable, or agreeable to.

A'PPOSITELY, *adv.* fitly, suitably, conformably, properly.

A'PPOSITENESS, *n. f.* propriety; fitness; suitability; conformity.

APPOS'I'TION, *n. f.* the addition of something new, which is united to that which was before. In grammar, the putting of two substantives in the same case.

To APPRA'ISE, *v. a.* to set a price on goods intended for sale.

APPRA'ISER, *n. f.* one who sets a value upon goods to be sold.

To APPREHE'ND, *v. a.* to lay hold on; to seize, in order for trial or punishment. To fear; to think on with fear, anxiety, or terror. To conceive superficially; to have an imperfect or inadequate idea of a thing.

APPREHE'NDER, *n. f.* one who conceives a thing imperfectly; one who seizes a malefactor in order to bring him to justice; a conceiver; a thinker.

APPREHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* that which may be apprehended, or conceived.

APPREHE'NSION, *n. f.* the mere contemplation of things, without affirming or denying any thing concerning them. The faculty by which we perceive those ideas which are present to the mind. Opinion; sentiments; concession. Fear, or anxiety. Suspicion of something future. Seizure.

APPREHE'NSIVE, *adj.* quick to understand, or conceive; fearful; suspicious.

APPREHE'NSIVELY, *adv.* in an inadequate, superficial manner, in opposition to comprehensively.

APPREHE'NSIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being quick in perceiving ideas.

APPRE'NTICE, *n. f.* a youth bound for a certain number of years to a person, in order to learn his trade or profession.

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To APPRE'NTICE, *v. a.* to bind a person for a certain number of years, to one who is to teach him his trade, &c.

APPRE'NTICEHOOD, *n. f.* the state or condition of an apprentice. The term of years of an apprentice.

APPRE'NTICESHIP, *n. f.* the time for which a person is bound to another, in order to learn or practise his trade. The office of an apprentice.

To APPRE'CIATE, *v. a.* to set a price or value on any thing.

To APPRI'ZE, *v. a.* to inform; to give the knowledge of any thing.

To APPRO'ACH, *v. n.* to draw near, locally. To draw near, as time. To make a progress towards, mentally.

To APPRO'ACH, *v. a.* to bring near to.

APPRO'ACH, *n. f.* the act of drawing near. Access. Hostile advance. Means of advancing.

APPRO'ACHER, *n. f.* the person that approaches or draws near.

APPRO'ACHMENT, *n. f.* the act of coming near.

APPROBA'TION, *n. f.* the act of approving, or expressing one's self pleased. The liking or esteeming of any thing. Attestation; confirmation; support.

APPRO'OF, *n. f.* approbation; commendation.

To APPROPE'RATE, *v. a.* to hasten; to set forward.

To APPROPINQUATE, *v. n.* to draw nigh unto; to approach.

To APPROPINQUE, *v. n.* to approach; to draw near to.

APPRO'PRIABLE, *adj.* that which may be appropriated; that which may be restrained to something particular.

To APPROPRIATE, *v. a.* to consign to some particular use or person. To claim or exercise an exclusive right. To make peculiar to something; to annex. In law, to alienate a benefice.

APPRO'PRIATE, *adj.* peculiar; consigned; restrained; or limited to some particular use or person.

APPROPRIA'TION, *n. f.* the application of something to a particular use. The claim of any thing as peculiar. The

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ing a particular signification to a word.
law, the annexing a benefice to the
proper and perpetual use of some reli-
gious house.

APPROPRIA'TOR, *n. f.* one who is
possessed of an appropriated benefice.

APPRO'VABLE, *adj.* that which me-
rits approbation.

APPRO'VAL, *n. f.* approbation.

APPRO'VANCE, *n. f.* approbation.

To APPRO'VE, *v. a.* to like; to be
pleased with. To express liking. To
prove; to show; to justify. To expe-
rience. To make worthy of approba-
tion. Used with *of* before the object.

APPRO'VEMENT, *n. f.* approba-
tion; liking.

APPRO'VER, *n. f.* one who approves;
one who puts to the proof, or makes
trial of.

APPRO'XIMATE, *adj.* near to.

APPROXIMA'TION, *n. f.* the co-
ming, or approaching near to any thing.
In arithmetic, a continual approach to
a root or quantity sought, without being
able ever to arrive at it exactly.

APPU'LSE, *n. f.* the act of striking
against any thing.

To A'PRICATE, *v. n.* to bask in the
sun.

APRI'CITY, *n. f.* warmth of the
sun; sunshine.

A'PRICOT, or A'PRICOCK, *n. f.*
a kind of wall-fruit.

A'PRIL, *n. f.* the fourth calendar
month in the year.

A'PRON, *n. f.* a part of dress, which
hangs from the middle downwards. In
a goose, it signifies the fat skin which co-
vers the belly. In gunnery, a piece of
lead which covers the touch-hole of a
great gun.

A'PRON-MAN, *n. f.* a man who
wears an apron; a mechanic; an artifi-
cer; a workman.

A'PRONED, *adj.* wearing an apron.

A'PSIS, *n. f.* in ecclesiastical writers,
the part of the church wherein the clergy
sat, and the altar was placed; more par-
ticularly the bishop's seat or throne. The
case wherein relics were preserved. In
astronomy, the highest or lowest point of
a planet's orbit, *i. e.* either its apogee, or
perigee.

A'PT, *adj.* fit. Having a tendency
to. Inclined to; led to. Ready; quick.
Qualified for.

To A'PT, *v. a.* to suit; to adapt; to
fit; to qualify; to lay open, or give
room for.

To A'PTATE, *v. a.* to make fit.

A'PTITUDE, *n. f.* fitness; tenden-
cy; propensity; disposition.

A'PILY, *adv.* fitly; properly; with
just connection, or correspondence. Rea-
dily; quickly; acutely; justly; perti-
nently.

A'PTNESS, *n. f.* fitness; suitable-
ness. Disposition; inclination. Quick-
ness of apprehension; readiness to learn.
Tendency.

A'PTOTE, *n. f.* an indeclinable noun.

A'PYREXY, *n. f.* in physic, the in-
terval between the fits of an intermit-
tent; or the entire cessation of a conti-
nual fever.

A'QUA, *n. f.* water. *Aqua fortis*,
or strong water, a corrosive liquor, made
by distilling purified nitre with calcined
vitriol, or rectified oil of vitriol, in a
strong heat. *Aqua marina*, in natural
history, a precious stone, which takes its
name from its sea-green colour. *Aqua
mirabilis*, or the wonderful water, is
distilled from spices infused in spirits of
wine; and is a very good cordial. *Aqua
regia*, the royal water, a strong corro-
sive spirit, which dissolves gold, and is
composed of spirit of nitre and spirit of
sea-salt. *Aqua vita*, or water of life,
in a general sense, brandy or spirit of
wine; but in a more confined sense, re-
strained to that spirit which is drawn from
malt; the other term *brandy* being appro-
priated to that which is drawn from wine
only.

AQUA'RIOUS, *n. f.* one of the twelve
signs of the ecliptic.

AQUA'TIC, *adj.* that which lives in
the water. That which grows in the
water.

A'QUATILE, *adj.* that which inha-
bits the water.

A'QUEDUCT, *n. f.* a channel to
convey water from one place to another.

A'QUEOUS, *adj.* watery; compo-
sed of watery particles.

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A'QUEOUSNESS, *n. f.* waterishness.

A'QUILINE, *adj.* resembling an eagle; applied to the nose, hooked, or like an eagle's beak.

AQUO'SE, *adj.* watery; having the qualities of water.

AQUO'SITY, *n. f.* wateriness.

A. R. an abbreviature, for *Anna Regina*, Q. Anne, or *anno regni*, in the year of the reign.

A'RABIC, *n. f.* the tongue of the Arabians, a branch of the Hebrew. *Arabic* is likewise applied to a gum, which distills from a thorny plant in these parts.

A'RABIC, *adj.* that which belongs to, or is used in Arabia. *Arabic characters*, are the figures which we make use of at present in arithmetic.

A'RABLE, *adj.* fit for the plough; fit for tillage; productive of corn.

ARACHNOIDES, *n. f.* a fine slender tunic, encompassing the crystalline humour of the eye, which derives its name from its resembling a cobweb. Likewise applied to the external lamina of the pia mater, reckoned by some anatomists as a distinct coat.

ARÆO'METER, *n. f.* an instrument used to discover the weight or gravity of fluids.

ARÆO'STYLE, *n. f.* the greatest interval or distance which can be between pillars

ARÆO'TICS, *n. f.* medicines which rarefy or thin the blood.

ARAI'GNEE, *n. f.* a branch, return, or gallery of a mine.

ARA'NEOUS, *adj.* resembling a cobweb.

ARA'TION, *n. f.* the act or practice of ploughing.

A'RATORY, *adj.* that which relates to ploughing.

A'RBALIST, *n. f.* a crossbow.

A'RBITER, *n. f.* a person chosen by the parties, to decide the subject of their disagreement; one who is invested with a power to decide any difference; a judge.

A'RBITRABLE, *adj.* arbitrary; voluntary; determined by the will.

ARBI'TRAMENT, *n. f.* will; determination; choice.

A'RBITRARILY, *adv.* with no other

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rule than the will; despotically; tyrannically; absolutely.

A'RBITARINESS, *n. f.* the quality of acting according to one's own will; despoticalness; tyranny.

ARBITRA'RIOUS, *adj.* depending entirely on the will; precarious.

ARBITRA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* arbitrarily; according to the mere determination of the will.

A'RBITRARY, *adj.* not restrained or determined by any law, or reasons; capricious, positive, despotic, and dogmatic.

To A'RBITRATE, *v. a.* to decide or determine; to judge of. Used neuterly, to give judgment, or pronounce sentence.

ARBITRA'TION, *n. f.* the determination of a cause by a judge mutually chosen by the parties at difference.

ARBITRA'TOR, *n. f.* a person chosen by contending parties to determine a difference between them. A governor; a president. He that determines, decides, or puts an end to any affair; a determiner. He that has the power of acting by his own choice without limit or control.

ARBI'TREMENT, *n. f.* decision, or determination; a compromise.

A'RBOR, *n. f.* a tree.

A'RBORARY, *adj.* of or belonging to a tree.

ARBO'REOUS, *adj.* belonging to trees. Fungus or moss, which grows on trees; so called, to distinguish it from that which grows on the ground.

A'RBORET, *n. f.* a small tree, or shrub.

A'RBORIST, *n. f.* a naturalist, who makes trees his study.

A'RBOUR, *n. f.* a bower formed of the branches of trees.

A'RBOROUS, *adj.* that which is formed of, or belongs to trees.

A'RBOUR-VINE, *n. f.* a species of bindweed.

AR'BUSCLE, *n. f.* any small shrub.

A'RBUTE, *n. f.* the strawberry-tree.

A'RC, *n. f.* a segment, or part of a circle, not exceeding a semicircle; an arch.

A'RCADE, *n. f.* a continued arch; a walk arched over.

A R C

ARCA'NUM, *n. f.* a secret; general-
applied to the nostrum of a quack.

A'RC-BOUTANT, *n. f.* a kind of
arch, or part of one abutting against
the reins of a vault, to prevent their gi-
ng way.

A'RCH, *n. f.* part of a circle, not
more than the half. A building in form
of a segment of a circle, used for bridges
and other works. The sky, or vault of
heaven. A chief. Obsolete.

To A'RCH, *v. a.* to build, or form
into arches; to cover with arches.

A'RCH, *adj.* chief; of the first class.
Waggish; mirthful; triflingly mischievous.

ARCHAI'OLOGIC, *adj.* relating to
some discourse, or treatise on the opi-
nions, &c. of the ancients.

ARCHAI'OLOGY, *n. f.* a discourse
on antiquity; or a treatise on the opi-
nions, &c. of the ancients.

A'RCHAISM, *n. f.* an ancient phrase,
or mode of expression.

ARCHA'NGEL, *n. f.* one of the su-
perior order of angels.

ARCHANGE'LIC, *adj.* belonging to
archangels.

ARCHBEA'CON, *n. f.* the chief sig-
nal, or place of prospect.

ARCHBI'SHOP, *n. f.* a chief bishop,
or metropolitan prelate, having under him
several suffragan bishops.

ARCHBI'SHOPRIC, *n. f.* the dig-
nity, state, jurisdiction, or province be-
longing to an archbishop.

ARCHBU'TLER, *n. f.* the chief but-
ler, an office in the empire.

ARCHCHA'NTER, *adj.* the chief
or head of the chanters in a church.

ARCHDE'ACON, *n. f.* a priest vested
with authority or jurisdiction over the
clergy and laity, next to the bishop, ei-
ther through the whole diocese, or only a
part of it.

ARCHDE'ACONRY, *n. f.* the juris-
diction, office, or province of an arch-
deacon.

ARCHDE'ACONSHIP, *n. f.* the of-
fice or dignity of an archdeacon.

ARCHDRU'ID, *n. f.* the chief pre-
sident, or pontiff of the druids.

ARCHDU'CHESS, *n. f.* the title of
the sister or daughter of an archduke.

A R C

ARCHDU'KE, *n. f.* a duke vested
with some greater privilege or authority
than others.

ARCHPHILO'SOPHER, *n. f.* chief
philosopher.

ARCHPRE'LATE, *n. f.* chief pre-
late.

ARCHPRE'SBYTER, *n. f.* chief
presbyter.

ARCHPRI'EST, *n. f.* chief priest.

ARCHTREA'SURER, *n. f.* the great
treasurer of the German empire.

A'RCHED, *part. adj.* crooked, or
bent, in the form of an arch.

A'RCHER, *n. f.* he that shoots with
a bow; he that uses a bow in battle.

A'RCHERY, *n. f.* the use, act, or ex-
ercise of shooting with a bow.

A'RCHES-COURT, *n. f.* the chief
and most ancient consistory or court of
the archbishop of Canterbury, for deba-
ting spiritual causes. The judge of the
court is called the dean of the arches.

A'RCHETYPE, *n. f.* the original mo-
del, or pattern of any thing.

A'RCHETYPAL, *adj.* original; that
which has something which may serve as
a pattern to copy from.

ARCHÆ'US, *n. f.* a word used by
Paracelsus, and other chemists, to express
a principle of motion, the cause of all the
visible changes and operations of bodies.

ARCHIA'TER, *n. f.* the chief phy-
sician of a prince, or crowned head.

ARCHIDIA'CONAL, *adj.* belonging,
or relating to an archdeacon.

ARCHIEPI'SCOPAL, *adj.* belonging
to an archbishop.

ARCHILO'CHIAN, *adj.* belonging
to, resembling, or invented by Archilo-
chus.

A'RCHITECT, *n. f.* a professor of
the art of building. A contriver of a
building; a builder. The contriver or
former of any compact body. The con-
triver or inventor of any thing.

ARCHITE'CTIVE, *adj.* that which
relates to building or architecture.

ARCHITECTO'NIC, *adj.* that which
has the power and skill of an architect;
that which can build or frame any thing.

ARCHITE'CTURE, *n. f.* the art,
or science of building. The effect or

A R D

performance of the science of building.

ARCHITRA'VE, *n. f.* the lowest member of the entablature, which lies immediately upon the capital.

A'RCHIVault, *n. f.* the inward contour of an arch.

A'RCHIVES, *n. f.* the places wherein records or ancient writings are preserved. The records and writings themselves.

A'RCHON, *n. f.* in antiquity, the chief magistrate at Athens.

A'RCHWISE, *adv.* in the shape or form of an arch.

ARCI'TENENT, *adj.* bow-bearing.

ARCTA'TION, *n. f.* straitening; confinement to a narrower compass.

A'RCTIC, *adj.* northern; lying under *arctos*, or the bear.

ARCTU'RUS, *n. f.* a fixed star in the constellation Bootes.

A'RCUATE, *adj.* bent in the form of an arch.

A'RCUATILE, *adj.* bent; inflected.

ARCUA'TION, *n. f.* the act of bending any thing; incurvation. The state of being bent; curvity, or crookedness.

A'RCUATURE, *n. f.* the bending or curvature of an arch.

ARCUBA'LISTER, *n. f.* a crossbow man.

A'RDENCY, *n. f.* ardour; eagerness; warmth of affection.

A'RDENT, *adj.* hot; burning; fiery. Fierce; vehement; inflamed. Passionate; affectionate.

A'RDENTLY, *adv.* warmly; eagerly; passionately; affectionately.

A'RDOUR, *n. f.* heat, warmth, intenseness, violence of affection.

ARDU'ITY, *n. f.* height; difficulty.

A'RDUOUS, *adj.* lofty; hard to climb; difficult.

A'RDUOUSNESS, *n. f.* height; difficulty.

A'RE, the third person plural of the verb *am*, used when we speak of two or more persons. *Are* is likewise in music applied, by Guido Rhemi, to the lowest note in his scale, or gamut.

A'REA, *n. f.* the surface contained between any lines or limits. Any open surface, such as the floor of a room, the vacant part or stage of an amphitheatre.

A R G

To ARE'AD, or AREED, *v. a.* [often spelled with a double *R.*] to advise; to direct. To decree; to award.

AREFA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of making dry, or the state of drying.

To A'REFY, *v. a.* to dry; to exhale moisture.

ARENA'CEOUS, *adj.* sandy; having the qualities of sand.

ARENA'TION, *n. f.* a dry bath, wherein the patient sits with his feet upon hot sand.

ARENO'SE, *adj.* sandy; full of sand.

ARE'NULOUS, *adj.* full of small sand; gravelly.

ARE'OLA, *n. f.* the coloured circle surrounding the nipple.

AREO'PAGUS, *n. f.* a tribunal belonging to Athens, who sat in the open air in the night time.

AREO'TIC, *adj.* a medicine that opens the pores of the skin, so that the morbid matter may be carried off by perspiration.

ARETO'LOGY, *n. f.* a treatise on virtue; called likewise Ethics, or moral philosophy.

A'RGAL, or A'RGEL, *n. f.* the hard lees sticking to the sides of wine-vessels, called Tartar.

A'RGENT, *adj.* that which resembles silver; silvered. The white colour in the arms of gentry; expressed by engravers by a total omission of lines in a shield.

ARGENTA'TION, *n. f.* the overlaying a thing with silver; silvering.

A'RGENTINE, *adj.* sounding like silver.

A'RGIL, *n. f.* potters clay.

ARGILLA'CEOUS, *adj.* of the nature of potters clay; clayey.

ARGI'LLOUS, *adj.* consisting of clay; of the nature of clay; clayish.

A'RGOSY, *n. f.* a large vessel for merchandize; a carrack.

To A'RGUE, *v. n.* to reason; to offer reasons. To persuade by argument. To dispute.

To A'RGUE, *v. a.* to prove any thing by argument. To debate any question. To prove, as an argument. To charge with, as a crime.

A'RGUMENT, *n. f.* a reason alleged

A R I

or against any thing. The subject of any discourse or writing. The contents of any work summed up by way of abstract. A controversy. In astronomy, an arch, by which we seek another proportional to the first.

ARGUER, *n. f.* a reasoner; a disputant; a controvertist.

ARGUMENTAL, *adj.* belonging to argument; reasoning.

ARGUMENTA'TION, *n. f.* the act or effect of reasoning.

ARGUMENTATIVE, *adj.* consisting of argument, or the deductions of reason; containing reasons.

ARGUTA'TION, *n. f.* a proving by argument; a disputing for and against.

ARGUTE, *adj.* subtle; witty; sharp. Shrill.

A'RIA, *n. f.* an air, a song, a tune, or a lesson.

A'RIAN, *adj.* belonging to, or maintained by Arius.

A'RIANISM, *n. f.* the principles maintained by the Arians.

A'RID, *adj.* dry; parched up.

ARIDITY, *n. f.* driness; siccidity. In divinity, a state of insensibility, or want of ardency in devotion.

A'RIES, *n. f.* the ram; the first of the twelve signs in the zodiac.

To ARIETATE, *v. n.* to butt, or to attack with the head, like a ram.

ARIETA'TION, *n. f.* the act of butting like a ram; the attacking with a battering ram; the collision of particles with each other.

ARIE'TTA, *n. f.* a short song, tune, or air.

ARI'GHT, *adv.* truly, in opposition to error; justly, or consistent with law; properly, or in such a manner as to attain the desired end.

ARIOLA'TION, or HARIOLA'TION, *n. f.* soothsaying; vaticination.

ARIO'SO, *n. f.* the movement of a common air, song, or tune.

To ARI'SE, *v. a.* to mount upward as the sun. To get up as from sleep, or from rest. To come into view, as from obscurity. To revive from death. To flow or proceed from, or have its original. To enter upon a new station. To commence hostility. See *Rise*.

A R M

ARISTO'CRACY, *n. f.* a form of government wherein the supreme power is lodged in the nobility.

ARISTOCRA'TICAL, *adj.* relating to aristocracy; or including a government administered only by the nobles.

ARISTOCRA'TICALNESS, *n. f.* that quality which makes a government resemble an aristocracy; an aristocratic state.

ARISTOLO'CHIA, *n. f.* birthwort; of which there are three species.

ARISTOTE'LIAN, *adj.* agreeable to the doctrine of Aristotle.

ARITHMANCY, *n. f.* a foretelling future events by numbers.

ARITHMETIC, *n. f.* the science of numbers; or the art of numbering, calculating, or computing with exactness and ease.

ARITHME'TICAL, *adj.* that which is performed by numbers; or agreeable to some rule in arithmetic.

ARITHME'TICALLY, *adv.* that which is performed according to some rule of arithmetic, and consists of figures.

ARITHMETICIAN, *n. f.* a master of the art of numbers.

A'RK, *n. f.* a vessel to swim upon the water, usually applied to that in which Noah was preserved from the deluge. The repository of the covenant of God with the Jews.

A'RM, *n. f.* the limb which reaches from the shoulder to the hand. Figuratively, the branch or bough of a tree. Power; might. A branch of the sea, which runs into the land. *Arm's-end*, i. e. at the length of one's arm, or at a distance from a person.

To A'RM, *v. a.* to furnish with armour of defence, or weapons of offence. To cap, case, plate, or cover with any thing that may add strength. To furnish; to fit up.

To A'RM, *v. n.* to take arms; to provide against.

ARMA'DA, *n. f.* a fleet of men of war, applied by way of eminence to that great one fitted out by the Spaniards, with an intention to conquer this island in 1588.

ARMADI'LLO, *n. f.* a four-footed

A R M

animal, of the Brazils, as big as a cat, with a snout like a hog, a tail like a lizard, and feet like a hedgehog; covered with hard scales like armour, and feeds on roots, sugar-canes, and poultry.

A'RMAMENT, *n. f.* any place where-in arms are placed; great provisions of military stores. Figuratively, an army; but most commonly applied to a fleet of men of war.

ARMAME'NTARY, *n. f.* an armoury; a place or magazine of military stores; an arsenal. Used adjectively for something which relates to the provision of warlike stores.

A'RMAN, *n. f.* among farriers, a confection for restoring a lost appetite.

A'RMATURE, *n. f.* armour; something to defend the body from hurt.

A'RMED, *adj.* in heraldry, applied to beasts and birds of prey, when their teeth, horns, feet, beak, talons, or tusks, &c. are of a different colour. *Armed chair*, an elbow-chair, or one which has rests for the arms or elbows.

ARME'NIAN *Bole*, *n. f.* a fatty medicinal earth, used as an absorbent, astringent, and vulnerary.

ARME'NIAN *Stone*, *n. f.* a mineral stone or earth of a blue colour, &c. brought from Armenia.

ARME'NTAL, ARME'NTINE, *adj.* belonging to a drove or herd of cattle.

ARMENTO'SE, *adj.* abounding with cattle.

A'RMGAUNT, *adj.* slender or starved.

ARM-HOLE, *n. f.* the cavity under the shoulder.

A'RMIGER, *n. f.* an esquire; one that bears arms.

ARMI'GEROUS, *adj.* bearing arms.

ARMI'LLARY, *adj.* something that is circular, in allusion to the surrounding of a bracelet. *Armillary sphere*, is composed of several brass circles, which represent those of the horizon, meridian, ecliptic, &c. drawn on the globe.

A'RMILLATED, *adj.* wearing bracelets.

A'RMINGS, *n. f.* in a ship, are white, or red cloths hung fore and aft on the outside of a ship; those on the tops are named *top-armings*.

A R O

ARMI'POTENCE, *n. f.* power, or powerfulness in war.

ARMI'POTENT, *adj.* powerful in arms; mighty in war.

ARMI'SONOUS, *adj.* rustling with armour.

A'RMISTICE, *n. f.* a short truce; a cessation from arms for a short time.

A'RMLET, *n. f.* a little arm; a piece of armour for the arm; a bracelet for the arm.

ARMONI'AC, *n. f.* a sort of volatile salt. See *Ammoniac*.

A'RMORER, *n. f.* he that makes, forges, or sells armour; he that dresses another in armour.

ARMO'RIAL, *adj.* belonging to the coat or escutcheon of a family.

A'RMORY, *n. f.* a place where arms are kept; figuratively, armour, arms of defence. An ensign, escutcheon, or family-coat.

A'RMOUR, *n. f.* defensive arms.

A'RMOUR-BEARER, *n. f.* he that carries the arms of another. In romances, a knight's esquire.

A'RMS, *n. f.* weapons of offence, or armour of defence. A state of hostility. War in general. Action; the act of taking arms. The ensigns armorial of a family.

A'RMYY, *n. f.* a collection of men armed, commanded by their proper officers. Figuratively, a great number.

ARO'BE, a weight used in Spain, Portugal, Goa, and Spanish America.

AROMA'TIC, AROMA'TICAL, *adj.* spicy; fragrant; strong-scented; or smelling like spices.

AROMA'TICS, *n. f.* spices, or any strong-scented, fragrant, or high-tasted body.

AROMATIZA'TION, *n. f.* the mingling of a due proportion of aromatic spices or drugs with any medicine.

To ARO'MATIZE, *v. a.* to scent with spices; to impregnate with spices. To scent; to perfume.

ARO'SE, the perfect of *arise*.

AROU'ND, *adv.* in a circle, in a circular manner; on all sides. Used as a preposition, encircling; encompassing; round about.

A R R

AROU'RA, *n. f.* a Grecian measure fifty feet.

ARO'USE, *v. a.* to wake from sleep; excite an indolent person to action; to set up; to stimulate.

ARO'W, *adv.* in a row; with the masts all bearing against the same line.

ARO'YNT, *adv.* be gone; away: a word of expulsion, or avoiding.

A'RQUEBUSE, *n. f.* a hand-gun, carbine, fusée, or caliver.

A'RQUEBUSIER, *n. f.* one who carries or makes use of an arquebuse.

A'RRACK, or A'RACK, *n. f.* a spirituous liquor, distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut tree, imported from the East Indies, and used by way of dram and in punch.

A'RRACH, O'RRACH, or ORRA'GE, *n. f.* one of the quickest plants that grow; the leaves of which are very good in pot-herbs.

To ARRAI'GN, *n. f.* to set a thing in order, or fit it for a trial. To indict; to accuse; to charge with crimes. Used with *for* before the fault.

ARRAI'GNMENT, *n. f.* the act of arraigning; an indictment; an accusation; a charge.

To ARRA'NGE, *v. a.* to dispose, or put in order.

ARRA'NGEMENT, *n. f.* the act of putting things into order; the state of being put in order.

A'RRANT, *adj.* notorious; infamous; bad in a high degree.

A'RRANTLY, *adv.* in a notorious, infamous, or shameful manner; corruptly; shamefully.

A'RRAS, *n. f.* tapestry; hangings woven with images.

ARRA'UGHT, *v. pa.* seized by violence.

ARRA'Y, *n. f.* the order in which an army is drawn up to give battle; dress, or external ornaments. In law, the ranking or placing a jury in proper order.

To ARRA'Y, *v. a.* to place an army in proper order to engage; to deck, embellish, or adorn with dress.

ARRA'YERS, *n. f.* officers that had the care of soldiers, and saw that they were properly accoutred.

A R R

ARRE'AR, *adv.* behind; in the rear.

ARRE'AR, *n. f.* that which remains unpaid; that which has been due some time, and is not discharged.

ARREA'RAGE, *n. f.* the remainder of an account, or a sum of money remaining in the hands of an accountant since his last balance. *Arrear* is the word most commonly used.

ARRENTA'TION, *n. f.* the licensing the owner of lands in a forest, to inclose them with a low hedge and ditch, on condition of his paying an annual rent.

ARREPTI'TIOUS, *adj.* snatched away; crept in privily.

ARRE'ST, *n. f.* a stay or stop; as, a man apprehended for debt, is said to be arrested. Any caption. A stopping or restraint from proceeding in an undertaking.

ARRE'ST, *n. f.* a mangey humour between the ham and pastern of the hinder leg of a horse.

To ARRE'ST, *v. a.* to apprehend by virtue of a writ from a court of justice; to seize any thing by law; to seize upon; to stop, hinder, withhold, or bind; to stop a body in motion.

ARRE'T, *n. f.* the decision of a sovereign court, or court of judicature.

A'RRETED, *adj.* imputed or laid to, applied to one that is brought, and charged with a crime before a judge.

To ARRI'DE, *v. a.* to laugh at. To smile; to look pleasantly upon one.

ARRI'ERE, *n. f.* the last body of an army, for which we now use *rear*.

ARRI'ERE-BAN, *n. f.* a general proclamation, by which the French king summons to the war all that hold of him.

ARRIE'RE-FIEF, *n. f.* a fief dependent on another. *Arriere vassal* is the vassal of a vassal.

ARRI'SION, *n. f.* a smiling upon.

ARRI'VAL, *n. f.* the coming to any place. Figuratively, the attainment of any design.

ARRI'VANCE, *n. f.* company expected to come.

To ARRIVE, *v. a.* in its primary signification, to come to any place by water or land. Figuratively, to attain, or come to, including the secondary idea of

A R S

something good in the object. To happen; with *to* before the person.

To ARRO'DE, *v. a.* to gnaw or nibble.

A'RROGANCE, or A'RROGANCY, *n. f.* the assuming or claiming more honour or merit, than is properly one's due.

A'RROGANT, *adj.* inclined to assume or claim more honour or merit than belongs to one; self-conceited; haughty; proud.

A'RROGANTLY, *adv.* in an arrogant, self-conceited, or haughty manner.

A'RROGANTNESS, *n. f.* the quality which denominates a person arrogant; or the quality of assuming more honour or merit than is our due.

To A'RROGATE, *v. a.* to lay claim to a thing or quality which does not belong to us; to claim vainly.

ARROGA'TION, *n. f.* a claiming in a proud unjust manner.

ARRO'SION, *n. f.* a gnawing.

A'RRROW, *n. f.* a slender piece of round wood pointed, barbed, and shot out of a bow; distinguished from a *dart*, because that was thrown by the hand. *Arrowhead* is the sharp point of an arrow, which was usually armed with steel.

A'RRROWY, *adj.* consisting of arrows.

A'RSE, *n. f.* the buttocks; the posteriors. Figuratively, the hind part of any thing. To *hang an arse*, a low phrase, to loiter or stay behind; to be sluggish or tardy.

A'RSE-FOOT, *n. f.* a kind of waterfowl; called also a *didapper*.

A'RSE-SMART, *n. f.* the *persicaria*, with an apetalous flower, having many chives from the flower-cup, with pointed stalks, and flowers produced in spikes.

A'RSENAL, *n. f.* a royal or public magazine; or place wherein all warlike stores are kept, or forged.

A'RSENIC, *n. f.* a ponderous, volatile, unflammable, mineral substance, which gives whiteness to metals by infusion, but destroys their malleability; is extremely corrosive, caustic, and a strong poison.

ARSE'NICAL, *adj.* consisting, or having the properties of arsenic.

A R T

ART, *n. f.* the power of doing something not taught by nature and instinct. A science. A trade. Artfulness; skill; dexterity. Cunning. Speculation.

ARTE'RIAL, *adj.* that which belongs to, or is contained in an artery.

ARTERIO'TOMY, *n. f.* the opening an artery with a lancet, in order to draw blood from thence.

A'RTERY, *n. f.* a tube destined to receive the blood from the heart, and distribute it to all parts of the body.

A'RTFUL, *adj.* performed with art. Artificial; not natural. Cunning; skillful; dexterous; crafty.

A'RTFULLY, *adv.* with art; skillfully; dexterously; cunningly.

A'RTFULNESS, *n. f.* skill; cunning.

ARTHRITIC, or ARTHRITICAL, *adj.* gouty; or occasioned by the gout; that which has something like joints.

ARTHRITIS, *n. f.* a disease which affects the joints; the gout.

A'RTIC, *adj.* [It should be written *Arctic*], northern; under the bear.

A'RTICHOKE, *n. f.* the *cinera*.

A'RTICLE, *n. f.* a part of speech; as *the, an; the man, an ox*. A single clause of an account; a particular part of any complex thing. Terms; stipulations. Point of time; exact time.

To A'RTICLE, *v. n.* to make conditions, or terms; to stipulate. Used actively, to draw up, or reduce into different heads or members; to bind or oblige a person to serve another under certain conditions.

ARTICULAR, *adj.* an epithet applied to a disease which affects the joints.

ARTICULATE, *adj.* distinct. Branched out into articles.

To ARTICULATE, *v. a.* to form words; to speak as a man. To draw up in articles. To make terms.

ARTICULATELY, *adv.* in such a manner as to pronounce the syllables of words distinctly.

ARTICULATENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being articulate.

ARTICULA'TION, *n. f.* the juncture, or joint of bones. The act of forming words. The joints or knobs in some plants, as the cane.

A R T

A S C

ARTIFICE, *n. f.* trick; fraud; stragem; contrivance. Art; trade.

ARTIFICER, *n. f.* an artist; a manufacturer; one by whom any thing is made. A forger; a contriver. A dexterous or artful fellow.

ARTIFICIAL, *adj.* made by art; not natural. Fictitious; counterfeit; not genuine. Artful; contrived with skill. *Artificial arguments*, those which are applied by the imagination, or invention of the orator. *Artificial lines*, those which are drawn upon a sector, or scale, to represent sines and tangents. *Artificial numbers*, the same with logarithms.

ARTIFICIALLY, *adv.* artfully; with skill; with good contrivance. Cunningly; craftily. By art; not naturally.

ARTIFICIALNESS, *n. f.* artfulness.

ARTIFICIOUS, *adj.* the same with *artificial*.

ARTILLERY, *n. f.* weapons of war. Cannon; great ordnance.

ARTISA'N, *n. f.* artist; professor of an art. A low mechanic, manufacturer, or tradesman.

ARTIST, *n. f.* the professor of an art, generally of an art manual. A skilful man; not a novice.

ARTLESSLY, *adv.* in an artless manner; innocently; undesignedly; sincerely.

ARTLESS, *adj.* unskilful. Without fraud. Contrived without skill.

To ARTUATE, *v. a.* to tear limb from limb

ARUNDINA'CEOUS, *adj.* of or like reeds.

ARUNDINEOUS, *adj.* abounding with reeds.

AS, *conj.* in the same manner with something else. In the manner that. That, in a consequential sense. In the state of another. In a particular consideration; with a particular respect. Like; of the same kind with. In the same degree with. As if; in the same manner. According to what. As it were; in some sort. While; at the same time that. Because. As being. Equally. How; in what manner. With; answering to like, or the same. In a reciprocal sense; answering to *as*. Going before *as*, in a comparative sense; the first *as* being some-

times understood. Answering to *such*. Having *so* to answer it; in the conditional sense. Answering to *so* conditionally. In a sense of comparison, followed by *so*. *As for*; with respect to. *As to*; with respect to. *As well as*; equally with. *As though*; as if.

A'SA, or **A'SSA**, *n. f.* [divided into *asa dulcis*, and *asa fetida*], a gum or resin, of a brownish colour, a sharp taste, and a very strong offensive smell. Sometimes called *devil's dung*.

ASARABA'CCA, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

ASA'PPES, *n. f.* the troops raised by the Turks among the Christians that are subject to them.

ASBE'STINE, *adj.* something incombustible, or that which cannot be destroyed by fire.

ASBE'STOS, *n. f.* a stone which will not consume in fire.

ASCA'RIDES, *n. f.* small, white, round, and short worms.

To ASCE'ND, *v. n.* to mount upwards. To proceed from one degree of knowledge to another. To stand higher in genealogy.

To ASCE'ND, *v. a.* to climb up any thing.

ASCE'NDABLE, *adj.* that may be ascended.

ASCE'NDANT, *n. f.* the part of the ecliptic at any particular time above the horizon, which is supposed by astrologers to have great influence. Height; elevation. Superiority; influence. One of the degrees of kindred reckoned upwards.

ASCE'NDENCY, *n. f.* influence; power.

ASCE'NDENT, *adj.* superior; predominant; overpowering. In an astrological sense, above the horizon.

ASCE'NDING, *adj.* going upwards from the earth.

ASCE'NSION, *n. f.* the act of ascending or rising; frequently applied to the visible elevation of Christ to heaven. The thing rising, or mounting.

ASCE'NSION-DAY, *n. f.* called Holy Thursday, the Thursday but one before Whitfuntide, the day on which

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Christ's ascension is commemorated.

ASCE'NSIVE, *adj.* that which is in motion upwards; that which is in a rising state.

ASCE'NT, *n. f.* motion upwards. The place by which an eminence may be climbed. A high place or eminence.

To ASCERTA'IN, *v. a.* to make certain; to fix; to establish. To make confident; to take away doubt; often with *of*.

ASCERTA'INER, *n. f.* the person that proves or establishes.

ASCERTA'INMENT, *n. f.* a settled rule; an established standard.

ASCE'TIC, *adj.* employed wholly in exercises of devotion and mortification.

ASCE'TIC, *n. f.* he that retires to devotion and mortification; a hermit.

A'SCH, those inhabitants of the torrid zone, who have no shadow at certain times of the year, because the sun is then vertical, or shines perpendicularly on their heads.

ASCI'TES, *n. f.* a kind of dropsy, which principally affects the abdomen, or lower belly, and is remedied by tapping.

ASCI'TIC, *adj.* caused by an ascites; dropical, or resembling an ascites.

ASCITI'TIOUS, *adj.* supplemental; additional; not inherent; not additional.

ASCLE'PIAD, *n. f.* a species of Greek and Latin poetry.

ASCRI'BABLE, *adj.* that which may be deduced from, or imputed to.

To ASCRI'BE, *v. a.* to deduce from as a cause; to attribute to as a cause, professor, substance.

ASCRI'PTION, *n. f.* the act of ascribing.

ASCRITI'TIOUS, *adj.* that which is ascribed.

A'SH, *n. f.* the *fraxinus*. *Ash-coloured* is that which is between brown and grey, like the bark of the *ash*.

ASHA'MED, *adj.* touched with shame; generally with *of* before the cause of shame.

A'SHEN, *adj.* made of ash, or ash-wood.

A'SHES, *n. f.* that substance which bodies are reduced to by burning. The corpse or remains of a dead person, in al-

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lusion to the ancient custom of burning the dead. *Ash-Wednesday*, the first day of Lent, so called from the custom of the ancient Christians of sprinkling *ashes* on their heads.

A'SHLAR, *n. f.* free-stones as they come out of the quarry, of different lengths, breadths, and thickneses.

A'SHLERING, *n. f.* quartering to tack to in garrets.

ASHO'RE, *adv.* to the shore, on land, or to the land.

A'SHY, *adj.* ash-coloured; of a whitish grey; pale.

A'SIDE, *adv.* to one side; out of the perpendicular direction. To another part, out of the true direction. From the company; as, to speak *aside*.

A'SINARY, *adj.* belonging to an *ass*.

A'SININE, *adj.* belonging to, or used by an *ass*.

To A'SK, *v. a.* to petition; to beg. To demand; to claim. To inquire; to question. To require, as physically necessary.

ASKA'NCE, ASKAU'NCE, or ASKAU'NT, *adv.* a look, wherein the pupils of each eye are turned to the corners of the eyelid; obliquely, sidewise, or with a leer.

A'SKER, *n. f.* petitioner; inquirer.

A'SKER, *n. f.* a water-newt.

ASKE'W, *adv.* aside, wherein the pupils are drawn to one corner of the eye; with contempt; contemptuously.

ASLA'NT, *adv.* one one side, obliquely.

ASLEE'P, *adv.* sleeping; at rest. To sleep.

ASLO'PE, *adv.* declining; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

ASO'MATOUS, *adj.* incorporeal; without a body.

A'SP, or ASPI'C, *n. f.* a kind of serpent, whose poison kills in three hours after the bite, without remedy.

ASPA'LATHUS, *n. f.* a plant, called the rose of Jerusalem, or our lady's rose. Likewise the wood of a small thorny tree, which is oleaginous and resinous.

ASPA'RAGUS, *n. f.* the plant sperage.

A'SP, *n. f.* a tree. See ASPEN.

A'SPECT, *n. f.* look; air; appear-

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Aspe. Countenance ; look. Glance ; view ; act of beholding. Direction towards any point ; view ; position. Disposition of any thing to something else ; relation. Disposition of a planet to other planets.

To *ASPE'CT*, *v. a.* to look upon ; to behold.

ASPE'CTABLE, *adj.* visible ; being the object of sight.

ASPE'CTION, *n. f.* beholding ; view.

A'SPEN, or *A'SP*, *n. f.* a kind of poplar, whose leaves are supposed to be always trembling : used adjectively for things made out of its wood, or those which resemble it, with respect to the trembling of its leaves.

A'SPER, *adj.* rough ; rugged.

To *A'SPERATE*, *v. a.* to roughen ; to make rough.

ASPERA'TION, *n. f.* a making rough.

ASPERIFO'LIOS, *adj.* applied to such plants whose leaves are rough, and placed alternately.

ASPE'RITY, *n. f.* unevenness ; roughness of surface. Roughness of sound ; harshness of pronunciation. Roughness, or ruggedness of temper ; moroseness ; sourness ; crabbedness.

ASPERNA'TION, *n. f.* neglect ; disregard.

A'SPEROUS, *adj.* rough ; uneven.

To *A'SPERSE*, *v. a.* to slander ; to calumniate.

ASPE'RSION, *n. f.* sprinkling. Calumny ; slander ; censure.

ASPHA'LTIC, *adj.* bituminous, or pitchy ; gummy.

ASPHA'LTOS, *n. f.* a substance resembling pitch, found on the surface of the Asphaltic lake, where Sodom and Gomorrah stood.

A'SPHODEL, *n. f.* the day-lily.

To *A'SPIRATE*, *v. a.* to lay a great stress of voice upon any syllable or letter. When used neuterly, to be pronounced with stress and vehemence, or a full breath.

A'SPIRATE, *adj.* pronounced with full breath.

ASPIRA'TION, *n. f.* a sighing for, or longing after ; an ardent desire, generally used in a spiritual sense ; aspiring, or

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an endeavour to attain to something high and great. The pronouncing any word with full breath.

To *ASPI'RE*, *v. n.* to desire with eagerness ; to pant after something higher ; sometimes with *to*, and sometimes with *after*. To rise higher.

ASPORTA'TION, *n. f.* a carrying away.

ASQUINT, *adv.* obliquely ; not in the straight line of vision.

A'SS, *n. f.* an animal of burden, remarkable for sluggishness, patience, hardness, coarseness of food, and long life. A stupid, heavy, dull fellow ; a dolt.

To *ASSA'IL*, *v. a.* to attack in a hostile manner ; to assault ; to fall upon ; to invade. To attack with argument, censure, or motives applied to the passions.

ASSAI'LABLE, *adj.* that which may be attacked.

ASSAI'LANT, *n. f.* he who attacks, opposed to one who defends.

ASSAI'LANT, *adj.* attacking, invading.

ASSAI'LER, *n. f.* he that attacks another.

ASSA'RT, *n. f.* an offence committed by plucking up the roots of trees in forests, making them like arable lands.

To *ASSA'RT*, *v. a.* to commit an assault.

ASSA'SSIN, *n. f.* a murderer ; one that kills by treachery, or sudden violence.

ASSA'SSINATE, *n. f.* the crime of an assassin ; murder.

To *ASSA'SSINATE*, *v. a.* to murder by violence. To waylay ; to take by treachery.

ASSASSINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of assassinating ; murder by violence.

ASSASSINA'TOR, *n. f.* murderer ; man-killer ; the person that kills another by violence.

ASSA'TION, *n. f.* roasting.

ASSA'ULT, *n. f.* attack ; hostile onset ; opposed to *defence*. Storm ; opposed to *sap*, or *siege*. Violence. Invasion ; hostility ; attack. A violent kind of injury offered to a man's person. Used with *upon* before the thing assaulted.

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To ASSAULT, *v. a.* to offer violence to; to attack; to invade.

ASSAULTER, *n. f.* one who violently assaults another.

ASSAY, *n. f.* examination. The examination of measures and weights by the clerk of the market. The first entrance upon any thing; a taste. Attack; trouble.

To ASSAY, *v. a.* to make trial or experiment of. To apply to, as the touchstone in assaying metals. To try; to endeavour.

ASSAYER, *n. f.* an officer of the mint, who tries metals, in order to determine their fineness, and how much they are above or below standard.

ASSAYING, *n. f.* the art of separating metals from each other, in order to determine the quantity of each.

ASSECTATION, *n. f.* attendance, or waiting upon.

ASSECUTION, *n. f.* acquirement; the act of obtaining.

ASSEMBLAGE, *n. f.* a collection; a number of individuals brought together. It differs from *assembly*, because that is used of persons, and this of things.

To ASSEMBLE *v. a.* to bring together in one place. Used both of persons and things.

To ASSEMBLE, *v. n.* to meet together.

ASSEMBLY, *n. f.* a company met together.

ASSENT, *n. f.* the act of agreeing to any thing. Consent; agreement.

To ASSENT, *v. n.* to concede; to yield to; to agree to.

ASSENTATION, *n. f.* compliance with the opinion of another out of flattery or dissimulation.

ASSENTMENT, *n. f.* consent.

To ASSERT, *v. a.* to maintain; to defend either by words or actions. To affirm. To claim; to vindicate a title to.

ASSERTION, *n. f.* the act of asserting; the affirming a thing as true. A proposition conceived or delivered in positive terms.

ASSERTIVE, *adj.* positive; obstinate; dogmatical; peremptory.

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ASSERTOR, *n. f.* maintainer; vindicator; supporter; affirmer.

To ASSEERVE, *v. a.* to serve, help, or second.

To ASSESS, *v. a.* to rate or tax; to fine a person.

ASSESSION, *n. f.* a sitting down by one; a giving assistance or advice.

ASSESSMENT, *n. f.* the sum, fine, or custom levied upon any person, or commodity; the act of levying a fine.

ASSESSOR, *n. f.* one who sits on the bench with a judge in order to assist him with advice; one who is next, or equal to another in rank or dignity. One who settles a fine; he that lays taxes.

A'SSETS, *n. f.* the goods of a person deceased, which are appropriated to the payment of his debts.

To ASSEVER, or ASSEVERATE, *v. a.* to affirm with great solemnity, as upon oath.

ASSEVERATION, *n. f.* solemn affirmation, as upon oath.

ASSHEAD. *n. f.* a person of dull apprehension; a blockhead.

ASSIDUITY, *n. f.* a constant attention or application to business; unwearied diligence.

ASSIDUOUS, *adj.* unwearied; incessant; continual and unremitted.

ASSIDUOUSLY, *adv.* diligently; continually.

To ASSIEGE, *v. a.* to besiege.

ASSIENTO, *n. f.* a contract made between this nation and Spain, for supplying their plantations with negroes.

To ASSIGN, *v. a.* to distribute; to allot; to mark out; to appoint; to determine, or fix. To produce. In law, to transfer property to another.

ASSIGNABLE, *adj.* that which may be determined, settled, fixed, or marked out.

ASSIGNATION, *n. f.* the act of transferring property to another. Commonly used in amours for an appointment made for meeting by the two parties.

ASSIGNEE, *n. f.* one appointed by another to do any act, or perform any business in his stead. Commonly applied to those persons who are entrusted with the estate of a bankrupt, and are by law

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empowered to collect his debts, and make dividend of his effects to his several creditors.

ASSIGNER, *n. f.* he who sets out, lots, determines, or appoints.

ASSIGNMENT, *n. f.* the setting a thing apart for any particular use; an appropriation; an alienation.

ASSIMILABLE, *adj.* that which may be converted into the same nature, or be made like another.

To ASSIMILATE, *v. a.* to convert to the same nature; to bring to a likeness, or resemblance.

ASSIMILATENESS, *n. f.* that quality by which a thing is rendered like another; likeness.

ASSIMILATION, *n. f.* the action by which things are rendered like each other.

To ASSIMULATE, *v. a.* to counterfeit; to feign.

ASSIMULATION, *n. f.* a dissembling; a counterfeiting.

To ASSIST, *v. a.* to relieve; to help.

ASSISTANCE, *n. f.* the act of helping; help; furtherance.

ASSISTANT, *adj.* helping; lending aid.

ASSISTANT, *n. f.* one who helps another; one who is named to help a principal officer in the exercise of his duty or functions.

ASSIZE *n. f.* an assembly of knights and other substantial men, with the bailiff or justice, in a certain place, and at a certain time. A jury. An ordinance or statute. The court, place, or time, where and when the writs and processes of assize are taken. Any court of justice. *Assize of bread, ale, &c.* measure, or quantity. Measure; rate: for which we now use *size*.

To ASSIZE, *v. a.* to fix the price, weight, or size of a commodity.

ASSIZER, or ASSISER, *n. f.* an officer who has the inspection into weights and measures.

ASSOCIABLE, *adj.* that which may be joined to another.

To ASSO'CIATE, *v. a.* to unite with another as a confederate. To ad-

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opt as a friend upon equal terms. To accompany; to keep company with another.

ASSOCIATE, *adj.* confederated; joined as accomplices; making part of a society or company.

ASSOCIATE *n. f.* one who is joined to another; an assistant, companion, partner, confederate, or accomplice.

ASSOCIATION, *n. f.* union; conjunction; society. Confederacy; union for particular purposes. Partnership. Connection. Apposition; union of matter.

To ASSO'IL, *v. a.* to deliver or discharge a person from excommunication.

A'SSONANCE, *n. f.* reference of one sound to another resembling it.

A'SSONANT, *adj.* sounding in a manner resembling another sound.

To ASSO'RT, *v. a.* to range in classes, as one thing suits another.

ASSO'RTMENT, *n. f.* a stock of goods, consisting of various pieces of different sorts. In painting, the proportion and harmony between the several parts.

To ASSO'T, *v. a.* to infatuate; to besot: A word out of use.

To ASSUA'GE, *v. a.* to mitigate; to soften; to allay. To appease; to pacify. To ease. To calm; to cool.

To ASSUA'GE, *v. n.* to abate; to grow less.

ASSUA'GEMENT, *n. f.* what mitigates or softens.

ASSUA'GER, *n. f.* one who pacifies or appeases.

ASSUA'SIVE, *adj.* assuaging, mitigating, or pacifying.

To ASSU'BJUGATE, *v. a.* to submit to.

ASSUEFACTION *n. f.* the state of being accustomed to any thing.

ASSU'ETUDE. *n. f.* accustomance; custom.

To ASSU'ME, *v. a.* To take; to take upon one's self. To represent a character. To arrogate; to claim or seize unjustly. To suppose something granted without proof. To apply to one's own use; to appropriate.

ASSU'MER, *n. f.* one who claims more than his due; an arrogant person.

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ASSU'MING, *part. adj.* arrogant ; haughty.

ASSU'MPTION, *n. f.* the act of taking, or appropriating any thing to one's self ; the supposing a thing true, or granted, without any formal proof. The thing supposed ; a postulate. In logic, the minor, or second proposition in a categorical syllogism ; sometimes the consequence drawn from the major and minor.

ASSU'MPTIVE, *adj.* that which a person may take or appropriate to himself.

ASSU'RANCE, *n. f.* certain expectation. Secure confidence ; trust. Freedom from doubt ; certain knowledge. Firmness ; undoubting steadiness. Confidence ; want of modesty ; exemption from awe and fear. Ground of confidence ; security given. Spirit ; intrepidity. Sanguinity ; readiness to hope. Testimony of credit. Conviction. The same with *insurance*.

To ASSU'RE, *v. a.* to give confidence by a firm promise. To secure to another. To make confident ; to exempt from doubt or fear ; to confer security. To make secure. To affiancé ; to betroth.

ASSURED, *part. adj.* certain ; indubitable ; not doubting. Immodest ; vitiously confident.

ASSUREDLY, *adv.* certainly ; undoubtedly ; indubitably.

ASSUREDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being assured ; certainty.

ASSURER, *n. f.* he that gives assurance ; he that removes the doubts of another. He that gives security to make good any loss.

A'STERISK, *n. f.* a character used to render any particular passage in an author conspicuous, or to refer to some note in the margin or at the bottom of the page, marked thus [*]. When two or three are placed together in a line, they denote that some word is to be supplied, or is wanting, * * *.

A'STERISM, *n. f.* a constellation. An asterisk, or mark. This last is a very improper use.

ASTE'RN, *adv.* in the hinder part of

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a ship ; or any thing situated behind the ship.

To ASTE'RT, *v. a.* to terrify ; to startle ; to fright.

A'STHMA, *n. f.* a difficulty of breathing, arising from a disorder in the lungs, attended with a great uneasiness in the diaphragm, or precordia, especially in a prone posture ; a cough and whistling.

ASTHMA'TIC, or ASTHMA'TICAL, *adj.* affected or troubled with an asthma.

ASTO'NIED, *part.* a contraction of the word *astonished*.

To ASTO'NISH, *v. a.* to confound with some sudden passion, as with fear or wonder. To amaze ; to surprise.

ASTO'NISHINGNESS, *n. f.* of a nature to excite astonishment.

ASTO'NISHMENT, *n. f.* amazement ; confusion of mind from fear or wonder.

To ASTO'UND, *v. a.* to astonish ; to confound with wonder or fear.

ASTRA'DDLE, *adv.* with one's legs across any thing.

A'STRAGAL, *n. f.* a little round member, in the form of a ring or bracelet, serving as an ornament to the tops and bottoms of columns.

A'STRAL, *adj.* starry ; that relates to the stars.

ASTRA'Y, *adv.* wandering from the right or direct path. Wrong, or in an error.

To ASTRI'CT, *v. a.* to lessen the distance between two objects ; to make the parts of a thing come nearer to each other, opposed to *relax*. *Constringe* is most commonly used.

ASTRI'CTION, *n. f.* the act or power of making the parts of a body approach to each other.

ASTRI'CTIVE, *adj.* stiptic ; of a binding quality.

ASTRI'CTORY, *adj.* astringent ; apt to bind.

ASTRI'DE, *adj.* with the legs open.

ASTRI'FEROUS, *adj.* bearing, or having stars.

ASTRI'GEROUS, *adj.* adorned with stars.

To ASTRI'NGE, *v. a.* to press close

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gether ; to force the parts closer to each other.

ASTRI'NGENCY, *n. f.* the power of contracting the parts of the body ; opposed to *relaxation*.

ASTRI'NGENT, *adj.* binding ; contracting ; opposed to *laxative*.

ASTRO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the science of describing the stars.

A'STROLABE, *n. f.* an instrument for taking the altitude of the pole, the sun, or stars at sea. A stereographic projection of the circles of the sphere upon the plain of some great circle.

ASTRO'LOGER, *n. f.* one who pretends to predict future events from the supposed influences of the stars. One who understands or explains the motions of the planets.

ASTRO'LOGIAN, *n. f.* See *Astrologer*.

ASTROLO'GIC, or ASTROLO'GICAL, *adj.* relating to astrology.

ASTROLO'GICALLY, *adv.* in an astrological manner.

To ASTROLO'GIZE, *v. a.* to study or practise astrology ; to solve or predict according to the principles of astrology.

ASTRO'LOGY, *n. f.* the art of foretelling future events from the stars.

ASTRO'NOMER, *n. f.* a person who applies himself to the study of astronomy.

ASTRONO'MIC, or ASTRONO'MICAL, *adj.* belonging to astronomy.

ASTRO'NOMY, *n. f.* a branch of mixed mathematics, whereby we are acquainted with the celestial bodies, their magnitudes, motions, revolutions, eclipses, &c.

A'STROSCOPY, *n. f.* observation of the stars.

ASTRO'-THEOLOGY, *n. f.* divinity founded on the observation of the celestial bodies.

ASU'NDER, *adv.* apart ; separately ; not together.

ASY'LUM, *n. f.* a place out of which he that has fled to it, may not be taken.

ASY'MMETRY, *n. f.* contrariety to symmetry ; disproportion. In mathematics, the incommensurability of two quantities, when they have no common measure.

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ASY'MPTOTE, *n. f.* a right line, which being continued indefinitely, continually approaches to a curve, so as its distance from thence will never become an absolute negative or cipher, but will always be found less than the least assignable quantity.

ASY'MPTOTICAL, *adj.* belonging to, or partaking of the properties of an asymptote.

ASY'NDETON, *n. f.* a figure, wherein several sentences meet together without any conjunction.

AT, *prep.* before a place, it signifies sometimes, close to ; and at other times, in it. Before a word implying *time*, it denotes the very instant in which a thing was, or will be done ; and sometimes is put without the word *time* in the same sense. Used instead of *with*, it implies cause, or on account of. Before an adjective of the superlative degree, it implies manner, or perfection. Before a substantive, it sometimes denotes a particular circumstance, and it gives an adverbial meaning ; as, *at ease*, *i. e.* easy. After *be*, it implies design, intention, or employment. Used with *command*, it implies subject. Sometimes it signifies *from*. *At*, joined with *all*, implies in any respect, degree, or manner.

A'TABAL, *n. f.* a kind of tabour used by the Moors.

ATARA'XIA, or ATARA'XY, *n. f.* exemption from vexation ; tranquillity.

A'TE, the preterite of *eat*.

ATHA'NOR, *n. f.* a digesting furnace, to keep heat for some time.

A'THEISM, *n. f.* the disbelief of a God.

A'THEIST, *n. f.* one who denies the existence of God.

A'THEIST, *adj.* atheistical ; denying God ; opposite to, or at enmity with God.

ATHEI'STICAL, *adj.* impious ; given to Atheism.

ATHEI'STICALLY, *adv.* after the manner of an atheist.

ATHEI'STICALNESS, *a. f.* an inclination to atheism ; the quality of being atheistical.

A'THEOUS, *n. f.* opposite, or contrary to the belief of a deity ; atheistical ; godless.

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ATHERO'MA, *n. f.* a tumour, or wen, which neither yields to the touch, discolours the skin, nor causes pain.

ATHERO'MATOUS, *adj.* having the qualities of an atheroma, or curdy wen.

ATHI'RST, *adv.* wanting drink, or adry.

ATHLE'TIC, *adj.* belonging to wrestling. Strong, vigorous, and active of body; robust; lusty.

ATHWA'RT, *prep.* across; transverse to any thing. Through.

ATHWA'RT, *adv.* in a manner vexatious and perplexing; crossly. Wrong.

ATI'LT, *adv.* in the manner of a tilter; with the action of a man making a thrust at an antagonist. In the posture of a barrel raised or tilted behind, to make it run out.

A'TLAS, *n. f.* a collection of maps. A large square folio. The supporters of a building. A kind of silk or stuff made for womens cloaths.

A'TMOSPHERE, *n. f.* that thin elastic fluid with which the earth is covered to a certain height, gravitates towards its centre, and on its surface, is carried along with it, and partakes of all its motions, both annual and diurnal.

ATMOSPHERICAL, *adj.* belonging to the atmosphere.

A'TOM, *n. f.* a particle of matter so minute as to be indivisible. Any thing very minute, or extremely small.

ATO'MICAL, *adj.* consisting of, or relating to atoms.

A'TOMIST, *n. f.* one who professes the corpuscular philosophy, which maintains that all things are formed of immutable particles, and for that reason still retain their primitive and original properties.

To **ATO'NE**, *v. n.* to agree; to accord. To stand as an equivalent for something.

To **ATO'NE**, *v. a.* to expiate; to make satisfaction for; to compensate.

ATO'NEMENT, *n. f.* agreement; concord. Expiation; expiatory equivalent.

A'TONY, *n. f.* want of proper tension, or tone.

ATO'P, *adv.* on the top, or highest part of a thing.

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ATRABILA'RIAN, *adj.* melancholy, replete with black choler.

ATRABILA'RIOUS, *adj.* melancholic.

ATRABILA'RIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the state of being melancholy; repletion with melancholy.

ATRA'MENTAL, *adj.* inky; black.

ATRA'MENTOUS, *adj.* black, or having the quality of ink.

ATRO'CIOUS, *adj.* wicked in a high degree; enormous; horribly criminal.

ATRO'CIOUSLY, *adv.* in an atrocious manner; with great wickedness.

ATRO'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being enormously criminal.

ATRO'CITY, *n. f.* horrible wickedness; excess of wickedness.

A'TROPHY, *n. f.* want of nourishment; a disease in which what is taken at the mouth cannot contribute to the support of the body.

To **ATTA'CH**, *v. a.* to arrest; to take or apprehend by commandment or writ. To seize. To lay hold on. To win; to gain over; to enamour. To fix to one's interest.

ATTA'CHMENT, *n. f.* adherence; attention; regard. An apprehension of a man to bring him to answer an action: sometimes it extends to his moveables.

To **ATTA'CK**, *v. a.* to assault an enemy; opposite to defence. To impugn in any manner, as with satire, confutation, calumny. To invade; to abuse.

ATTA'CK, *n. f.* an assault upon an enemy. Any hostile attempt.

ATTA'CKER, *n. f.* the person that attacks.

To **ATTA'IN**, *v. a.* to gain; to procure; to obtain. To overtake; to come up with. To come to; to enter upon. To reach; to equal.

To **ATTA'IN**, *v. n.* to come to a certain state. To arrive at.

ATTA'IN, *n. f.* the thing attained; attainment. Not in use.

ATTA'INABLE, *adj.* that which may be obtained, acquired, or procured.

ATTA'INABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being attainable.

ATTA'INDER, *n. f.* the act of attainting in law; conviction of a crime. Taint.

ATTAINMENT, *n. f.* that which is

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ained; acquisition. The act or power attaining.

To ATTA'INT, *v. a.* to pass sentence against a person, either for felony, or reason, whereby he forfeits all his lands, hereditaments, his blood is corrupted, and his children rendered base. Figuratively, to debase, taint, corrupt, or make infamous.

ATTA'INT, *n. f.* any thing injurious, as illness, weariness; a sense now obsolete. Stain; spot; taint. A blow or wound on the hinder part of an horse.

ATTA'INTURE, *n. f.* reproach; imputation.

To ATTA'MINATE, *v. a.* to corrupt; to spoil.

To ATTE'MPER, *v. a.* to mingle; to weaken by the mixture of something else; to dilute. To regulate; to soften. To mix in just proportions. To fit to something else.

To ATTE'MPERATE, *v. a.* to proportion to something; to render agreeable to; to make suitable to.

To ATTE'MPT, *v. a.* to attack; to invade; to venture upon. To try; to endeavour.

ATTE'MPT, *n. f.* an attack. An essay; an endeavour.

ATTE'MPTABLE, *adj.* that may be tried or attempted; that is subject or liable to attempt; that is subject to temptation.

ATTE'MPTER, *n. f.* the person who makes an endeavour; who tries, tempts, or attempts.

To ATTE'ND, *v. a.* to regard; to fix the mind upon. To wait on; to accompany as an inferior. To accompany as an enemy. To be present with, upon a summons. To be appendent to. To expect; a French sense. To wait on, as on a charge. To be consequent to. To remain to; to await; to be in store for. To wait for insidiously. To be bent upon any object. To stay for.

To ATTE'ND, *v. n.* to yield attention. To stay; to delay.

ATTE'NDANCE, *n. f.* the act of waiting on another, or of serving. Service. The person waiting; a train. Attention; regard. Expectation: a sense now out of use.

ATTE'NDANT, *adj.* accompanying as subordinate.

ATTE'NDANT, *n. f.* one who accompanies another; a servant, or dependant of a nobleman; one who depends on another as a suitor; that which is inseparably united, as a concomitant or consequent.

ATTE'NDER, *n. f.* companion; associate.

ATTE'NT, *adj.* listening to, or applying the mind to the consideration of any object; intent; attentive; heedful; regardful.

ATTENTA'TES, *n. f.* proceedings in a court during a suit, and after an inhibition; likewise those things which are done after an extrajudicial appeal.

ATTE'NTION, *n. f.* the act of attending or heeding; the act of bending the mind upon any thing. Diligent application, study, or observation.

ATTE'NTIVE, *adj.* heedful; regardful; full of attention.

ATTE'NTIVELY, *adv.* heedfully; carefully.

ATTE'NTIVENESS, *n. f.* the state of being attentive; heedfulness; attention.

ATTE'NUANT, *adj.* that which makes thin or dilutes.

To ATTE'NUATE, *v. a.* to make thin or slender.

ATTE'NUATE, *adj.* made thin or slender.

ATTENUA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making any thing thin or slender; lessening.

A'TTER, *n. f.* corrupt matter.

To ATTE'ST, *v. a.* to bear witness of; to witness. To call to witness; to invoke as conscious.

ATTE'ST, *n. f.* witness; testimony; attestation.

ATTESTA'TION, *n. f.* testimony; witness; evidence.

A'TTIC, *adj.* of or belonging to Attica. A brilliant kind of wit, and an inexpressible elegance of style peculiar to the Athenians.

ATTI'GUOUS, *adj.* hard by; adjoining.

To ATTI'NGE, *v. a.* to touch lightly or gently.

A T T

To ATTIRE, *v. a.* to adorn with cloaths or drefs; to habit; to array. To embellish or adorn.

ATTIRE, *n. f.* cloaths; drefs; habit. In botany, the third part or division of a plant, including its generative parts; and divided into semi-form and florid.

ATTIRER, *n. f.* one who attires, or dresses another.

ATTITUDE, *n. f.* the posture of a statue, whereby it expresses some action, or passion of the mind. Applied likewise to the stage, to imply the posture of an actor to express the sentiments of the poet.

ATTO'LLENT, *adj.* that which raises or lifts up.

ATTO'RNEY, *n. f.* a person appointed by another to do something in his stead. *Attorney at law*, one retained to prosecute or defend a suit or action. *Attorney general*, is a great officer, created by letters patent, to exhibit informations, prosecute for the crown in criminal causes, and file bills in the exchequer for any thing concerning the king, in inheritance or profits.

To ATTO'RNEY, *v. a.* to perform by, or employ as a proxy.

ATTO'RNEYSHIP, *n. f.* the office of an attorney.

ATTORNMEN'T, or ATTOURNMENT, *n. f.* the agreement of a tenant of life to the transferring of property to another.

To ATTRA'CT, *v. a.* to draw towards itself; to allure, or invite.

ATTRA'CT, *n. f.* attraction; the power of alluring, or engaging the affections.

ATTRA'CTICAL, *adj.* having the power of drawing to it.

ATTRA'CTION, *n. f.* the power of drawing any thing. Inviting; alluring; enticing.

ATTRA'CTIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of drawing another to itself; inviting, alluring, engaging, applied to personal charms.

ATTRA'CTIVE, *n. f.* that which can draw or engage the affections; differing from *allurement*, as that is used in a bad sense; but *attraction* generally in a good one.

A T T

ATTRA'CTIVELY, *adv.* with the power of attracting or drawing.

ATTRA'CTIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality by which a thing attracts or allures.

ATTRA'CTOR, *n. f.* that which draws towards itself; a drawer.

A'TTRAHENT, *n. f.* that which draws.

ATTRECTA'TION, *n. f.* frequent handling.

ATTRIBUTABLE, *adj.* that which may be ascribed or imputed; ascribable; imputable.

To ATTRIBUTE, *v. a.* to ascribe; to give; to yield. To impute, or charge, applied to a cause.

A'TTRIBUTE, *n. f.* the thing attributed to another, as perfection to the Supreme Being. Quality adherent. A thing belonging to another; an appendant. Reputation; honour.

ATTRIBU'TION, *n. f.* something ascribed; character; reputation; commendation.

ATTRITE, *adj.* worn by rubbing; ground.

ATTRITENESS, *n. f.* the being much worn.

ATTRITION, *n. f.* the act of wearing things, by rubbing one against another. Grief for sin, arising only from the fear of punishment; the lowest degree of repentance.

To ATTU'NE, *v. a.* to put an instrument into tune; to make the voice or any instruments accord together.

ATTU'RNEY, *n. f.* See *Attorney*, which is the proper spelling.

ATWE'EN, *adv.* or *prep.* betwixt; between; in the midst of two things.

ATWIXT, *prep.* in the middle of two things.

To AVA'IL, *v. a.* to profit; to turn to profit; with *of* before the thing used. To promote; to prosper; to assist.

To AVA'IL, *v. n.* to be of use; to be of advantage.

AVA'ILABLE, *adj.* profitable; advantageous. Powerful; in force.

AVA'ILABLENESS, *n. f.* the suitability or fitness of a means to attain the end in view.

AVA'ILABLY, *adv.* powerfully; profitably; advantageously.

A U D

AVA'ILMENT, *n. f.* usefulness; advantage; profit.

To AVA'LE, *v. a.* to let fall; to depress; to make abject; to sink: a word out of use.

To AVA'LE, *v. n.* to sink.

AVA'NT. See *Van*.

AVA'NT-GUARD, *n. f.* the van; the first body of an army.

A'VARICE, *n. f.* covetousness; insatiable desire.

AVAR'ICIOUS, *adj.* covetous; insatiably desirous.

AVAR'ICIOUSLY, *adv.* covetously.

AVAR'ICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being avaricious.

AVA'ST, *adv.* sea-term; hold; stop; enough; cease.

AVA'UNT, *interj.* a word implying detestation, or abhorrence; implying begone! out of my sight!

A'UBURN, *adj.* brownish, sandy; or of a tan colour.

A'UCTION, *n. f.* a method of sale, wherein goods are sold to the highest bidder. Likewise the things sold by auction.

To A'UCTION, *v. a.* to sell by auction.

A'UCTIONARY, *adj.* belonging to an auction.

A'UCTIONIER, *n. f.* the person that manages an auction.

A'UCTIVE, *adj.* of an increasing quality.

AUCUPA'TION, *n. f.* fowling; bird-catching.

AUDA'CIOUS, *adj.* bold; impudent; daring: always in a bad sense.

AUDA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* boldly; impudently.

AUDA'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* impudence.

AUDA'CITY, *n. f.* spirit; boldness; confidence.

A'UDIBLE, *adj.* that which may be perceived by hearing. Loud enough to be heard.

A'UDIBLENESS, *n. f.* capableness of being heard.

A'UDIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be heard.

A'UDIENCE, *n. f.* the act of hearing or attending to any thing. The liberty of speaking granted; a hearing. An au-

A V E

ditory; persons collected to hear. The reception of any man who delivers a solemn message.

A'UDIT, *n. f.* a final account.

To A'UDIT, *v. a.* to take an account finally.

AUDIT'ION, *n. f.* hearing.

A'UDITOR, *n. f.* a hearer. A person employed to take an account ultimately. A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book.

A'UDITORY, *adj.* that which has the power of hearing.

A'UDITORY, *n. f.* an audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear. A place where lectures are to be heard.

A'UDITRESS, *n. f.* the woman that hears; a she-hearer.

To AVE'L, *v. a.* to pull away.

AVE'LLANE, *adj.* in heraldry, cross *avellane* is that which is formed of four filberts in their husks, joined together at the great end.

A'VE-MARY, *n. f.* a prayer used by the Romish church, which begins with those words.

A'VENAGE, *n. f.* a certain quantity of oats paid to a lord as an acknowledgment, or rent.

To AVE'NGE, *v. a.* to revenge; to punish.

AVE'NGEANCE, *n. f.* punishment.

AVE'NGEMENT, vengeance; revenge.

AVE'NGER, *n. f.* punisher. Revenger; taker of vengeance.

A'VENS, *n. f.* the same with herb ben-net.

AVE'NTURE, *n. f.* a mischance, causing a man's death, without felony.

A'VENUE, *n. f.* a way by which any place may be entered; a passage or opening. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.

To AVE'R, *v. a.* to declare positively, or peremptorily.

A'VERAGE, *n. f.* a duty or service which a tenant owes his lord, by his beast or carriage. The accidents or misfortunes which happen to a ship or cargo. An allowance given the master for his

A U G

care of the goods, above the freight.
A medium ; a mean proportion.

AVE'RMENT, *n. f.* the establishment of a thing by evidence. An offer to make good an exception pleaded in abatement of the plaintiff's action, and an actual doing it.

AVERNAT, *n. f.* a sort of grape.

To AVERRU'NCATE, *v. a.* to pluck a thing up by the roots ; to extirpate.

AVERRUNCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of rooting up any thing.

AVERSA'TION, *n. f.* hatred ; abhorrence ; turning away with detestation.

AVE'RSE, *adj.* malign ; not favourable ; hostile, or angry with ; unwilling, abhorring.

AVE'RSELY, *adv.* unwillingly ; backwardly.

AVE'RSENESS, *n. f.* difficulty to be persuaded ; unwillingness ; backwardness.

A'VERSION, *n. f.* hatred ; dislike ; detestation ; such as turns away from the object. The cause of aversion.

To AVE'RT, *v. a.* to turn aside ; to keep off. To put by, as a calamity.

AU'F, *n. f.* a fool ; or silly fellow.

A'UGER, *n. f.* an instrument used by carpenters and coopers to bore holes with.

A'UGHT, *pron.* [It is sometimes improperly written *ought*], any thing : applied to the extent of a person's knowledge, *as far as*.

To AUGMENT, *v. a.* to increase ; to make bigger, or more.

To AUGME'NT, *v. n.* to increase ; to grow bigger.

A'UGMENT, *n. f.* increase. State of increase.

AUGMENTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of increasing or making bigger. The state of being made bigger. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.

A'UGRE, *n. f.* See *Auger*. *Augre-hole*, the cavity or hole bored by an auger.

A'UGUR, *n. f.* one who pretended to predict by the flight of birds.

To A'UGUR, *v. n.* to foretell ; to guess at ; to presage.

To A'UGURATE, *v. n.* to judge by augury.

A V O

AUGURA'TION, *n. f.* the practice of determining future events in the manner of augurs.

AUGU'RIAL, *adj.* relating to augury.

To A'UGURIZE, *v. n.* to pretend to foretell future events by the flight of birds, &c.

A'UGUROUS, *adj.* predicting ; prescient ; presaging ; foreboding.

A'UGURY, *n. f.* the act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies. The rules observed by augurs. An omen or prediction.

AUGUST, *n. f.* the eighth calendar month of the year.

AUGU'ST, *adj.* great ; grand ; royal ; magnificent ; awful.

AUGU'STNESS, *n. f.* elevation of look ; dignity ; loftiness of mien or aspect.

A'VIARY, *n. f.* a place inclosed for keeping birds. The birds kept in such a place.

AVI'DITY, *n. f.* greediness ; eagerness ; appetite ; insatiable desire.

AVI'SO, *n. f.* notice or information given by letter.

A'VITOUS, *adj.* left by a man's ancestors ; ancient.

To AVI'ZE, *v. a.* to counsel. With a reciprocal pronoun, to bethink himself. To consider.

A'UKWARD, *adv.* See *Awkward*.

A'ULD, *adj.* a Scotch word for *old*.

AULE'TIC, *adj.* belonging to pipes.

A'ULIC, *adj.* belonging to the court.

A'ULN, *n. f.* a French measure of length ; an ell.

To AUMA'IL, *v. a.* to variegate ; to figure.

AUNT, *n. f.* a father or mother's sister ; correlative to nephew or niece.

AVOCA'DO, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

To A'VOCATE, *v. a.* to call off from business ; to call away.

AVOCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of calling aside. The business that calls ; or the call that summons away.

To AVO'ID, *v. a.* to shun ; to escape. To endeavour to shun. To evacuate ; to quit. To oppose ; to hinder effect.

To AVO'ID, *v. n.* to retire. To become void or vacant.

A V O

AVO'IDABLE, *adj.* that which may be avoided, escaped, or shunned.

AVO'IDANCE, *n. f.* the act of avoiding. The course by which any thing is carried off.

AVO'IDER, *n. f.* the person who shuns, escapes, or carries away; the vessel used to carry things away in.

AVO'IDLESS, *adj.* inevitable; that which cannot be avoided.

AVOIRDUPOIS, *n. f.* a kind of weight, a pound of which contains 16 oz. bearing the same proportion to a lb. troy, as 14 to 16.

AVOLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of flying away; flight; escape.

To **AVO'UCH**, *v. a.* to affirm; to maintain; to declare peremptorily. To produce in favour of another. To vindicate; to justify.

AVO'UCH, *n. f.* declaration; proof; witness; evidence.

AVOU'CHABLE, *adj.* that may be proved by evidence or vouchers.

AVO'UCHER, *n. f.* he that proves the truth of an assertion by proper vouchers, or evidence.

To **AVO'W**, *v. a.* to declare with confidence; to profess openly, without any dissimulation; to justify.

AVO'WABLE, *adj.* that which may be publicly owned without dissembling; that may be declared without shame.

AVO'WAL, *n. f.* a public confession, without the least dissimulation; justificatory declaration; open declaration.

AVO'WEDLY, *adv.* in a public, open manner; professedly; publicly.

AVOWE'E, *n. f.* the person to whom the presentation of any benefice, or the right of advowson, belongs.

AVO'WER, *n. f.* one who openly professes, asserts, or declares, without dissimulation.

AVO'WRY, *n. f.* the avowing or confessing the having taken a distress for rent, when the person distrained sues for a replevin.

AVO'WSAL, *n. f.* a confession.

AVO'WTRY, *n. f.* adultery.

AURE'LIA, *n. f.* a term used for the first apparent change of the eruca, or maggot of any species of insects.

A U S

AURE'LIAN, *n. f.* a naturalist, who applies himself to study the various changes of insects.

A'URICLE, *n. f.* the external ear, or that part which is prominent from the head.

AURI'CLAR, *adj.* that which belongs to the ear; secret or private, as if whispered in a person's ear. *Auricular confession*, in the Romish church, is the private confession a person makes of his sins to a priest, in order to receive absolution.

AURI'CLARLY, *adj.* in a private or secret manner,

AURI'FEROUS, *adj.* that which produces gold.

AURICA'TION, *n. f.* the driving a vehicle or carriage.

AURIPIGME'NTUM, *n. f.* See *Orpiment*.

AURO'RA, *n. f.* a species of crow-foot. The goddess that opens the gates of day; poetically, the morning.

AURO'RA BOREALIS, *n. f.* See *Streamers*.

A'URUM FULMINANS, *n. f.* a dissolution of gold in *aqua regia*. *Aurum potable*, a dissolution of gold which makes it drinkable.

AUSPI'CIAL, *adj.* relating to prognostics.

AUSCULTA'TION, *n. f.* a hearkening or listening.

A'USPICE, *n. f.* the omens of any future undertaking drawn from birds. Protection; favour shown by prosperous men. Influence; good derived to others from the piety of the patron.

AUSPI'CIUS, *adj.* with omens of success. Prosperous, fortunate, favourable, kind, propitious; applied to persons. Lucky, happy, applied to things.

AUSPI'CIUSLY, *adv.* happily; prosperously; with prosperous omens.

AUSPI'CIUSNESS, *n. f.* prosperity; happiness.

AUSTE'RE, *n. f.* severe; harsh; rigid. Sour of taste; harsh.

AUSTE'RELY, *adv.* severely; rigidly.

AUSTE'RENESS, *n. f.* severity; strictness; rigour. Roughness in taste.

AUSTE'RITY, *n. f.* severity; mor-

A U T

tified life ; strictness. Cruelty ; harsh discipline.

A'USTRAL, *adj.* that which is towards the south.

To **A'USTRALIZE**, *v. n.* to tend or point towards the south.

A'USTRINE, *adj.* southern ; southernly.

AUTHE'NTIC, or **AUTHE'NTICAL**, *adj.* a thing of established authority ; that which is attended with all the proofs, and attested by persons who deserve credit.

AUTHE'NTICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to procure credit.

AUTHE'NTICALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being authentic ; genuineness ; authority.

To **AUTHE'NTICATE**, *v. a.* to establish a thing by the necessary proofs of its genuineness.

AUTHENTI'CITY, *n. f.* the genuineness of a thing, supported by proper proof and authorities ; authority.

AUTHE'NTICLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to evince a thing to be genuine.

AUTHE'NTICNESS, *n. f.* See *Authenticity*.

A'UTHOR, *n. f.* in its most proper sense, one who creates, or produces any thing ; the original inventor or discoverer of any new art or principle ; one who writes upon any subject, opposed to a translator or compiler. In a more general sense, any writer.

AUTHO'RITATIVE, *adj.* that which has an influence over another ; that which commands or obliges.

AUTHO'RITATIVELY, *adv.* with a shew of authority. With due authority.

AUTHO'RITATIVENESS, *n. f.* an acting by authority ; authoritative appearance.

AUTHO'RITY, *n. f.* legal power. Influence ; credit. Power ; rule. Support ; justification ; countenance. Testimony. Weight of testimony ; credibility.

AUTHORIZA'TION, *n. f.* establishment by authority.

To **AUTHO'RIZE**, *v. a.* to give authority to any person. To make any

A U T

thing legal. To establish any thing by authority. To justify ; to prove a thing to be right. To give credit to any person or thing.

AUTO'CRASY, *n. f.* independent power ; supremacy.

AUTO DA FE'E, *n. f.* a solemn day assigned by the inquisition for the punishment of heretics, or the acquittal of those who have been unjustly accused as such.

AUTOGRA'PHICAL, *adj.* that which is wrote by a person's own hand.

AUTO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* a person's own hand-writing. An original, opposed to a copy.

AUTO'LOGY, *n. f.* a speaking of, or to one's own self.

AUTOMA'TICAL, *adj.* that which has the qualities of an automaton, or is endued with a power to move itself.

AUTO'MATON, *n. f.* an engine which moves of itself, or a machine which has the principle of motion in itself.

AUTO'MATOUS, *adj.* that which has the power of motion in itself.

AUTO'NOMY, *n. f.* the living according to one's mind and prescription.

AUTOPSY, *n. f.* ocular demonstration ; the seeing a thing with one's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICAL, *adj.* that which is seen by a person's own eyes.

AUTO'PTICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as a person may be an eye-witness.

AUTOTHE'IST, *n. f.* one who believes God's self-subsistence.

A'UTUMN, *n. f.* the season of the year between summer and winter. Popularly, *autumn* comprises August, September, and October.

A'UTUMNAL, *adj.* belonging to autumn ; produced in autumn.

AVU'LSION, *n. f.* the act of pulling one thing from another.

AUXE'SIS, *n. f.* an increasing ; an exornation, when, for amplification, a more grave and magnificent word is put instead of the proper word.

AUXI'LIAR, or **AUXI'LIARY**, *n. f.* helper ; assistant ; confederate.

A W A

AUXILIAR, or AUXILIARY, *adj.* assistant; helping; confederate.

AUXILIARY VERB, a verb that helps to conjugate other verbs.

To AWA'IT, *v. a.* to expect; to wait for. **To attend; to be in store for.**

AWA'IT, *n. f.* ambush. See *Wait*.

To AWA'KE, *v. a.* to rouse out of sleep; to raise from any state resembling sleep; to put into new action.

To AWA'KE, *v. n.* to break from sleep; to cease to sleep.

AWA'KE, *adj.* without sleep; not sleeping.

To AWA'KEN, *v. a.* and *v. n.* See *Awake*. This seems to be the best word.

To AWA'RD, *v. a.* to adjudge; to give any thing by a judicial sentence. **To judge; to determine.**

AWA'RD, *n. f.* judgment; sentence; determination.

AWA'RE, *adj.* vigilant; in a state of alarm; attentive; perceiving; cautious; or upon one's guard.

To AWA'RE, *v. n.* to beware; to be cautious; to be on one's guard; to take such measures as not to be surprised.

AWA'Y, *adv.* absent. From any place or person. Let us go. Begone. Out of one's own hands; into the power of something else. It is often used with a verb; as, to *drink away*, &c. On the way; on the road. *Away with*; throw away, take away.

A'WE, *n. f.* reverential fear; reverence.

To A'WE, *v. a.* to strike with reverence, or fear; to influence a person by one's authority, dignity, or age.

A'WEBAND, *n. f.* a check.

A'WFUL, *adj.* that which strikes with awe, or fills with reverence. Worshipful; in authority; invested with a dignity: a sense obsolete. Struck with awe; timorous; scrupulous.

A'WFULLY, *adv.* in a reverential manner.

A'WFULNESS, *n. f.* the quality of striking with awe; solemnity. The state of being struck with awe.

To AWA'PE, *v. a.* to strike; to confound.

AWHI'LE, *adv.* space, or interval; some time.

A X I

A'WK, *adj.* odd; out of order.

A'WKWARD, *adj.* inelegant; unpolite; untaught; ungenteel. Unready; unhandy; not dexterous; clumsy. Perverse; untoward.

A'WKWARDLY, *adv.* clumsily; unready; inelegantly; ungainly.

A'WKWARDNESS, *n. f.* indegance; want of gentility; oddness; unsuitableness.

A'WL, *n. f.* a sharp pointed instrument used by shoemakers to make holes.

A'WLESS, *n. f.* without reverence; without the power of causing reverence.

A'WME, or A'UME, *n. f.* a Dutch measure of capacity for liquids.

A'WN, *n. f.* the beard growing out of the corn or grass.

A'WNING, *n. f.* the hanging a sail or tarpawling over any part of a ship to keep the sun off.

AWO'KE, the preterite of *awake*.

A'WORK, *adv.* on work; into a state of labour.

A'WORKING, *adj.* in the state of working.

AWRY', *adv.* not in a straight direction; obliquely. Asquint; with oblique vision. Not level; unevenly. Not equally between two points. Not in a right state; perversely.

A'XE, *n. f.* a carpenter's instrument to hew wood.

AXI'LLA, *n. f.* the cavity or hollow under the arm, called the armpit.

AXI'LLARY, *adj.* that which belongs to the cavity under the arm.

A'XIOM, *n. f.* a proposition evident at first sight, that cannot be made plainer by demonstration. An established principle to be granted without new proof.

A'XIS, *n. f.* a line, either real or imaginary, drawn through the centre of a body, about which it turns.

A'XLE, or A'XLE-TREE, *n. f.* a piece of wood, &c. which passes through the centre of a wheel, on which it turns.

AY, *adv.* yes; an adverb of answering affirmatively. It is a word by which the sense is enforced; even; yes; certainly; and more than that.

AYE, *adv.* always; to eternity; for ever.

B A B

A'YGREEN, *n. f.* the same with houseleek.

A'YEL, *n. f.* that which a person succeeds to in right of his grandfather.

A'ZIMUTH, *n. f.* an arch of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place, and any given vertical line, in which the sun or a star is found. *Magnetical azimuth*, is an arch of the horizon intercepted between the sun's azimuth circle, and the magnetical meridian; or the sun's apparent distance from N. or S. point of the compass. *Azimuth compass* is an instrument used at sea, for finding the sun's magnetical azimuth. *Azimuth circles* are vertical circles, which cut each other at the poles, intersect the horizon at right angles, and are represented by the quadrant of altitude, when screwed on the brazen meridian at the zenith of a place.

A'ZURE, *n. f.* the blue colour of the sky.

A'ZURE, *adj.* that which is of a sky, or faint blue.

B

B, The second letter of the English alphabet, and the first consonant, is called a *labial*, from the manner of pronouncing it, which is by pressing the whole length of the lips together, and forcing them open again by a strong breath. It is used as an abbreviature for bachelor, B. A. for bachelor of arts, or B. bishop.

BA'A, *n. f.* the cry of a sheep.

To BA'A, *v. n.* to bleat like a sheep.

To BA'BBLE, *v. n.* to prattle like a child; to prate imperfectly. To talk idly, or irrationally. To talk thoughtlessly; to tell secrets. To talk much.

BA'BBLE, *n. f.* Idle talk; senseless prattle.

BA'BBLEMENT, *n. f.* senseless prate.

BA'BBLER, *n. f.* an idle talker; an irrational prattler. A teller of secrets.

BA'BE, *n. f.* an infant; a young child of either sex.

BA'BERY, *n. f.* finery or toys to please or divert infants.

B A C

BA'BISH, *adj.* childish.

BA'BOON, *n. f.* a monkey of the largest size.

BA'BY, *n. f.* a young child, distinguished from *babe*, because that is applied to children who can both walk and speak; but this to those who can do neither. A small image in imitation of a child, which girls play with.

BA'CCA, *n. f.* a berry, or round fruit.

BA'CCATED, *adj.* beset with pearls; having many berries.

BACCHANA'LIAN, *n. f.* a riotous person; a drunkard.

BA'CCHANALS, *n. f.* the drunken feasts and revels of Bacchus, the god of wine.

BA'CCHUS-BOLE, *n. f.* a flower, full, broad leaved, of a sad, light, purple, and white colour, with the three outermost leaves edged with crimson, and a bluish bottom.

BACCI'FEROUS, *adj.* berry-bearing.

BACCI'VOROUS, *adj.* devouring berries.

BA'CHELOR, *n. f.* a man unmarried. One who takes the first degrees in any profession. *Knights bachelors* are the lowest degree of knights.

BA'CHELORS BUTTON, *n. f.* a species of the campion.

BA'CHELORSHIP, *n. f.* the state of an unmarried man, or of a bachelor.

BA'CK, *n. f.* the hinder part of the body from the neck to the thighs. The outer part of the hand when it is shut; opposed to the *palm*. The outward part of the body; that which requires cloaths; opposed to the *belly*. The rear, opposed to the *van*. The place behind. The part of any thing out of sight. The thick part of any tool, opposed to the edge. To *turn the back* on one; to forsake, or neglect him. To *turn the back*; to go away; to be not within the reach of taking cognisance.

BA'CK, *adv.* to the place from which one came. Backward; from the present station. Behind; not coming forward. Toward things past. Again; in return. Again; a second time.

To BACK, *v. a.* to mount on the

B A C

back of a horse. To break a horse; to train him to bear upon his back. To lean upon the back. To maintain; to strengthen. To justify; to support. To defend.

To BA'CKBITE, *v. a.* to speak against a person in his absence; to censure or reproach the absent.

BA'CKBITER, *n. f.* a privy calumniator; a censurer of the absent.

BA'CKBONE, *n. f.* the bone of the back.

BA'CKCARRY, having on the back.

BA'CKDOOR, *n. f.* the door behind the house; a privy passage.

BA'CKED, *adj.* having a back. Forced to go backwards.

BA'CKFRIEND, *n. f.* a false friend, or secret enemy.

BACKGA'MMON, *n. f.* a game played with dice and men on a board.

BA'CKHOUSE, *n. f.* the building which lies behind a house.

BA'CKPIECE, *n. f.* the piece of armour which covers the back.

BA'CKROOM, a room behind; not in the front.

BA'CKSIDE, *n. f.* the hinder part of any thing. The hind part of an animal. A yard or ground behind a house.

To BACKSLIDE, *v. a.* to fall off; to apostatize. A word only used by divines.

BACKSLIDER, *n. f.* an apostate.

BA'CKSTAFF, *n. f.* an instrument invented by Captain Davies, for taking the sun's altitude at sea.

BA'CKSTAIRS, *n. f.* the private stairs in a house.

BA'CKSTAYS, *n. f.* the ropes belonging to the main and foremasts, which keep them from pitching overboard.

BA'CKSWORD, *n. f.* a sword with only one sharp edge, and blunt back. Used figuratively, for a cudgel, or the art of defending one's self with a cudgel.

BA'CKWARD, or BA'CKWARDS, *adv.* with the back forwards. Towards the back. On the back. From the present station to the place behind the back. Regressively. Towards something past. Out of the progressive state; reflex. From a better to a worse state. Past; in

B A D

time past. Perversely; from the wrong end.

BA'CKWARD, *adj.* unwilling; averse. Hesitating. Sluggish; dilatory. Dull; not quick or apprehensive.

BA'CKWARD, *n. f.* the things or state behind or past; some period that is past.

BA'CKWARDLY, *adv.* unwillingly; averse; reluctantly; with the back forward. Perversely.

BA'CKWARDNESS, *n. f.* dulness; unwillingness; sluggishness.

BA'CON, *n. f.* the flesh of a hog salted and dried. To save one's *bacon*, is a low phrase for preserving one's self from hurt or mischief.

BA'CULE, *n. f.* a kind of portcullis or gate, made like a pit-fall with a counterpoise, supported by two stakes, placed before the corps de garde, advanced near the gate.

BACULO'METRY, *n. f.* the art of measuring distances by staves or rods.

BAD, *adj.* ill; not good. Vicious; corrupt. Unfortunate; unhappy. Hurtful; unwholesome. Sick.

BAD, or BADE, the preterite of *bid*.

BADGE, *n. f.* a mark or cognifance worn to shew the relation of the wearer to any person or thing. A token by which one is known. The mark of any thing.

To BADGE, *v. a.* to set a mark on a person; to stigmatize.

BA'DGER, *n. f.* in law, one that buys corn in one place, and carries it unto another.

BA'DGER, *n. f.* an animal that earths in the ground, used to be hunted.

BA'DGER-LEGGED, *adj.* having legs of an unequal length, as the badger is supposed to have.

BA'DLY, *adv.* in a bad manner; not well.

BA'DNESS, *n. f.* want of good qualities, either natural or moral.

BA'FFETAS, or BA'FFTAS, *n. f.* a cloth made entirely of coarse white cotton thread in the East Indies.

To BA'FFLE, *v. a.* to elude. To confound; to defeat with some confusion, as by perplexing or amusing; to

B A G

baffle is sometimes less than to conquer. To cross; to bring to nothing.

BA'FFLE, *n. f.* a defeat.

BA'FFLER, *n. f.* he that puts to confusion, or defeats.

BAG, *n. f.* a sack, or pouch, to put any thing in. That part of animals in which some particular juices are contained, as the poison of vipers. An ornamental purse of silk tied to mens hair. A term used to signify different quantities of certain commodities; as, a *bag* of pepper; a *bag* of hops.

To BAG, *v. a.* to put into a bag; to load with a bag.

To BAG, *v. n.* to swell like a full bag.

BAGATE'LL, *n. f.* a thing of no consequence; a trifle; a toy.

BA'GGAGE, *n. f.* the furniture and utensils of an army. The goods that are to be carried away, as *bag* and *baggage*. A worthless woman, of no character; a prostitute.

BA'GNIO, *n. f.* a house for bathing, cupping, sweating, and swimming; but sometimes set apart for worse practices.

BA'GPIPE, *n. f.* a wind-instrument much used in Scotland.

BAGPI'PER, *n. f.* one that plays on a bagpipe.

BAGUE'TTE, *n. f.* a little round moulding less than an astragal.

To BAIGNE, *v. a.* to drench; to soak.

BAIL, *n. f.* the act of freeing, or setting a person at liberty who is arrested or imprisoned for an act civil or criminal, under security taken for his appearance; likewise the person who gives such security.

To BAIL, *v. a.* to give bail for another; to admit to bail.

BA'ILABLE, *adj.* that may be set at liberty by bail or sureties.

BAI'LIFF, *n. f.* an officer who is empowered to execute writs, arrest, or take a person into custody; one who manages a person's estates in the country, and is a kind of under-steward.

BA'ILIWICK, *n. f.* the place or jurisdiction of a bailiff, within his hundred, or the lord's franchise.

To BAIT, *v. a.* to put meat upon a

B A L

hook, to tempt fish or other animals. To refresh one's self or cattle on a journey. To attack with violence; to set dogs upon.

To BAIT, *v. n.* to stop at any place for refreshment. Perhaps it should be *bate*. To clap the wings; to make an offer of flying; to flutter.

BAIT, *n. f.* meat set to allure fish, or other animals to a snare. A temptation; an enticement. A refreshment on a journey.

BAIZE, *n. f.* a coarse open woollen cloth, with or without a frize.

To BAKE, *v. a.* to heat any thing in a close place; to harden in the fire; to harden with heat.

To BAKE, *v. n.* to do the work of baking; to be heated or baked.

BA'KED *Meats*, meats dressed by the oven.

BA'KEHOUSE, *n. f.* a place for baking bread.

BA'KEN, the participle of *to bake*.

BAKER, *n. f.* he whose trade is to bake.

BA'LANCE, *n. f.* one of the six simple powers in mechanics, for determining the difference of weights in heavy bodies. A pair of scales. The act of comparing two ideas in the mind. The overplus of weight; that quantity by which, of two things weighed together, one exceeds the other. That which is wanting to make two parts of an account even. Equipoise; as, *balance* of power. The beating part of a watch. One of the twelve signs of the zodiac, called *Libra*.

To BA'LANCE, *v. a.* to weigh in or compare by a balance. To counterpoise; to weigh equal to. To regulate an account, by stating it on both sides. To pay that which is wanting to make the two parts of an account equal.

To BA'LANCE, *v. n.* to hesitate; to fluctuate between equal motives.

BA'LANCER, *n. f.* the person that weighs any thing.

BA'LANCE-MA'STER, *n. f.* one who entertains the vulgar with several feats of balancing bodies in different situations.

BA'LASS Ruby, *n. f.* a ruby of a

B A L

rimson colour, with a cast of purple.

BALA'STRI, *n. f.* in commerce, the finest gold cloths manufactured at Venice.

BALAU'STINES, *n. f.* the double flowers of the wild pomegranate-tree.

BALAZE'ES, *n. f.* white cotton cloths manufactured in Surat.

To BALBU'CINATE, or BALBU'TIATE, *v. n.* to stammer in speaking.

BALCO'NY, *n. f.* a frame of iron, wood, or stone, before the window of a room.

BALD, *adj.* without hair. Without natural covering. Without the usual covering. Unadorned; inelegant. Stript; naked; without dignity; without value; bare. Used by northern nations to signify bold.

BA'LDACHIN, *n. f.* a canopy supported with columns, and serving as a crown or covering to an altar.

BA'LDERDASH, *n. f.* any thing jumbled together, without taste, judgment, or discretion; rude mixture; a confused discourse.

To BA'LDERDASH, *v. a.* to counterfeit a liquor, by mixing different sorts; to adulterate.

BA'LDLY, *adv.* nakedly; meanly; inelegantly.

BA'LDMONY, *n. f.* the same with *gentian*.

BA'LDNESS, *n. f.* the want or loss of hair. Meanness of writing; inelegance.

BA'LDRIK, *n. f.* a belt or girdle. The zodiac.

BALE, *n. f.* a quantity of goods packed up for carriage. *Bale-goods* are such as are exported in bales.

BALE, *n. f.* misery, anguish, calamity.

To BALE, *v. n.* to pack goods up in a bale. Used actively by sailors, for *laving* water out of a vessel, instead of pumping.

BA'LEFUL, *adj.* full of anguish, pain, misery, mischief, and grief; fatal; destructive; woful; sorrowful.

BA'LEFULLY, *adv.* sorrowfully; mischievously.

BALK, *n. f.* a large piece of timber; a beam; a rafter or pole, over any out-house or barn.

B A L

BALK, *n. f.* a ridge of land left unploughed between two furrows, or at the end of a field. The disappointment of a person's curiosity.

To BALK, *v. a.* to disappoint; to frustrate. To miss any thing. To omit, or refuse any thing. To heap, as on a ridge.

BA'LKERS, *n. f.* persons who stand on a cliff to inform the fishermen which way the shoal of herrings goes.

BALL, *n. f.* any thing made in a round form. A round thing to play with. A small round thing by which votes are given, or lots cast. A globe. A globe borne as an ensign of sovereignty. Any part of the body that approaches to roundness. A skin spread over a hollow piece of wood, stuffed with wool, which the printers dip in ink, to spread it on the types. An entertainment of dancing.

BA'LLAD, *n. f.* a song. At present the word is appropriated to trifling pieces sung about the streets.

To BA'LLAD, *v. n.* to make or sing ballads.

BA'LLAD-SINGER, *n. f.* one who sings ballads in the public streets.

BA'LLAST, *n. f.* something put at the bottom of a ship to keep it steady to the centre of gravity. That which is used to keep any thing steady.

To BA'LLAST, *v. a.* to lade a ship with stones, sand, &c. to keep her steady. To keep a thing steady.

BALLE'TTE, *n. f.* a stage-dance, in which some history is represented.

BA'LLIAGE, *n. f.* a small duty paid to the city of London by aliens and denizens, for certain commodities exported by them.

BA'LLIARDS, *n. f.* a play at which a ball is driven by the end of a stick; now corruptly called *billiards*.

BA'LLISTER, *n. f.* See *Balefire*.

BALLO'N, or BALLO'ON, *n. f.* a large, short-necked, round vessel, used in chemistry. In architecture, a ball or globe on the top of a pillar. In fireworks, a ball of pasteboard, filled with combustibles, which mounts to a confi-

B A L

derable height, and bursts into stars.

BA'LLOT, *n. f.* a little ball made use of at elections, &c. in giving votes; the sum of votes so collected.

To BA'LLOT, *v. n.* to chuse by dropping a small ball into a box; to chuse or elect, by dropping in a ticket. At present, to elect by holding up the hand.

BALLOTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of voting or electing by ballot.

BA'LLOTING, *n. f.* a method of voting for, or electing a person into an office.

BALM, *n. f.* the sap or juice of a shrub, remarkably odoriferous. Any valuable or fragrant ointment. Any thing that soothes or mitigates pain.

To BALM, *v. a.* to anoint with balm. To ease; to lessen; to sooth; to mitigate; to assuage.

BA'LMY, *adj.* having the qualities of, or producing balm. Soothing; soft; mild. Fragrant; odoriferous; sweet-scented. Mitigating; assuasive.

BA'LNERY, *n. f.* a bathing-room.

BALNEA'TION, *n. f.* the act of bathing.

BA'LNATORY, *adj.* belonging to a bath or stove.

BA'LOTIDE, *n. f.* the leap of an horse, so that when his fore-feet are in the air, he shews nothing but the shoes of his hinder-feet, without yerking out.

BA'LSAM, *n. f.* ointment; unguent; an unctuous application thicker than oil, and softer than salve.

BA'LSAM *Apple*, *n. f.* an annual Indian plant.

BA'LSAM *Tree*, a tree cultivated in Arabia and Judea.

BALSA'MIC, BALSA'MICAL, *adj.* having the qualities of balsam; unctuous; mitigating; soft; mild; oily.

BA'LUSTRE, *n. f.* a small column, or pilaster, sometimes adorned with mouldings of no certain form, and placed with rails on stairs, and in the fronts of galleries in churches.

BA'LUSTRADE, *n. f.* an assemblage of one or more rows of balusters, high enough to rest the elbow on, fixed on a terras, bridge, or building, by way of security, or for separating one part from another.

B A N

BAMBO'O, *n. f.* a large kind of reed or cane, growing in the maritime parts of the East Indies.

To BAMBO'OZLE, *v. a.* to trick; to impose upon; to confound. A word of low and ludicrous use, and never found in polite writers.

BAMBO'OZLER, *n. f.* a tricking fellow; a cheat; a sharper.

BAN, *n. f.* public notice given of any thing, whereby any thing is publicly commanded or forbidden; chiefly used in publishing matrimonial contracts. A curse; excommunication. Interdiction. *Ban of the empire*; a public censure by which the privileges of any German prince are suspended.

To BAN, *v. a.* to curse, or devote to destruction; to execrate.

BANA'NA *Tree*, *n. f.* a species of the plantain tree.

BAND, *n. f.* a tie; a bandage; that by which one thing is joined to another. A chain by which any animal is confined; now improperly spelt *bond*. Any means of union or connection between persons. Something worn about the neck; a neck-cloth. Any thing bound round another. A company of persons joined together in any common design. In architecture, any flat or low member or moulding, called also fascia, face, or plinth.

To BAND, *v. a.* to unite together by some common tie; to cover, or bind with a band.

BA'NDAGE, *n. f.* something bound over another. A fillet or roller wrapped over a wound.

BA'NDALEER, a large leathern belt thrown over the right shoulder, and hanging down under the left arm.

BA'NDBOX, *n. f.* a light box for keeping bands, ribands, &c.

BA'NDELET, *n. f.* any little band or flat moulding.

BA'NDEROL, *n. f.* a little flag, extended more in length than breadth, and formerly hung out at the top of vessels.

BA'NDIT, *n. f.* an outlawed robber.

BAND'ITTO, *n. f.* a set of outlawed thieves on the continent. This word is more proper than the former.

B A N

BA'NDOG, *n. f.* a large, furious species of dog.

BA'NDOLEERS, *n. f.* small wooden cases, covered with leather, containing a charge for a musket.

BA'NDROL, *n. f.* a little silk flag, which hangs on a trumpet.

BA'NDY, *n. f.* a club turned round at bottom for striking a ball.

To BA'NDY, *v. a.* to beat to and fro, or from one to another. To exchange; to give and take reciprocally. To agitate; to toss about.

To BA'NDY, *v. n.* to contend, as at some game, in which each strives to drive the ball his own way.

BA'NDYLEG, *n. f.* a crooked leg.

BA'NDYLEGGED, *adj.* having crooked legs.

BANE, *n. f.* that which destroys life; poison; ruin; destruction; mischief.

To BANE, *v. a.* to destroy, or poison.

BA'NEFUL, *adj.* destructive; poisonous.

BA'NEFULNESS, *n. f.* poisonousness; destructiveness.

BA'NEWORT, *n. f.* a poisonous plant; a species of the nightshade.

To BANG, *v. a.* to beat; to thump; to cudgel: a low familiar word. To handle roughly; to use with violence.

BANG, *n. f.* a blow; a thump; a stroke: a low word.

BA'NGMER, *n. f.* a kind of wrought camblet, manufactured at Amiens, in Picardy.

To BA'NISH, *v. a.* to make a person quit his own country. To drive away; to expel.

BA'NISHER, *n. f.* one who expels from, or causes another to quit his native country.

BA'NISHMENT, *n. f.* the act of banishing another. The state of being banished; exile.

BANK, *n. f.* the earth arising on each side of a water. Any heap of earth piled up. A seat or bench of rowers. A place where money is laid up to be called for occasionally. The company of persons concerned in managing a bank.

To BANK, *v. a.* to inclose with banks. To raise a sum of money; or to place money in a bank.

B A N

BA'NK-BILL, *n. f.* a promissory note given by the bank for money placed there, which is payable on presenting it.

BA'NKER, *n. f.* a private person intrusted with the cash of others, payable on demand.

BA'NKER'S NOTE, *n. f.* a promissory note given by a banker for money put into his hands, payable at any time.

BA'NKRUPT, *adj.* in debt beyond the power of payment.

BA'NKRUPT, *n. f.* a man unable to pay his debt.

To BA'NKRUPT, *v. a.* to break; to disable one from paying his creditors.

BA'NKRUPTCY, *n. f.* the state of a man broken. The act of declaring one's self bankrupt.

BA'NNOCK, *n. f.* a cake made with oatmeal and pease mixed with water; common in the north countries.

BA'NNER, *n. f.* a standard; a flag; a military ensign. A streamer borne at the end of a lance.

BA'NNERET, *n. f.* a knight made in the field, by having the end of his pennon or ensign cut off by the king.

BA'NNEROL, *n. f.* a little flag or streamer.

BA'NNIAN, *n. f.* a man's undress or outward garment, resembling the drefs of the Bannians in the East Indies.

BA'NNIMUS, *n. f.* the form of banishing or expelling a scholar from Oxford.

BA'NQUET, *n. f.* a feast, or grand entertainment.

To BA'NQUET, *v. a.* to entertain, or give a feast; neuterly, to feast, or regale; to fare daintily.

BA'NQUETER, *n. f.* a person that makes a feast. One who lives sumptuously, or keeps a good table; a feaster.

BA'NQUETING-HOUSE, *n. f.* a house where public feasts are given.

BANQUE'TTE, *n. f.* a small bank for soldiers to mount upon, when they fire behind an entrenchment.

BA'NSTICLE, *n. f.* a small fish, called also a stickleback.

BA'NTER, *n. f.* the turning anything to jest; the being pleasant; ridicule; raillery.

To BA'NTER, *v. a.* to rally; to play

B A R

upon; to turn to ridicule; to ridicule.

BA'NTERER, *n. f.* one that banters; a droll.

BA'NTLING, *n. f.* a little child; an infant in swaddling-cloaths. A low word.

BA'PTISM, *n. f.* one of the sacraments whereby people are initiated into the church. Often taken in scripture for sufferings.

BAPTIS'MAL, *adj.* of or pertaining to baptism.

BA'PTIST, *n. f.* one who administers baptism. One who holds that baptism ought to be administered only to adult persons.

BA'PTISTERY, *n. f.* the place where baptism is administered; the font.

To BAPTIZE, *v. a.* to perform the ceremony of baptism; to christen.

BAPTIZER, *n. f.* one who administers the sacrament of baptism.

BAR, *n. f.* a piece of wood, iron, or other matter, laid cross a passage to hinder entrance. A bolt for holding a door. Any obstacle. A rock or bank of sand. Any thing used for prevention. The place where causes are tried, or criminals judged. Any inclosed place in a tavern or coffeehouse, where the housekeeper sits. In law, a peremptory exception against a demand or plea brought by the defendant in an action, that destroys the action of the plaintiff for ever. Any thing by which the compages or structure is held together. Any thing which is laid cross another. *Bar of gold*; a lump or wedge from the mines, melted down into a sort of mould, and never wrought. *Bars in music*, strokes drawn perpendicularly across the lines of a piece of music.

BA'R-SHOT, *n. f.* two half-bullets, joined together by an iron bar.

To BAR, *v. a.* to fasten or secure any entrance by a piece of iron, or wood. To exclude, except against; to hinder, or put a stop to.

BARB, *n. f.* any thing that grows in the place of a beard. The points that stand backward in an arrow, or fishing-hook, to hinder them from being extracted. The armour for horses. A Barbary horse.

B A R

To BARB, *v. a.* to shave; to dress out the head. To furnish horses with armour. To jag arrows with hooks.

BA'RBACAN, *n. f.* a fortification placed before the walls of a town; a fortrefs at the end of a bridge.

BARBA'RIAN, *n. f.* a man uncivilized; untaught; a savage. A foreigner. A brutal monster; a man without pity; a term of reproach.

BARBA'RIAN, *adj.* belonging to barbarians; savage.

BARBA'RIC, *adj.* foreign; far-fetched; perhaps, wrought in fretwork.

BA'RBARISM, *n. f.* a form of speech contrary to the purity and exactness of any language. Ignorance of arts; want of learning. Brutality; savageness of manners; incivility. Cruelty; barbarity; un pitying hardness of heart.

BARBA'RITY, *n. f.* savageness; incivility. Cruelty; inhumanity. Barbarism; impurity of speech.

BA'RBAROUS, *adj.* stranger to civility; savage; uncivilized. Ignorant; unacquainted with arts. Cruel; inhuman.

BA'RBAROUSLY, *adj.* ignorantly; without knowledge or arts. In a manner contrary to the rules of speech. Cruelly; inhumanly.

BA'RBAROUSNESS, *n. f.* incivility of manners. Impurity of language. Cruelty.

BA'RBE, *n. f.* to fire *en barbe*, is to fire cannon over the parapet, instead of the embrasures.

To BA'RBEQUE, *v. a.* to dress a hog whole, by splitting it to the backbone, and broiling it upon a gridiron, raised two feet above a charcoal fire.

BA'RBEQUE, *n. f.* a hog dressed whole, after the West-Indian manner.

BA'RBED, *part. adj.* furnished with armour. Bearded; jagged with hooks or points.

BA'RBEL, *n. f.* a kind of fish found in rivers, large and strong, but coarse. Knots of superfluous flesh growing up in the channels of a horse's mouth.

BA'RBER, *n. f.* one who shaves.

To BA'RBER, *v. a.* to shave; to dress.

B A R

BARBER-CHIRURGEON, *n. f.* one who practises the lower operations of surgery.

BARBERMONGER, *n. f.* a low phrase to express a fop, or one whose hair is nicely dressed by a barber.

BARBERRY, *n. f.* the pipperidge bush, which grows in hedges to the height of eight or ten feet.

BARD, *n. f.* among the ancient Britons, Danes, and Irish, an order of men who used to sing the great exploits of heroes to the harp. Even in the present times the word implies a poet.

BARE, *adj.* naked; without covering. Uncovered in respect. Unadorned; plain; simple; without ornament. Detested; without concealment. Poor; without plenty. Mere. Threadbare; much worn. Not united with any thing else. It has sometimes *of* before the thing taken away.

BARE, or **BORE**, the preterite of to *bear*.

To **BARE**, *v. a.* to strip; to make bare or naked.

BA'REBONE *n. f.* lean; so that the bones appear.

BA'REFACED, *adj.* with the face naked; not masked. Shameless; unreserved; without concealment; without disguise.

BAREFA'CEDLY, *adv.* openly; shamefully; without disguise.

BAREFA'CEDNESS, *n. f.* effrontery; assurance; audaciousness.

BA'REFOOT, *adj.* without shoes.

BAREFO'OTED, *adj.* without shoes.

BA'REGNAWN, *adj.* eaten bare.

BA'REHEADED, *adv.* without a hat, or any covering on the head; uncovered in respect.

BA'RELY, *adv.* nakedly. Merely; only; without any thing more.

BA'RENESS, *n. f.* nakedness; leanness. Poverty. Meanness of cloaths.

BA'RFEE, *n. f.* a fee of 20d. which every person acquitted of felony pays the goaler.

BA'RFOULS, *n. f.* a stuff manufactured in Cantory, in Negroland, with which they make their paans or dresses, and barter with the Europeans for bars of iron.

B A R

BA'RGAIN, *n. f.* a contract or agreement concerning the sale of something. The thing bought or sold. Stipulation. An unexpected reply; tending to obscenity. An event; an upshot: a low sense.

To **BA'RGAIN**, *v. a.* to agree to; to make terms for the sale of any thing. Used with the particle *for*.

BARGAINE'E, *n. f.* the person who agrees to the condition of a bargain or purchase.

BAR'GAINER, *n. f.* one who proposes the conditions of a bargain.

BARGE, *n. f.* a boat for burden; a boat for pleasure.

BA'RGER, *n. f.* the manager of a barge.

BARK, *n. f.* the rind or outside covering of a tree.

BARK, *n. f.* a small ship.

To **BARK**, *v. a.* to strip off the rind or bark of a tree.

To **BARK**, *v. n.* to make a noise like a dog. To clamour at; to pursue with reproaches.

BA'RK-BARED, *adj.* stripped of the bark.

BA'RK-BINDING, *n. f.* a disease incident to trees, wherein the bark is so close, that the vegetation, and the circulation of the sap is hindered.

BA'RKER, *n. f.* one that barks or clamours. One that is employed in stripping trees.

BA'RK-GALLING, *n. f.* the rubbing off, or wounding the bark of trees.

BA'RKY, *adj.* that which consists of, or has the properties of bark.

BA'RLEY, *n. f.* a grain of which malt is made.

BA'RLEYBRAKE, *n. f.* a kind of rural play.

BA'RLEY-BROTH, *n. f.* a broth or pottage made from barley boiled in water.

BA'RLEYCORN, *n. f.* a grain of barley; used in long measure as the third part of an inch.

BA'RLEY-MOW, *n. f.* a heap of barley laid together; and formed into a rick or stack.

BARM, *n. f.* that which is put into

B A R

drink to make it work, or into bread to swell it, and make it light; yeast.

BA'RMY, *adj.* that which has been fermented with barm or yeast.

BARN, *n. f.* a place, or house where-in any grain, hay, &c. is stored.

BA'RNACLE, *n. f.* a bird like a goose, fabulously supposed to grow on trees. An instrument made commonly of iron for the use of farriers, to hold a horse by the nose, to hinder him from struggling when an incision is made.

BAROMETER, *n. f.* an instrument to measure the weight or pressure of a column of air, to discover the heights of mountains, &c.

BAROMETRICAL, *adj.* relating to the barometer.

BA'RON, *n. f.* a term which formerly included all the greater nobility. It is now used as a degree of nobility next below that of a viscount, and above that of a baronet. *Parliamentary barons* are not barons by name only, but are all by birth peers, noblemen, and are summoned by the king, "to treat of the weighty affairs of the nation, and to give counsel upon them." *Barons of the exchequer*, are four judges, who determine causes between the king and his subjects, in affairs relating to the revenue and the exchequer. *Barons of the cinque ports*, are members elected two for each, who have seats in the house of Commons. *Baron and femme*, in law, are husband and wife. *Baron and femme*, in heraldry, is, when the coats of arms of a man and his wife are borne per pale in the same escutcheon.

BA'RONAGE, *n. f.* the body of barons; the dignity or lands which give title to a baron.

BA'RONESS, *n. f.* the lady or wife of a baron.

BA'RONET, *n. f.* the lowest degree of honour that is hereditary, being below a baron, and above a knight. They take place according to the dates of their patents, in which the title of *Sir* is peculiarly granted them.

BA'RONY, *n. f.* the lordship or fee of a baron, whether spiritual or temporal.

B A R

BARO'SCOPE, *n. f.* an instrument to shew the weight of the atmosphere. See *Barometer*.

BA'RRÁ, or **BA'RRÓ**, *n. f.* a long measure used in Portugal.

BA'RRACAN, *n. f.* a kind of stuff resembling camblet.

BA'RRACK, *n. f.* small huts erected by the Spanish fishermen along the shore; likewise buildings raised to lodge soldiers in.

BA'RRAS, *n. f.* a gum which drops by incision from the pine-tree, called white or marbled incense.

BA'RRATOR, *n. f.* a litigious person, or one who is fond of quarrels and law-suits; a wrangler.

BA'RRATRY, *n. f.* the moving or maintaining of suits in disturbance of the peace; and the taking and detaining houses, land, &c. by false pretences.

BA'RREL, *n. f.* a round wooden vessel to be stopped close. A measure in liquids. A dry measure. Any thing hollow. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound. *Barrel of the ear*; a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane.

To **BARREL**, *v. a.* to put into, or inclose in a barrel.

BA'RREL-BELLIED, *adj.* having a large swelling or protuberant belly.

BA'RREN, *adj.* without the quality of producing its kind; not prolific; applied to animals. Unfruitful; not fertile; sterile. Not copious; scanty. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

BA'RRENLY, *adv.* unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS, *n. f.* want of offspring; want of the power of procreation. Unfruitfulness; sterility; infertility. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new. Want of matter. Aridity; want of emotion or sensibility.

BA'RREN WORT, *n. f.* a plant, so called from its procuring sterility.

BA'RRFUL, *adj.* full of obstructions.

BA'RRICADE, *n. f.* a fortification made in haste, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing else, to keep off an attack. Any stop; bar; obstruction.

B A R

To BARRICA'DE, *v. a.* to stop up passage; to hinder the advance or motion of any thing.

BARRICA'DO, *n. f.* a fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

To BARRICA'DO, *v. a.* to fortify; to bar; to stop up.

BA'RRIER, *n. f.* [it is sometimes accented on the last syllable], a barricade; an entrenchment. A fortification, or strong place, as on the frontiers of a country. A stop; an obstruction. A bar to mark the limits of any place. A boundary.

BA'RRISTER, *n. f.* one who is qualified to plead the causes of clients in a court of justice. *Outer barristers*, are pleaders without the bar; *inner barristers*, are benchers, those who have been leaders, or are counsel for the king, and plead within the bar.

BA'RROW, *n. f.* any carriage moved or set in motion by the hand; hence a *hand-barrow*, is a frame of boards, on which things are carried by handles at its extremities between two men. A *wheel-barrow*, is that with one wheel at the head, by which it moves when pushed forward by the handles at the other end.

BA'RROWS, *n. f.* hills or mounts raised by the Saxons, in honour of those who died in the field of battle.

BA'RROW, *n. f.* a hog; whence *barrow grease*, or hog's lard.

To BA'RTER, *v. n.* to traffic by exchanging one commodity for another.

To BA'RTER, *v. a.* to give any thing in exchange.

BA'RTER, *n. f.* the act or practice of trafficking by exchange; the thing given in exchange.

BA'RTERER, *n. f.* he that trades by exchanging one commodity for another.

BA'RTERY, *n. f.* the exchanging of one commodity for another. *Barter* is most used.

BA'RTON, *n. f.* a manour-house.

BA'RTRAM, *n. f.* a plant; pellitory.

BA'RUTINE silks, *n. f.* in commerce, silks which come from Persia.

BA'SE, *adj.* mean; vile; worthless.

B A S

Disingenuous; illiberal; ungenerous; low. Of low station; of mean account. *Base-born*; born out of wedlock. Applied to metals, without value, counterfeit, adulterated. Applied to sounds, deep, grave.

BA'SE-COURT, *n. f.* lower court.

BA'SE-MINDED, *adj.* mean-spirited; worthless.

BA'SE-VIOL, *n. f.* an instrument used in concerts for the base sound.

BA'SE, *n. f.* the bottom of any thing; the pedestal of a statue; housings; the bottom of a cone; stockings; the place from which racers or tilers run; the string that gives a base sound; an old rustic play.

To BA'SE, *v. a.* to embase; to adulterate; to make less valuable.

BA'SELY, *adv.* meanly; dishonourably; in bastardy.

BA'SENESS, *n. f.* meanness; vileness; badness; vileness of metal; bastardy; deepness of sound.

To BA'SH, *v. a.* to be ashamed.

BASHA'W, *n. f.* a Turkish governor of a province, who has two horse-tails carried before him.

BA'SHFUL *adj.* one who is soon put out of countenance; modest; shamefaced. Vitiously modest.

BA'SHFULLY, *adv.* timorously; modestly.

BA'SHFULNESS, *n. f.* modesty; vitious or rustic shame.

BA'SIL, *n. f.* the sloping edge of a carpenter's or joiner's tool; the skin of a sheep tanned; the name of a plant.

To BA'SIL, *v. a.* to grind the edge of a tool to an angle.

BASI'LIC, *n. f.* a large hall; a magnificent church.

BASI'LIC, or **BASI'LICAL**, *adj.* of or belonging to the basilic vein.

BASI'LICA, *n. f.* the middle vein of the arm.

BASI'LICON, *n. f.* an ointment called also tetrapharmacon.

BA'SILISK, *n. f.* a kind of serpent; a cockatrice: said to kill by looking. He is called *basilisk*, or little king, from a comb or crest on his head. A species of cannon.

B A S

BA'SIN, *n. f.* a small vessel to hold water, or other liquors; an hollow place which contains water; a pond; a canal; a dock for repairing or building ships; a part of the sea inclosed in rocks; a concave piece of metal made use of by opticians to grind their convex glasses in; a round shell, or case of iron, placed over a furnace, wherein hatters mould their hats. *Basins of a balance*, the same with the scales.

BA'SIS, *n. f.* the foundation of any thing; the lowest of the three principal parts of a column; that on which any thing is raised; the pedestal; the ground-work.

To **BASK**, *v. a.* to warm by laying out in the heat of the sun.

To **BASK**, *v. n.* to lie in the warmth.

BA'SKET, *n. f.* a vessel made with twigs, rushes, &c. woven together. *Basket-hilt*, a hilt of a weapon so made as to contain the whole hand. A *basket-woman*, one who plies at markets with a basket.

BASS, *n. f.* in music, the lowest of all the parts, which serves as a foundation to the others. That part of a concert, consisting of the gravest, deepest, and most solemn sounds. *Counter-bass* is the second, when there are several in the same concert. *Thorough-bass*, is that which proceeds without intermission from the beginning to the end, and is the harmony made by bass-viol, theorbo, &c.

BASS, *n. f.* a mat used in churches to kneel on.

BA'SSO, *n. f.* in music, sometimes extended to the bass universally, and at other times restrained to that only which is sung.

BA'SSON, or **BASSO'ON**, *n. f.* a wind-instrument, blown with a reed.

BA'SSO RELIEVO, *n. f.* figures which do not stand out much beyond the ground on which they are carved.

BA'SS-RELIEF, *n. f.* See *Basso Relievo*.

BA'SS-VIOL, *n. f.* a stringed instrument of the same form as the violin.

BA'SSET, *n. f.* a game at cards.

BA'SSOCK, *n. f.* bass

B A S

BA'STARD, *n. f.* a person born by a woman out of wedlock; any thing spurious.

BA'STARD, *adj.* begotten out of wedlock; spurious; supposititious; adulterate.

To **BA'STARD**, *v. a.* to convict of being a bastard.

To **BA'STARDIZE**, *v. a.* to convict of being a bastard; to beget a bastard.

BA'STARDLY, *adv.* like a bastard; in a degenerate, spurious manner.

BA'STARDY, *n. f.* an unlawful state of birth.

To **BASTE**, *v. a.* to beat with a stick; to moisten meat while roasting with butter or dripping; to stitch, to sew two selvages together.

BASTES, *n. f.* stuffs made of the bark of trees, which come from the East Indies.

BASTINA'DE, or **BASTINA'DO**, *n. f.* the act of beating with a stick or cudgel; the punishment inflicted by the Turks, of beating the soles of a person's feet.

To **BASTINA'DE**, or **BASTINA'DO**, *v. a.* to beat with a stick or cudgel.

BA'STION, *n. f.* a large mass of earth faced with fods, standing out from a rampart; a rampart.

B'ASTON, or **BASTO'ON**, *n. f.* a mould at the base of a column called a *tore*. In heraldry, a kind of bend, not reaching quite across the shield.

BAT, *n. f.* any large club.

BAT, *n. f.* an animal with the body of a mouse, and wings like a bird, consisting of a membrane, which it extends in its flight; it appears only in summer-evenings.

BA'TABLE, *adj.* in law, applied to grounds whose property is disputable.

BATCH, *n. f.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; that which resembles some other thing in qualities.

BATE, *n. f.* strife; contention.

To **BATE**, *v. a.* to lessen any thing; to retrench; to sink the price; to lessen a demand; to cut off.

To **BATE**, *v. n.* to grow less; to remit.

BA'TEFUL, *adj.* contentious.

B A T

BA'TEMENT, *n. f.* diminution.

BAT-FOWLING, *v. a.* a method of catching birds in the night, practised by lighting straw, or carrying a lantern near the bushes, which being beat with a stick, they fly towards the light, and are caught in nets provided for that purpose.

BATH, *n. f.* a sufficient quantity of water collected into some convenient place for persons to wash in; divided into hot and cold. *Knights of the bath*, so called from their being used to bathe formerly before their creation.

To BATHE, *v. a.* to wash in a bath; to supple or soften by the outward application of warm liquors; to wash with any thing.

To BATHE, *v. n.* to be in the water.

BA'TING, *prep.* except.

BA'TLET, *n. f.* a square piece of wood used in beating linen.

BATO'ON, *n. f.* a staff or club; a truncheon or marshal's staff.

BA'TTAILOUS, *adj.* warlike; with military appearance.

BATTA'LIA, *n. f.* the order of battle.

BATTA'LION, *n. f.* a division of an army; a troop; a body of forces. An army.

To BA'TTEN, *v. a.* to fatten, or make fat; to fertilize.

To BA'TTEN, *v. n.* to grow fat.

BA'TTEN, *n. f.* a scantling of wooden stuff.

To BA'TTER, *v. a.* to beat; to beat down; to wear with beating; to wear out with service.

BA'TTER, *n. f.* a mixture of several ingredients beaten together.

BA'TTERER, *n. f.* he that batters.

BA'TTERY, *n. f.* the act of battering; the instruments with which a town is battered; the frame upon which cannons are mounted. In law, a violent striking of any man.

BA'TTLE, *n. f.* a fight; an encounter between opposite armies. A body of forces; the main body.

To BA'TTLE, *v. n.* to join battle; to contend in fight.

BA'TTLE-ARRAY, *n. f.* arrangement or order of battle.

B A W

BA'TTLE-AXE, *n. f.* a weapon; a bill.

BA'TTLE-DOOR, *n. f.* an instrument with a handle and a flat blade.

BA'TTLEMENT, *n. f.* a wall with interstices.

BATTO'LOGY, *n. f.* a tedious circumlocution, or the frequent repetition of the same word without any reason.

BA'TTY, *adj.* belonging to a bat.

BA'VAROY, *n. f.* a kind of cloak.

BA'UBEE, *n. f.* the Scotch word for a halfpenny.

BA'VIN, *n. f.* a stick like those bound up in faggots.

BA'WBLE, *n. f.* a plaything; a gewgaw; a trifling piece of finery.

BA'WBLING, *adj.* trifling; contemptible.

BA'WCOCK, *n. f.* a fine fellow.

BAWD, *n. f.* a procurer or procuress; one who lives by procuring women for lewd purposes.

BA'WDILY, *adv.* obscenely.

BAW'DINESS, *n. f.* obscenity either in speech or behaviour.

BA'WDRY, *n. f.* the acting like a bawd in bringing persons together for immodest purposes; obscenity.

BA'WDY, *adj.* obscene; unchaste.

BA'WDY-HOUSE, *n. f.* a place where strumpets carry on their immodesty, and prostitution is practised.

To BAWD, *v. a.* to procure; to provide gallants with strumpets.

To BA'WL, *v. n.* to hoot; to cry with great vehemence, whether for joy or pain. A word always used in contempt. To cry as a froward child.

To BA'WL, *v. a.* to proclaim as a crier.

BA'WREL, *n. f.* a kind of hawk.

BA'WSIN, *n. f.* a badger.

BAY, *adj.* applied to the colour of a horse, is that which inclines to red, and approaches near to a chestnut. The light and gilded bays have a greater cast of the yellow; the dun, scarlet, and bloody bay, a greater mixture of red; and the chestnut bay, that which resembles the colour of a chestnut.

BAY, *n. f.* an opening into the land, where the water is shut in on all sides ex-

B A Y

cept at the entrance. A pond-head raised to keep in store of water for driving a mill.

BAY, *n. f.* the state of one surrounded by enemies, which cannot be escaped but by making head against them. In architecture, used to signify the largeness of a building: thus, a barn, which has a floor and two heads, is called a barn of two bays. In botany, the *laurus*, a kind of ever-green, which used to be formed into wreaths, as a reward for poets, &c. A poetical name for an honorary crown or garland, bestowed as a prize for any kind of victory or excellence.

To **BAY**, *v. n.* to bark as a dog at a thief, or at the game which he pursues. To encompass about; to shut in.

To **BA'Y**, *v. a.* to follow with barking; to bark at.

BA'Y-SALT, *n. f.* that which is made of sea-water, exhaled by the heat of the sun.

BA'Y-WINDOW, *n. f.* a window which swells or projects outwards.

BA'Y Yarn, a denomination sometimes used promiscuously with woollen yarn.

BA'YARD, *n. f.* a bay horse.

BA'YONET, *n. f.* a short sword or dagger fixed at the end of a musket, by which the foot hold off the horse.

BA'YSE, *n. f.* See *Baize*.

BDE'LLIUM, *n. f.* a kind of aromatic gum, which drops from a tree resembling an olive.

To **BE**, *v. n.* to have some certain state, condition, quality, or accident. The auxiliary verb by which the verb passive is formed. To exist; to have existence. To have something by appointment or rule.

BE, an article used in composition, sometimes a mere expletive, and otherwise signifies *upon, about*; as, to *bespatter*, to *besprinkle*.

BE'ACH, *n. f.* that part of the sea-shore which is washed by its waves; the shore; the strand.

BE'ACHED, *adj.* exposed to the waves.

BE'ACHY, *adv.* having beaches.

BE'ACON, *n. f.* a signal, or combustibles raised on an eminence, to be fired as the signal of an enemy's approach. Sig-

B E A

nals and marks erected at sea for the security of vessels.

BE'ACONAGE, *n. f.* a tax paid for the use and maintenance of a beacon.

BEAD, *n. f.* small round pieces of glass or other substance, moving on a string, used by those of the Romish church to count their sins and prayers on: hence to *tell beads*, or be at one's *beads*, signified to be at prayers. Little balls worn about womens necks for ornament. Any thing of a round or spherical form.

BEAD Tree, *n. f.* the nut is, by religious persons, bored through, and strung as beads; whence it takes its name.

BE'ADLE, *n. f.* a public crier, herald, or messenger. One who cites people to appear at a court; one whose office is to punish, or apprehend strollers, vagrants, and petty offenders in a parish. At the university, one who walks before the masters in public processions.

BE'ADROLL, *n. f.* a catalogue of those who are to be mentioned at prayers.

BE'ADSMAN, *n. f.* a man employed in praying, generally in praying for another.

BE'AGLE, *n. f.* a small hound with which hares are hunted.

BEAK, *n. f.* the bill or horny mouth of a bird. A piece of brass like a beak, fixed at the end of the ancient galleys, with which they pierced their enemies. Any thing ending in a point like a beak; as the spout of a cup; a prominence of land.

BE'AKED, *adj.* sharp pointed, or resembling the beak of a bird.

BE'AKER, *n. f.* a cup with a spout in the form of a bird's beak.

BEAL, *n. f.* a pimple, or welk.

To **BEAL**, *v. n.* to ripen; to gather matter, or come to a head, as a sore does.

BEAM, *n. f.* the main piece of timber that supports the house. Any large and long piece of timber. That part of a balance, at the ends of which the scales are suspended. The horn of a stag. The pole of a chariot; that piece of wood which runs between the horses. Among weavers, a cylindrical piece of wood belonging to the loom, on which the web is

B E A

called as it is wove. The ray of light emitted from some luminous body, or received by the eye. *Beam of an anchor*, the straight part or shank of an anchor, to which the hooks are fastened. *Beam-compasses* are made with sliding sockets, to draw circles with very long radii, and used in drawing wall-dials.

To BEAM, *v. n.* to emit or dart rays.

BE'AMY, *adj.* that which darts rays; shining; radiant. Having horns or antlers.

BEAM Tree, *n. f.* a species of wild-service.

BEAN, *n. f.* a kind of pulse.

BE'ANCAPER, *n. f.* See *Fabago*.

BEAN Treffel, *n. f.* an herb.

To BEAR, *v. a.* to carry as a burden. To convey or carry. To carry as a mark of authority, as a mark of distinction, as in show, as in trust. To support; to keep from falling. To keep afloat. To support with proportionate strength. To carry in the mind, as love, hatred. To endure, as pain, without sinking. To suffer; to undergo. To permit; to suffer without resentment. To be capable of; to admit. To produce, as fruit. To bring forth, as a child. To give birth to. To possess, as power or honour. To gain; to win. To maintain; to keep up. To support any thing good or bad. To exhibit. To be answerable for. To supply. To be the object of. To behave; to act in character. To hold; to restrain. To impel; to urge; to push. To conduct; to manage. To press. To incite; to animate. *To bear date*; to carry the mark of the time when any thing was written. *To bear a price*; to have a certain value. *To bear in hand*; to amuse with false pretences; to deceive. *To bear off*; to carry away by force. *To bear out*; to support; to maintain; to defend.

To BEAR, *v. n.* to suffer pain. To be patient. To be fruitful or prolific. To take effect; to succeed. To act in character. To tend; to be directed to any point. To act as an impellent, or as a reciprocal power, generally with *upon* or *against*. To act upon. To be situ-

B E A

ated with respect to other places. *To bear up*; to stand firm without falling. *To bear with*; to endure an unpleasant thing.

BEAR, *n. f.* a rough savage animal. The name of two constellations, called the *greater* and *lesser bear*.

BE'ARBIND, *n. f.* a species of the bindweed.

BE'AR-FLY, *n. f.* an insect.

BE'AR-GARDEN, *n. f.* a place in which bears are kept for sport. Any place of tumult or misrule.

BE'AR-GARDEN, *adj.* a low word for *rude* or *turbulent*. *Bear-garden sport*, is used for gross inelegant entertainment.

BE'ARS-BREECH, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BE'AR'S-EAR, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BE'AR'S-FOOT, *n. f.* a species of hellebore.

BE'AR'S-WORT, *n. f.* an herb.

BEARD, *n. f.* the hair that grows on the lips and chin. *Beard* is used for the face, and as a mark of age or virility. Sharp prickles growing upon the ears of corn. A barb on an arrow. The *beard* of a horse is that part which bears the curb of the bridle.

To BEARD, *v. a.* to take or pluck by the beard, in contempt or anger. To oppose to the face; to set at open defiance.

BE'ARDED, *adj.* having a beard. Having sharp prickles, as corn. Barbed or jagged.

BE'ARDLESS, *adj.* without a beard; youthful.

BE'ARER, *n. f.* a carrier of any thing, who conveys any thing from one place or person to another. One employed in carrying burthens. One who wears any thing. One who carries the body to the grave. A tree that yields its produce.

BE'ARHERD, *n. f.* one who keeps, tends, or looks after bears.

BE'ARING, *n. f.* the site or place of any thing with respect to something else. Gesture; mien; behaviour. In architecture, the space between the two fixed extremes, if it has no other support; or

B E A

that between one extreme and a post, &c. trimmed up to shorten its bearing.

BEARWARD, *n. f.* one who keeps a bear.

BEAST, *n. f.* an animal distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man. An irrational animal, opposed to man; as man and *beast*. A brutal man; a man acting in any manner unworthy of a reasonable creature.

BE'ASTINGS, See *Beestings*.

BE'ASTLINESS, *n. f.* brutality; practice of any kind contrary to the rules of humanity.

BE'ASTLY, *adj.* brutal; contrary to the nature and dignity of man. Used commonly as a term of reproach. Having the nature or form of beasts.

To **BEAT**, *v. a.* to strike; to knock; to lay blows upon. To punish with stripes or blows. To strike a musical instrument. To break to powder, or comminute by blows. To strike bushes or ground, or make a motion to rouse game. To thresh; to drive the corn out of the husk. To mix things by long and frequent agitation. To batter with engines of war. To dash as water, or brush as wind. To tread a path. To make a path by marking it with tracks. To conquer; to subdue; to vanquish. To harass; to overlabour. To lay, or press, as standing corn by hard weather. To depress; to crush by repeated opposition; usually with *down*. To drive by violence. To move with fluttering agitation. To *beat down*; to endeavour to lessen the price demanded; to sink or lessen the value. To *beat up*; to attack suddenly; to alarm. To *beat the hoof*; to walk; to go on foot.

To **BEAT**, *v. n.* to move in a pulsatory manner. To dash, as a flood or storm. To knock at a door. To move with frequent repetitions of the same act or stroke. To throb; to be in agitation, as a sore swelling. To fluctuate; to be in agitation. To try different ways; to search. To act upon with violence. To speak frequently; to repeat; to enforce by repetition. To *beat up for soldiers*, to go about with a drum, in order to raise recruits. The word *up* is an expletive, and might be left out.

B E A

BEAT, *part. pass.* violently attacked; struck.

BEAT, *n. f.* a stroke; the sound made by a drum, when struck by the sticks; the stroke or throb of the pulse, or the heart.

BE'ATEN, *part. adj.* conquered, or vanquished by an enemy. Often trod, so as to hinder the grass from growing, applied to a path. Commonly received, or universally followed, applied to opinions.

BE'ATER, *n. f.* an instrument by which blows or strokes are given; a pestle. A person much given to blows.

BEATIFIC, or **BEATIFICAL**, *adj.* that which has the power of making happy, or completing fruition; blissful. It is used only of heavenly fruition after death.

BEATIFICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to make a person perfectly happy.

BEATIFICA'TION, *n. f.* in the Romish church, an acknowledgment that a person is in heaven, and may be esteemed as blessed; but not allowed the honours of saints, conferred by canonization.

To **BEA'TIFY**, *v. a.* to make perfectly happy; to bless with a place in the heavenly mansions.

BE'ATING, *n. f.* correction; punishment by blows.

BEA'TITUDE, *n. f.* blessedness; felicity; happiness: commonly used of the joys of heaven. A declaration of blessedness made by our Saviour to particular virtues.

BEATS, *n. f.* in clock or watch work, the strokes made by the fangs or pallat of the spindle of the balance, or of the pads, in a royal pendulum.

BEAU', *n. f.* [pronounced *bo*, and has often the French plural *beaux*] an effeminate person of the male sex, who is passionately fond of dress.

BE'AVER, *n. f.* an amphibious animal. A hat made entirely of *beaver's* hair. That part of the helmet that covers the face.

BE'AVERED, *adj.* covered with a beaver hat; wearing a beaver.

BEAU'ISH, *adj.* resembling a beau; effeminately nice; foppish.

B E C

BEAU'TEOUS, *adj.* fair; elegant in form; pleasing to the sight; beautiful. word chiefly poetical.

BEAU'TEOUSLY, *adv.* in a beautiful manner; in a manner pleasing to the sight; beautifully.

BEAU'TEOUSNESS, *n. f.* the state or quality of being beautiful; beauty.

BEAU'TIFUL, *adj.* fair; having the qualities that constitute beauty.

BEAU'TIFULLY, *adv.* in a beautiful manner.

BEAU'TIFULNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being beautiful; beauty; excellence of form.

To BEAU'TIFY, *v. a.* to adorn; to embellish; to deck; to grace; to add beauty to.

To BEAU'TIFY, *v. n.* to grow beautiful; to advance in beauty.

BEAU'TY, *n. f.* that assemblage of graces, or proportion of parts, which pleases the eye. A particular grace, feature, or ornament. Any thing more eminently excellent than the rest of that with which it is united. A beautiful person.

To BEAU'TY, *v. a.* to adorn; to beautify; to embellish.

BEAU'TY-SPOT, *n. f.* a spot placed to direct the eye to something else, or to heighten some beauty; a foil; a patch.

BECAFI'CO, *n. f.* in natural history, a bird, like a nightingale, feeding on figs and grapes; a fig-pecker.

To BECA'LM, *v. a.* to still the elements. To keep a ship from motion. To quiet the mind. *To becalm* and *to calm* differ in this, that *to calm* is to stop motion, and *to becalm* is to withhold from motion.

BECA'ME, the preterite of *become*.

BECA'USE, *conj.* for this reason that; on this account that; for this cause that.

To BECHA'NCE, *v. n.* to befall; to happen to.

BE'CHICS, *n. f.* medicines to relieve a cough.

To BECK, *v. a.* to make a sign with the head.

BECK, *n. f.* a sign with the head. A nod of command.

To BE'CKON, *v. a.* to make a sign to.

B E D

To BE'CKON, *v. n.* to make a sign;

To BECL'P, *v. a.* to embrace.

To BECO'ME, *v. a.* to enter into some state or condition, by a change from some other. *To become of*; to be the fate of; to be the end of; to be the final condition of.

To BECO'ME, *v. a.* to appear in a manner suitable to something. To be suitable to the person; to besit.

BECO'MING, *part. adj.* that which pleases by an elegant propriety; graceful.

BECO'MING, *n. f.* behaviour. Not now used.

BECO'MINGLY, *adv.* after a becoming or proper manner.

BECO'MINGNESS, *n. f.* decency; elegant congruity; propriety.

BED, *n. f.* something made to sleep on. Lodging; the convenience of a place to sleep in. Marriage. Bank of earth raised in a garden. The channel of a river, or any hollow. The place where any thing is generated, or reposit. A layer; a stratum; a body spread over another. *To bring to bed*; to deliver of a child. *To make the bed*; to put the bed in order after it has been used. *Bed of a mortar*; a solid piece of oak hollowed in the middle, to receive the breech and half the trunnions. *Bed of a great gun*; that thick plank which lies immediately under the piece, being, as it were, the body of the carriage.

To BED, *v. a.* to go to bed with. To be placed in bed. To be made partaker of the bed. To sow, or plant in earth. To lay in a place of rest, or security. To lay in order; in strata.

To BED, *v. n.* to cohabit.

To BEDA'BBLE, *v. a.* to wet; to besprinkle, so as to occasion inconvenience.

To BEDA'GGLE, *v. a.* to bemire; to soil cloaths by letting them reach the dirt in walking.

To BEDA'SH, *v. a.* to bemire by throwing dirt; to bespatter; to wet with throwing water.

To BEDA'WB, *v. a.* to dawb over; to besmear; to soil, with spreading any viscous body over it.

To BEDA'ZZLE, *v. a.* to overpower

B E D

the light by too much brightness or lustre.

BEDCHA'MBER, *n. f.* a room set apart for sleeping in. *Lords of the bed-chamber* are ten of the first rank, who attend in their turns, one week in the king's *bed chamber*, lying on a pallet-bed all night, and waiting on him whenever he eats in private. The first of them is called the *groom of the stole*.

BE'DCLOATHS, *n. f.* the blankets, quilt, coverlet, &c. which are spread over a bed.

BE'DDER, or **BEDE'TTER**, *n. f.* the nether stone of an oil-mill.

BE'DDING, *n. f.* the materials of a bed; a bed.

To **BEDE'CK**, *v. a.* to deck; to embellish; to adorn; to grace.

BE'DEHOUSE, *n. f.* an hospital, or almshouse.

To **BEDE'W**, *v. a.* to moisten gently, as with the fall of dew.

BE'DFELLOW, *n. f.* one who lies in the same bed with another.

To **BEDI'GHT**, *v. a.* to adorn; to dress; to set off.

To **BEDI'M**, *v. a.* to make dim; to obscure; to cloud; to darken.

To **BEDI'ZEN**, *v. a.* to dress out.

BE'DLAM, *n. f.* a madhouse; a place appointed for the cure of lunacy. A madman; a lunatic.

BE'DLAM, *adj.* belonging to a madhouse; fit for a madhouse.

BE'DLAMITE, *n. f.* an inhabitant of Bedlam; a mad person.

BE'DMAKER, *n. f.* a person who makes beds.

BE'DMATE, *n. f.* one who lies with another.

BE'DMOULDING, *n. f.* a term used by workmen, to signify those members in the cornice, which are placed below the coronet.

BE'DPOST, *n. f.* the post at the head or foot of a bed, which supports the tester, or canopy.

BE'DPRESSER, *n. f.* a person fond of lying in bed; a heavy, lazy fellow.

To **BEDRA'GGLE**, *v. a.* to dirt, or soil the lower part of a garment, by letting it drag in the dirt.

To **BEDRE'NCH**, *v. a.* to drench; to soak; to saturate with moisture.

B E E

BE'DRID, *adj.* confined to one's bed by age or sickness.

BE'DRITE, *n. f.* the privilege of the marriage-bed.

To **BEDRO'P**, *v. a.* to besprinkle; to mark with spots or drops; to speckle.

BE'DSTEAD, *n. f.* the frame on which the bed is placed.

BE'DSTRAW, *n. f.* the straw laid under a bed to make it soft.

BEDSWE'EVER, *n. f.* one that is false to the bed; one that ranges or swerves from one bed to another.

BE'DTIME, *n. f.* the hour of rest; sleeping time.

To **BEDU'NG**, *v. a.* to cover, or manure with dung, or ordure.

To **BEDU'ST**, *v. a.* to sprinkle with dust.

BE'DWARD, *adv.* toward bed.

To **BEDWA'RF**, *v. a.* to make little; to hinder in growth; to stunt.

BE'DWORK, *n. f.* work done in bed; work performed without toil of the hands.

BEE, *n. f.* the animal that makes honey, remarkable for its industry and art. An industrious and careful person: A signification only used in familiar language.

BEE-EATER, *n. f.* a bird that feeds upon bees.

BEE-FLOWER, *n. f.* a species of fool-stones.

BEE-GARDEN, *n. f.* a place to set hives of bees in.

BEE-HIVE, *n. f.* the case, or box, in which bees are kept.

BEE-MASTER, *n. f.* one that keeps bees.

BEECH, *n. f.* a tree, from whose fruit an oil is extracted, much esteemed by the French.

BE'ECHEN, *adj.* consisting of, or belonging to beech.

BEEF, *n. f.* the flesh of black cattle prepared for food. An ox, bull, or cow, considered as fit for food. The plural *beeves*; the singular is seldom used.

BEEF, *adj.* consisting of the flesh of black cattle.

BE'EF-EATER, *n. f.* a yeoman of the guards.

B E F

BE'EMOL, *n. f.* a note out of the regular order.

BEEN, the *participle preterite* of *To BE*.

BEER, *n. f.* liquor made of malt and hops. It is distinguished from ale, either by being older or smaller.

BE'ESTINGS. See *Bieflings*.

BEET, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BE'ETLE, *n. f.* an insect distinguished by having hard cases or sheaths, under which he folds his wings. A heavy mallet, or wooden hammer, with which wedges are driven.

To BE'ETLE, *v. n.* to jut out; to hang over.

BEETLEBRO'WED, *adj.* having prominent brows.

BEETLEHE'ADED, *adj.* logger-headed; wooden headed; having a head stupid like the head of a wooden beetle.

BE'ETLESTOCK, *n. f.* the handle of a beetle.

BE'ETRAVE, and **BE'ETRADISH**, species of beet.

BEEVES, *n. f.* [the plural of *beef*], black cattle; oxen.

To BEFA'LL, *v. n.* to happen to; used generally of ill. *To happen to*, as good. *To happen*; to come to pass. Sometimes used with *to* before the person to whom any thing happens. *To befall of*; to become of; to be the state or condition of: a phrase little used.

To BEFI'T, *v. a.* to suit; to be suitable to; to become; to tally with.

To BEFO'OL, *v. a.* to infatuate; to fool; to deprive of understanding; to delude; to lead into error.

BEFO'RE, *prep.* farther onward in place. In the front of; not behind. In the presence of; noting authority or conquest. In the presence of; noting respect. In sight of. Under the cognisance of; noting jurisdiction. In the power of; noting the right of choice. By the impulse of something behind. Preceding in time. In preference to. Prior to; nearer to any thing. Superior to.

BEFO'RE, *adv.* sooner than; earlier in time. In time past. In some time lately past. Previously to; in order to. *To this time*; hitherto. Already. Farther onward in place.

B E G

BEFO'REHAND, *adv.* in a state of anticipation, or preoccupation; sometimes with the particle *with*. Previously; by way of preparation, or preliminary. In a state of accumulation, or so as that more has been received than expended. At first; before any thing is done.

BEFO'RETIME, *adv.* formerly; of old time.

To BEFO'RTUNE, *v. n.* to happen to; to betide.

To BEFO'UL, *v. a.* to make foul; to soil; to dawb, smear, or dirt.

To BEFRI'END, *v. a.* to favour; to be kind to; to countenance; to show friendship to; to benefit.

To BEFRI'NGE, *v. a.* to adorn with fringes.

To BEG, *v. n.* to live upon alms; to live by asking relief of others.

To BEG, *v. a.* to ask; to seek by petition; to pray; to intreat. *To take any thing for granted*, without evidence or proof.

To BEGE'T, *v. a.* to generate; to procreate; to become the father of children. *To produce*, as effects. *To produce*, as accidents. Sometimes used with *on* or *upon* before the mother.

BEGE'TTER, *n. f.* he that procreates or begets; the father.

BEGGAR, *n. f.* [It would be more properly written *begger*], one who lives upon alms; one who has nothing but what is given him. One who supplicates for any thing; a petitioner. One who assumes what he does not prove.

To BE'GGAR, *v. a.* to reduce to beggary; to impoverish. *To deprive*. *To exhaust*.

BEGGARLINESS, *n. f.* the state of being beggarly; meanness; poverty.

BEGGARLY, *adj.* mean; poor; indigent; in the condition of a beggar; used both of persons and things.

BEGGARLY, *adv.* meanly; despicably; indigently.

BEGGARY, *n. f.* indigence; poverty in the utmost degree.

To BEGI'N, *v. n.* to enter upon something new. *To commence any action or state*. *To enter upon existence*. *To have*

BEG

its original. To take rise. To come into act.

To **BEG'N**, *v. a.* to do the first act of any thing. To trace from any thing, as the first ground. *To begin with*; to enter upon; to fall to work upon.

BEG'NNER, *n. f.* he that gives the first cause, or original, to any thing. An unexperienced attempter; one in his rudiments; a young practitioner.

BEG'NNING, *n. f.* the first original or cause. The entrance into act, or being. The state in which any thing first is. The rudiments, or first grounds or materials. The first part of any thing.

To **BEG'RD**, *v. a.* to bind with a girdle. To surround; to encircle; to encompass. To shut in with a siege; to beleaguer; to block up.

To **BEG'RT**, *v. a.* [a corruption of *begird*], to begird.

BEG'RT, *part. tied*, or bound round.

BE'GLERBEG, *n. f.* among the Turks, the governor of one of the chief provinces of the empire.

To **BEGNA'W**, *v. a.* to bite; to eat away; to corrode; to nibble.

BEGO'NE, *interj.* go away; hence; haste away.

BEGO'T, **BGO'TTEN**, the participle passive of *To beget*.

To **BEGRE'ASE**, *v. a.* to soil or dawb with unctuous or fat matter.

To **BEGRI'ME**, *v. a.* to soil with dirt deep impressed; to soil in such a manner that the natural hue cannot easily be recovered.

To **BEGUI'LE**, *v. a.* to impose upon; to delude; to cheat. To deceive; to evade. To deceive pleasingly; to amuse.

BEGU'N, the participle passive of *begin*.

BEHA'LF, *n. f.* favour; cause. Vindication; support.

To **BEHA'VE**, *v. a.* to demean, act, or conduct one's self.

BEHA'VIOUR, *n. f.* manner of behaving one's self, whether good or bad; manners. External appearance. Gesture; manner of action, adapted to particular occasions. Elegance of manners; gracefulness. Conduct; general practice; course of life. *To be upon one's behaviour*; a familiar phrase, noting such a

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state as requires great caution; a state in which a failure in behaviour will have bad consequences.

To **BEHE'AD**, *v. a.* to cut off a person's head; to kill by cutting off the head.

BEHE'LD, *part. pass.* from *behold*.

BE'HEMOTH, *n. f.* a beast supposed to be the elephant.

BE'HEN, or **BEN**, *n. f.* the valerian root; and a fruit like the tamarisk, from whence the perfumers extract an oil.

BEHE'ST, *n. f.* command; precept; mandate.

To **BEHI'GHT**, *v. a.* to promise. To entrust; to commit. Perhaps to call; to name.

BEHI'ND, *prep.* at the back of another. On the back part; not before. Towards the back. Following another. Remaining after the departure of something else. At a distance from something going before. Remaining after the death of those to whom it belonged. Inferior to another; having the posterior place with respect to excellence. On the other side of something.

BEHI'ND, *adv.* out of sight; not yet produced to view; remaining.

BEHI'NDHAND, *adv.* in a state in which rents or profits, or any advantage, is anticipated. Not upon equal terms, with regard to forwardness. Sometimes used as an *adjective*, for backward, tardy.

To **BEHO'LD**, *v. a.* to view; to see; to look upon.

BEHO'LD, *interj.* see; lo: a word by which attention is excited, or admiration noted.

BEHO'LDEN, *part. adj.* [corruptly written *beholding*], obliged; bound in gratitude; with the particle *to*.

BEHO'LDER, *n. f.* spectator; one who casts his eyes upon an object.

BEHO'LDING, *adj.* obliged. See *Beholden*.

BEHO'LDING, *n. f.* obligation.

BEHO'LDINGNESS, *n. f.* the state of being obliged.

BEHO'OF, *n. f.* an obligation which a person lies under; profit; benefit, or advantage.

To **BEHO'OVE**, *v. n.* to be incum-

BEL

BEL

to put on a person as a duty; or to be fit and suitable in point of convenience. It is used only impersonally with *it*.

BEHO'VEFUL, *adj.* useful; probable; advantageous.

BEHO'VEFULLY, *adv.* profitably; usefully.

To BEHO'WL, *v. a.* to howl at; to howl over, or lament loudly.

BE'ING, the *part.* of the verb *to be*.

BE'ING, *n. f.* existence; opposed to nonentity. A particular state or condition. The person existing.

BE'ING, *conj.* since.

BE IT SO, a phrase of anticipation, *suppose it be so*; or of permission, *let it be so*.

To BELA'BOUR, *v. a.* to beat; to thump. A low and vulgar expression.

To BELA'CE, *v. a.* to fasten.

BEL'LAMIE, *n. f.* a friend; an intimate. Not used.

BEL'LAMOUR, *n. f.* gallant; consort; paramour. Obsolete.

BELA'TED, *adj.* benighted; out of doors late at night.

To BELA'Y, *v. a.* to block up; to stop the passage. To place in ambush. *To belay a rope*; to splice; to mend a rope, by laying one end over another.

To BELCH, *v. n.* to eject the wind from the stomach. To eruct; to issue out by eructation.

To BELCH, *v. a.* to throw out from the stomach; to eject from any hollow place. It implies coarseness, hatefulness, or horror.

BELCH, *n. f.* the act of eructation. A cant term for malt liquor.

BELDA'M, *n. f.* an old woman; generally a term of contempt. A hag.

To BELEA'GUER, *v. a.* to block up, or besiege a place; to lie before a town.

BELE'AGURER, *n. f.* one that besieges a place.

BEL'E'DEN, *n. f.* in commerce, a kind of spun cotton, of a very indifferent quality.

BELEMNI'TES, arrowhead, or finger-stone, of a whitish, and sometimes a gold colour.

BELFLO'WER, *n. f.* a plant.

BEL'FRY, *n. f.* the place where the bells are rung.

BELGA'RD, *n. f.* a soft glance; a kind regard. Obsolete.

To BELI'E, *v. a.* to counterfeit; to feign; to mimic. To give the lie to; to charge with falsehood. To calumniate; to raise false reports of any man. To give a false representation of any thing.

BELI'EF, *n. f.* credit given to something which we know not of ourselves, on account of the authority by which it is delivered. Faith, or firm confidence of the truths of religion. Religion; the body of tenets held by the professors of faith. Persuasion; opinion. The thing believed; the object of belief. Creed; a form containing the articles of faith.

BELI'EVABLE, *adj.* credible; that which may be credited or believed.

To BELI'EVE, *v. a.* to have a firm persuasion of any thing. To exercise faith. With *in*, to hold as an object of faith. With *upon*, to trust; to place full confidence in; to rest upon with faith. *I believe*, sometimes used as a way of slightly noting some want of certainty or exactness.

BELI'EVER, *n. f.* he that believes, or gives credit. A professor of Christianity.

BELI'EVINGLY, *adv.* after a believing manner.

BELI'KE, *adv.* probably; likely; perhaps.

BELI'VE, *adv.* speedily; quickly. A word used in Scotland.

BELLA'CITY, *n. f.* warlikeness.

BELLACO'SE, *adj.* warlike.

BE'LLASSISE, *n. f.* a pleasant or agreeable situation.

BELL, *n. f.* a hollow body of cast metal, for making a noise, by the act of some instrument striking against it. Any thing in the form of a bell, as the cups of flowers. A small hollow globe of metal perforated, and containing in it a solid ball; which, when it is shaken, by bounding against the sides, gives a sound. *To bear the bell*; to be the first. *To strike the bells*; to be in motion.

To BELL, *v. n.* to grow in buds or flowers in the shape of bells.

BELL-FASHIONED, *adj.* having the form of a bell.

BEL

BELL-FO'UNDER, *n. f.* one who casts bells.

BELLE, *n. f.* a young lady who dresses finely.

BE'LLES LETTRES, *n. f.* polite literature. It has no *singular*.

BE'LLIBONE, *n. f.* a woman excelling both in beauty and goodness. A word out of use.

BELLI'GERENT, *adj.* at, or engaged in war.

BELLI'GEROUS, *adj.* waging war.

BELLI'POTENT, *adj.* puissant; mighty in war.

BELL MAN, *n. f.* a crier in country-towns.

BE'LL-METAL, *n. f.* the metal out of which bells are made.

To BE'LLQW, *v. n.* to make a noise as a bull. To make any violent outcry. To vociferate; to clamour. To roar as the sea, or the wind.

BE'LLOWS, *n. f.* the instrument used to blow the fire.

BE'LLUINE, *adj.* beastly; brutal; savage.

BE'LLY, *n. f.* that part of the human body which reaches from the breast to the thighs, containing the bowels. The womb. That which swells out in any vessel. The middle of any hollow place.

To BE'LLY, *v. n.* to hang out; to bulge out; to protuberate.

BE'LLYACHE, *n. f.* a pain in the belly; the colic.

BE'LLY BOUND, *n. f.* affected with costiveness.

BE'LLY-FRETTING, *n. f.* the chafing of a horse's belly with the fore-girt. A great pain in a horse's belly caused by worms.

BE'LLYFUL, *n. f.* sufficiency of food.

BE'LLYGOD, *n. f.* a glutton; one who makes a god of his belly.

BE'LLY-PINCHED, *adj.* denied, or in want of sufficient food; hungry.

BE'LLYROLL, *n. f.* a roller made use of to roll ground after it is ploughed.

BE'LLY-TIMBER, *n. f.* food; materials to support the body.

BE'LLY-WORM, *n. f.* a worm that breeds in the belly.

To BE'LOCK, *v. a.* to fasten as with a lock.

BEM

BE'LOMANCY, *n. f.* divination by arrows.

To BE'LONG, *v. n.* to be the property of; to be the province or business of; to adhere, or be appendent to; to have relation to; to be the quality or attribute of; to be referred to.

BE'LOVED, *adj.* loved; dear.

BE'LOW, *prep.* under in place; not so high. Inferior in dignity, and in excellence. Unworthy of; unbecoming.

BELO'W, *adv.* in the lower place; on earth; in hell; in the regions of the dead.

To BELO'WT, *v. a.* to treat with opprobrious language.

BELSWA'GGER, *n. f.* one who makes a noise, and puts on an air of importance; a hector; a bully; a ruffian.

BELT, *n. f.* a girdle; a cincture, in which a sword is hung.

BE'LWETHER, *n. f.* a sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

To BEMI'RE, *v. a.* to dawb, or cover with dirt.

BEMI'RED, *part.* covered with dirt. Stuck or sinking in a dirty place.

To BEMO'AN, *v. a.* to lament; to bewail; to express sorrow for.

BEMO'ANER, *n. f.* a lamenter.

To BEMO'IL, *v. a.* to bedraggle; to bemire; to encumber with dirt and mire.

To BEMO'NSTER, *v. a.* to make monstrous.

BEMU'SED, *adj.* overcome with musing; dreaming.

BENCH, *n. f.* a long seat. A seat of justice. The persons sitting on a bench.

To BENCH, *v. a.* to furnish with benches; to seat upon a bench.

BEN'CHERS, *n. f.* the senior barristers of an inn of court.

To BEND, *v. a.* to make crooked; to crook. To direct to a certain point. To apply. To put any thing in order for use. To incline. To subdue; to make submissive. *To bend the brow*; to knit the brow; to frown.

To BEND, *v. n.* to be incurvated. To lean or jut over. To resolve; to determine. To be submissive; to bow.

BEND, *n. f.* flexure; incurvation.

B E N

the crooked timbers which make the bows or sides of a ship.

BEN'DABLE, *adj.* that may be inclined; that may be inclined.

BEN'DER, *n. f.* the person who bends. The instrument with which any thing is bent.

BEN'DWITH, *n. f.* an herb.

BEN'DY, *adj.* the dividing an escutcheon into an equal number of partitions.

BENE'APED, *adj.* a sea-term, implying, that a ship has not depth of water enough to set her afloat, bring her over a bar, or out of a dock.

BENE'ATH, *prep.* under; lower in place. Under, as overborne by something. Lower in rank, excellence, or dignity. Unworthy of; unbecoming; not equal to.

BENE'ATH, *adv.* in a lower place; under. Below, as opposed to heaven.

BEN'DICT, *adj.* having mild and salubrious qualities.

BENEDI'CTION, *n. f.* blessing; a decretory pronouncement of happiness. The advantage conferred by blessing. Acknowledgments for blessings received; thanks. The form of instituting an abbot.

BENEFA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of conferring a benefit. The benefit conferred.

BENEFA'CTOR, *n. f.* he that confers a benefit. He that contributes to some public charity.

BENEFA'CTRESS, *n. f.* a woman who confers a benefit.

BENE'FICE, *n. f.* advantage conferred on another. An ecclesiastical living.

BENEFICED, *adj.* possessed of a benefice or church-living.

BENE'FICENCE, *n. f.* the practice of doing good; active goodness.

BENE'FICENT, *adj.* kind; doing good.

BENEFI'CIAL, *adj.* advantageous; conferring benefits; profitable; useful. Helpful; medicinal.

BENEFI'CIALLY, *adv.* advantageously; profitably; helpfully.

BENEFI'CIALNESS, *n. f.* usefulness; profit, helpfulness.

BENEFI'CIARY, *adj.* holding any

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thing as dependent on and tributary to another.

BENEFI'CIARY, *n. f.* he that is in possession of a benefice.

BENE'FIT, *n. f.* a kindness; a favour conferred; an act of love. Advantage; profit; use. *Benefit of clergy*, was an ancient liberty of the church; whereby any priest might on his petition, even in case of murder, be delivered to his ordinary, in order to purge himself. It is at present confined to signify a person's being only burnt in the hand for felony, and set free for the first time.

To BENEFIT, *v. a.* to do good to; to advantage; to promote, increase, or render better.

To BENEFIT, *v. n.* to gain advantage; to improve.

To BENE'T, *v. a.* to ensnare, or surround with snares.

BENE'VOLENCE, *n. f.* disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will. The good done; the charity given. A kind of tax.

BENE'VOLENT, *adj.* kind; having good will, or kind inclinations.

BENE'VOLENTNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being ready to do good.

BEN'JAMIN, *n. f.* the name of a tree.

BENGA'L, *n. f.* a thin slight stuff, composed of silk and hair, used by women.

To BENI'GHT, *v. a.* to involve in darkness; to embarrass by want of light; to bring on night. To surprise with the coming on of night.

BENI'GN, *adj.* kind; generous; liberal. Wholesome; gentle; not malignant.

BENI'GNNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being kind or liberal.

BENI'GNITY, *n. f.* graciousness; goodness; actual kindness. Salubrity; wholesome quality; friendliness to vital nature.

BENI'GNLY, *adv.* favourably; kindly; graciously.

BEN'ISON, *n. f.* blessing; benediction.

BENT, *n. f.* the state of being bent; a state of flexure; curvity. Degree of flexure. Declivity. Utmost power. Application of the mind; strain of the men-

BER

tal powers. Inclination; disposition towards something. Determination; fixed purpose. Turn of the temper, or disposition. Tendency; flexion. A stalk of grass, called *bent-grass*.

BENTING-time, *n. f.* the season wherein pigeons feed on *bent-grass*, before peas are ripe.

To BENU'M, *v. a.* to make torpid; to take away the sense of feeling. To stupify.

BENZO'IN, *n. f.* a medicinal resin.

To BEPA'INT, *v. a.* to cover with artificial colours. To change the colour of the complexion.

To BEPI'NGH, *v. a.* to mark with pinches.

To BEPI'SS, *v. a.* to wet with urine.

To BEQUE'ATH, *v. a.* to leave a person any thing by will.

BEQUE'ATHMENT, *n. f.* the leaving something, or the thing left by will.

BEQUE'ST, *n. f.* something left by will; a legacy.

To BERA'TTLE, *v. a.* to rattle off; to make a noise at, in contempt; to scold.

BERBE'RRY, *n. f.* See *Barberry*.

To BERE'AVE, *v. n.* to take away by force; to spoil; to rob; to strip.

BERE'AVEMENT, *n. f.* the act of taking away, or leaving a person destitute of any thing.

BERE'FT, *part. passive* of *bereave*.

BERGA'MO, *n. f.* a coarse tapestry, manufactured with several sorts of spun thread, &c.

BERGAMOT, *n. f.* a fine juicy pear. An essence or perfume, drawn from the fruit of a lemon-tree ingrafted with the stock of a bergamot pear-tree. A kind of snuff, of a large grain, said to be only pure tobacco, with some of this essence rubbed into it.

BERG-MASTER, *n. f.* the bailiff or chief officer among the Derbyshire miners.

BERGMOT, *n. f.* a court held on a hill in Derbyshire, to decide the controversies among the miners.

To BERHY'ME, *v. a.* to celebrate in rhyme: a word of contempt.

BE'RLIN, *n. f.* a coach of a particular form.

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BERME, *n. f.* a piece of ground from three to five feet wide, left between the rampart and the moat, to receive the earth falling from the rampart. It is sometimes pallisadoed.

To BERO'B, *v. a.* to rob; to plunder; to wrong any, by taking away his property.

B'ERRY, *n. f.* any small fruit, with many seeds or stones.

To BE'RRY, *v. n.* to produce berries.

BE'RRY-BEARING, *adj.* that which bears berries.

BERTH, *n. f.* See *Birth*.

BE'RTRAM, *n. f.* an herb, named bastard pellitory.

BE'RYL, *n. f.* a precious transparent stone, like crystal.

To BESC'RE'EN, *v. a.* to conceal, or hide any thing.

To BESE'ECH, *v. a.* to intreat; to supplicate; to implore. To beg; to ask.

To BESE'EM, *v. n.* to become; to be fit; to be decent.

BESE'EN, *part.* adapted; adjusted; becoming.

To BESE'T, *v. a.* to besiege; to hem in; to inclose, as with a siege. To embarrass; to perplex; to entangle without any means of escape. To waylay; to surround. To fall upon; to harass.

To BESI'TE, *v. a.* to soil, or foul with excrements.

To BESHRE'W, *v. a.* to wish a curse to. To happen ill to.

BESI'DE, BESI'DES, *prep.* at the side of another; near. Over and above. Not according to, though not contrary. Out of; in a state of deviating from. *Beside himself*; out of his wits.

BESI'DE, BESI'DES, *adv.* more than that; over and above. Not in this number; beyond this class; not included here.

BESI'DERY, *n. f.* a species of pear. To BESI'EGE, *v. a.* to surround, or attack a place with an army, in order to conquer and get master of it.

BESI'EGER, *n. f.* a person who attempts to take a town, by encamping against it.

To BESLU'BBER, *v. a.* to dawb, or

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the with any thing that raises a disagreeable idea.

To BESME'AR, *v. a.* to dawb; to smear.

To BESMI'RCH, *v. a.* to soil; to discolour.

To BESMO'KE, *v. a.* to soil; to soil, or dry in smoke.

To BESMU'T, *v. a.* to blacken with smoke or soot.

BE'SOM, *n. f.* an instrument to sweep with.

To BESO'RT, *v. a.* to be proper for; to suit; to fit, become, or agree with.

BESO'RT, *n. f.* company; attendance; train.

To BESO'T, *v. a.* to infatuate; to stupify; to dull; to take away the senses. To make to dote.

BESO'UGHT, *part. passive* of beseech.

To BESPA'NGLE, *v. a.* to make a thing glitter, by the means of some small shining object.

To BESPA'TTER, *v. a.* to wet, by casting small quantities of water. To soil or tarnish the character of a person.

To BESPA'WL, *v. a.* to dawb with spittle.

To BESPE'AK, *v. a.* to order, or intreat any thing beforehand. To make way by a previous apology. To discover beforehand; to forebode. To speak to; to address. To betoken; to declare; to shew.

BESPE'AKER, *n. f.* he that bespeaks any thing.

To BESPE'CKLE, *v. a.* to mark with spots.

To BESPE'W, *v. a.* to dawb with spew or vomit.

To BESPI'CE, *v. a.* to season with spices.

To BESPI'T, *v. a.* to daub with spittle; to spit upon.

BESPO'KE, *irregular part.* from bespeak.

To BESPO'T, *v. a.* to mark with spots.

To BESPREAD, *v. a.* to spread over; to cover over.

To BESPRI'NKLE, *v. a.* to sprinkle over; to scatter over.

To BESPUP'TTER, *v. a.* to sputter over something; to dew any thing by sputtering.

BEST, *adj.* most good; the highest degree of good. *The best*; the utmost power; the strongest endeavour; the most; the highest perfection. *To make the best*; to carry to its greatest perfection; to improve to the utmost.

BEST, *adv.* in the highest degree of goodness.

To BESTA'IN, *v. a.* to mark with stains; to spot.

To BESTE'AD, *v. a.* to support, sustain, help, or avail. To treat; to accommodate.

BE'STIAL, *adj.* belonging to a beast. Having the qualities of beasts; brutal; below the dignity of reason or humanity; carnal.

BESTIA'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of beasts; degeneracy from human nature.

BE'STIALLY, *adv.* brutally; below the dignity of humanity.

To BEST'ICK, *v. a.* to stick over with any thing; to wound all over.

To BEST'IR, *v. a.* to exert one's power vigorously. Generally used with the reciprocal pronouns.

To BESTO'W, *v. a.* to give; to confer upon. To give as charity, in marriage, as a present. To apply. To lay out upon. To lay up; to stow; to place.

BESTO'WER, *n. f.* he that gives a thing; he that confers a favour; disposer.

BESTRA'UGHT, *part.* deprived of reason; mad, or distracted.

To BESTRE'W, *v. a.* to scatter, or sprinkle over; to cover with.

To BESTRI'DE, *v. a.* to stride over any thing; to have any thing between one's legs. To step over.

To BESTU'D, *v. a.* to adorn with shining dots, marks, or studs.

BET, *n. f.* a wager; something laid to be won upon certain conditions.

To BET, *v. a.* to wager; to stake at a wager.

To BETA'KE, *v. a.* to apply; to have recourse to, with the reciprocal pronouns, and the particle *to*. To take to, fly, or go.

B E T

To BETE'EM, *v. a.* to bring forth ; to bestow ; to give.

To BETHI'NK, *v. a.* to recall back something past into the mind. To recollect one's self ; to suspend our thoughts.

BE'THLEHEM, *n. f.* an hospital for lunatics.

BE'THLEHEMITE, *n. f.* a lunatic ; an inhabitant of a madhouse.

BETHO'UGHT, the preterite of *Be-think*.

To BETHRA'L, *v. a.* to enslave ; to conquer ; to bind and fetter as a captive.

To BETHU'MP, *v. a.* to bang, or beat : a ludicrous word.

To BETI'DE, *v. a.* to happen to ; to befall ; to chance ; whether good or bad. To come to pass ; to fall out ; to happen. To become.

BETI'ME, BETI'MES, *adv.* seasonably ; early. Soon ; before long time has passed. Early in the day.

BETLE, BETEL, or BETRE, *n. f.* an Indian plant, called water-pepper.

To BETO'KEN, *v. a.* to declare, to shew, or discover by marks or signs. To foreshew ; to presignify.

BE'TONY, *n. f.* a plant.

BETO'OK, irregular preterite from *betake*.

To BETO'SS, *v. a.* to toss about ; to agitate, disturb, trouble, or torment.

To BETRA'Y, *n. f.* to deliver a person up to his enemies, by treachery ; to disclose a secret entrusted to one ; to discover some failing. To discover ; to show.

BETRA'YER, *n. f.* he that betrays ; a traitor.

To BETRI'M, *v. a.* to deck ; to dress ; to grace ; to adorn ; to embellish ; to beautify ; to decorate.

To BETRO'TH, *v. a.* to contract in order to marriage ; to affiancé. To unite by promise of marriage. To nominate to a bishopric.

To BETRU'ST, *v. a.* to trust or rely upon the fidelity of another.

BE'TTER, *adj.* that which exceeds, is better or preferable to the thing it is compared with.

B E V

The BE'TTER, the superiority ; the advantage ; with *of*. Improvement.

BE'TTER, *adv.* well, in a greater degree.

To BE'TTER, *v. a.* to improve ; to meliorate ; to increase the value of a thing ; to amend by change ; to surpass ; to excel ; to strengthen, or add strength to.

BE'TTER, *n. f.* superior in goodness.

BE'TTOR, *n. f.* one who lays bets or wagers.

BETWE'EN, *prep.* in the intermediate space. From one to another ; noting intercourse. Belonging to two in partnership. Bearing relation to two. In separation, or distinction of one from the other. *Between* is used of two, and *among* of more.

BETWI'XT, *prep.* [used indifferently for *between*]. In the midst of two ; from one to another.

BE'VEL, or BE'VIL, *n. f.* a kind of square, one or both legs of which are crooked, according to the sweep of an arch, or vault. *Bevil angle*, is that which is not square, whether it be obtuse, or acute.

To BE'VEL, or BE'VILE, *n. f.* to form a bevil angle, in opposition to a right one.

BE'VELE, or BE'VILE, *adj.* a thing broken, or opening like a carpenter's rule.

BE'VERAGE, *n. f.* any common drink, or any thing drinkable. A treat at putting on, or first wearing a new suit of cloaths. A treat at a person's first coming to prison, called likewise *garnish*.

BE'VY, *n. f.* a flock of birds. An assembly ; a company.

To BEWA'IL, *v. a.* to bemoan ; to lament ; to grieve for.

To BEWA'RE, *v. n.* to regard with caution ; to be suspicious of danger from.

To BEWE'T, *v. a.* to make moist ; to wet ; to bedew ; to water.

To BEWI'LDER, *v. a.* to lose in a place, or wood, which has no certain path. To puzzle ; to perplex ; to entangle.

To BEWI'TCH, *v. a.* to injure by charms and incantations.

B I B

BEWI'TCHERY, *n. f.* fascination ;
charm ; resistless prevalence.

BEWI'TCHMENT, *n. f.* fascination ;
power of charming.

To **BEWRA'Y**, *v. a.* to betray ; to
discover perfidiously. To shew ; to make
visible.

BEWRA'YER, *n. f.* betrayer ; dis-
coverer ; divulger.

BEYO'ND, *prep.* before ; at a distance
not yet reached. On the farther side of.
Farther onward than. Past ; out of the
reach of. Above ; exceeding to a great-
er degree than. Above in excellence.
Remote from ; not within the sphere of.
To go beyond ; to deceive ; to circumvent.

BE'ZEL, or **BE'ZIL**, *n. f.* that part
of a ring in which the stone is set.

BE'ZOAR, *n. f.* an antidote against
poison. A medicinal stone brought from
the East or West Indies.

BI'ANGULATED, or **BIA'NGU-
LOUS**, *adj.* having two angles or corners.

BI'AS, *n. f.* the weight lodged on one side
of a bowl, which turns it from a straight
line. Influence, propensity, or any thing
which directs the course of a person's ac-
tions to a particular end. *Adv.* wrong.

To **BI'AS**, *v. a.* to incline to some
side ; to balance one way ; to prejudice.

BIB, *n. f.* a piece of linen put upon
the breasts of children over their cloaths.

To **BIB**, *v. n.* to tipple ; to sip ; to
drink frequently.

BIBA'CIOUS, *adj.* much addicted to
drinking ; or drinking to excess.

BIBA'CITY, *n. f.* the quality of drink-
ing too much.

BI'BBER, *n. f.* a tippler ; a person who
drinks to excess.

BI'BLE, *n. f.* the sacred volume in
which is contained the whole of divine re-
velation, which is the only rule of faith
and manners.

BIBLIO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* one who
writes or copies books.

BIBLIO'POLIST, *n. f.* a bookseller,
or stationer.

BIBLIOTHE'CAL, *n. f.* belonging to
a library.

BIBLIOTHE'QUE, *n. f.* a library, or
place where books are kept.

BI'BULOUS, *adj.* that which drinks
moisture ; spongy.

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BICA'PSULAR, *adj.* that which hath a
capsula or seed-vessel divided into two parts.

BI'CE, *n. f.* a blue, or bluish green
colour.

BI'CEPS, *n. f.* that which hath two heads.

BICI'PITAL, **BICI'PITOUS**, *adj.* that
which has two heads. See *Biceps*.

To **BI'CKER**, *v. n.* to skirmish ; to fight
off and on. To tremble, or quiver, or
move backward and forward.

BI'CKERER, *n. f.* a skirmisher.

BI'CKERING, *n. f.* a quarrel, skir-
mish, or sudden attack, opposed to a set
or pitched battle.

BI'CKERN, *n. f.* an iron ending in a
point.

BI'CORNE, or **BI'CORNOUS**, *adj.*
having two horns.

BICO'RPORAL, *adj.* having two bodies.

To **BID**, *v. a.* to desire ; to ask ; to
call ; to invite. To command ; to or-
der. To offer ; to propose. To pro-
claim ; to make known by some public
voice. To pronounce ; to declare. To
denounce. To pray.

BI'DALE, *n. f.* an invitation of friends
to a person's house, in order to relieve
his distress.

BI'DDEN, *part. pas.* invited. Com-
manded, or forced.

BI'DDER, *n. f.* one who offers a price
for any commodity.

BI'DDING, *n. f.* command ; order.

To **BI'DE**, *v. a.* to endure ; to suffer.

To **BIDE**, *v. n.* to dwell ; to live ; to
inhabit. To remain in a place. To
continue in a state.

BIDE'NTAL, *adj.* that which has
two teeth. That which has two prongs.

BI'DING, *n. f.* constant stay, or resi-
dence in a place.

BIE'NNIAL, *adj.* that which conti-
nues for two years.

BIE'R, *n. f.* a frame of wood, on which
dead persons are carried to the grave.

BIE'STINGS, *n. f.* the first milk given
by a cow after calving.

BIFA'RIOUS, *adj.* twofold ; that may
be understood two ways.

BI'FEROUS, *adj.* bearing fruit twice
a year.

BI'FID, or **BI'FIDATED**, *adj.* divi-
ded into two ; opening with a cleft.

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BI'FOLD, *adj.* twofold; double.

BIFOR'MED, *adj.* compounded of two forms.

BIFURCATED, *adj.* shooting out, by a division, into two heads.

BIFURCA'TION, *n. f.* division into two parts.

BIG, *adj.* great in bulk; large. Teeming; pregnant; great with young. Full of something; and desirous, or about, to give it vent. Distended; swollen; ready to burst. Great in air and mien; proud; swelling; tumid; haughty; surly. Great in spirit; lofty; brave.

BI'GAMIST, *n. f.* one who has married two wives at one time.

BI'GAMY, *n. f.* the having two wives at the same time.

BIGBE'LLIED, *adj.* swelling out, applied to sails filled with wind. With child; pregnant; great with young.

BI'GGIN, *n. f.* a child's cap.

BI'GHT, *n. f.* the circumference of the coil of a rope.

BI'GLY, *adv.* tumidly; haughtily; with a blustering manner.

BI'GNESS, *n. f.* bulk; greatness of quantity. Size, whether greater or smaller.

BI'GOT, *n. f.* a man devoted to a certain opinion; prejudiced in favour of certain opinions; a blind zealot.

BIGOTED, *adj.* obstinately prepossessed in favour of something; irrationally zealous.

BI'GOTRY, *n. f.* blind zeal; prejudice; unreasonable warmth in favour of party or opinion.

BI'GSWOLN, *adj.* turgid; ready to burst.

BI'G-UDDERED, *adj.* having large udders; having dugs swelled with milk.

BI'LANDER, *n. f.* a small vessel, from 24 to 80 tons burden; a kind of a hoy, managed by four or five men, made chiefly in Holland, and used for the carriage of goods.

BI'LBERRY, *n. f.* the same with *whortleberry*.

BI'LBO, *n. f.* a rapier; a sword.

BI'LBOES, *n. f.* a sort of stocks, or wooden shackles for the feet, used for punishing offenders at sea.

BI'LE, *n. f.* a yellow bitter liquor or

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fluid, separated from the blood in the liver, collected in the gall-bladder, and discharged into the lower end of the duodenum.

BI'LE, *n. f.* [generally spelt *boil*], a fore red inflammatory swelling or tumour.

BILGE, *n. f.* that part of a ship's bottom on which, together with the keel, she rests, when aground.

To BI'LGE, *v. n.* to spring a leak.

BI'LIARY, *adj.* that which belongs to, or conveys the bile.

BI'LINGSgate, *n. f.* low abuse and scurrilous language, alluding to that which is made use of by those who frequent Bilingsgate in London.

BILI'NGUOUS, *adj.* having, or speaking two tongues.

BI'LIUS, *adj.* consisting, or partaking of bile.

To BI'LK, *v. a.* to cheat; to defraud; to contract a debt, and run away without paying it.

BILL, *n. f.* the beak of a fowl.

BILL, *n. f.* an edged tool, with a hooked point, used to lop trees. If the handle be short, it is named a *hand-bill*; but if long, a *hedge-bill*.

BILL, *n. f.* a written paper of any kind. An account of money. A law presented to parliament. An act of parliament. A physician's prescription. An advertisement. A bond without a condition. *Bill of mortality*; an account of the numbers that have died in any district. *Bill of fare*; an account of the dishes at an entertainment. *Bill of exchange*; a note ordering the payment of a sum of money in one place, to some person assigned by the drawer or remitter, in consideration of the value paid to him in another place.

To BILL, *v. n.* to caress, as doves by joining of bills; to be fond.

To BILL, *v. a.* to publish by an advertisement.

BI'LLET, *n. f.* a small paper; a note. A ticket directing soldiers where to lodge. A small log of wood for firing.

To BI'LLET, *v. a.* to direct a soldier, by a ticket, where he is to lodge. To quarter soldiers.

BI'LLIARDS, *n. f.* [it should be writ-

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balliards], a game at which a ball is
 ced against another on a table.

BI'LLON, *n. f.* a base metal, either
 gold or silver, in which copper is pre-
 dominant.

BI'LLOW, *a. f.* a large, high, swell-
 ing, and hollow wave.

To BI'LLOW, *v. n.* to swell or roll
 as a wave.

BI'LLOWY, *adj.* stormy; tempestu-
 ous; rising; swelling; turgid; wavy.

BIN, *n. f.* a long square frame, or chest
 of wood, wherein corn, bread, &c. are put.

BI'NARY *adj.* two; dual; double.

To BIND, *v. a.* to confine with bonds;
 to enchain. To gird; to enwrap; to
 involve. To fasten to any thing, or to-
 gether. To cover a wound. To com-
 pel; to constrain. To oblige by stipula-
 tion, or oath; by duty or law; by kind-
 ness. To confine; to hinder. To make
 coſſive. To restrain. To bind a book;
 to put it in a cover. To bind to; to ob-
 lige to ſerve ſome one; to contract with
 any body. To bind over; to oblige to
 make appearance.

To BIND, *v. n.* to contract the parts
 together; to grow ſtiff and hard. To
 make coſſive. To be obligatory.

BIND, *n. f.* a kind of hops.

BI'NDER, *n. f.* one who binds books;
 one who ties ſheaves together. A fillet,
 uſed to keep on the dreſſings of a ſore.

BI'NDING, *n. f.* a bandage.

BI'NDWEED, *n. f.* the *convolvulus*.

BI'NOCLE, *n. f.* a telescope fitted
 with two tubes, ſo that diſtant objects
 may be ſeen by both the eyes.

BINO'CLAR, *adj.* that which has
 two eyes.

BINO'MIAL, *adj.* in algebra, a root,
 conſiſting only of two parts.

BIO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* one who writes
 the lives of particular perſons.

BIO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the writing of lives.

BI'OVAC, *n. f.* a guard at night per-
 formed by the whole army.

BI'PAROUS, *adj.* bringing forth two
 at a birth.

BI'PARTITE, *adj.* having two cor-
 reſpondent parts; divided into two.

BIPARTITION, *n. f.* the act of di-
 viding into two.

B I R

BI'PED, *n. f.* that which hath two feet.

BI'PEDAL, *adj.* two feet in length,
 or having two feet.

BIPE'NNATED, *adj.* having two
 wings.

BIPE'TALOUS, *adj.* having two
 leaves, or petals.

BIQUA'DRATE, or BIQUADRA'-
 TIC, the next power above the cube, or
 the ſquare of the cube root.

BIQU'NTILE, *adj.* an aſpect of the
 planets, wherein they are 144 deg. from
 each other.

BIRCH, *n. f.* the name of a tree.

BI'RCHEN, *adj.* made of birch.

BIRD, *n. f.* a general term for the
 feathered kind; a fowl. *Fowl* is uſed
 for the larger, and *bird* for the ſmaller
 kind of feathered animals.

To BIRD, *v. a.* to catch birds.

BIRDBOLT, *n. f.* a ſmall ſhot, or
 arrow, uſed in killing birds.

BI'RDCAGE, *n. f.* a receptacle made
 with wire, &c. to keep birds in.

BI'RDCATCHER, *n. f.* one who lives
 by catching and ſelling birds.

BI'RDER, *n. f.* a birdcatcher.

BI'RDLIME, *n. f.* a viſcous ſubſtance,
 or glue made uſe of by birdcatchers, to
 take birds with.

BI'RDSEYE, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BI'RDS-FOOT, *n. f.* the name of a
 plant.

BI'RDSNEST, *n. f.* an herb.

BI'RDSTONGUE, *n. f.* an herb.

BI'RDINGPIECE, *n. f.* a fowling-
 piece; a gun to ſhoot birds with.

BI'RDMAN, *n. f.* a birdcatcher; a
 fowler.

BIRGA'NDER, *n. f.* a fowl of the
 gooſe kind.

BIRTH, *n. f.* the act of coming into
 life. Extraction; lineage. Rank by de-
 ſcent. The condition in which one is
 born. Thing born; production. The act
 of bringing forth. A proper place for a
 ſhip to ride in; the diſtance between a
 ſhip when under ſail, and the ſhore; a
 place ſeparated by canvas wherein the
 ſailors meſs, and put their cheſts. A good
 birth, good accommodations, wherein a
 perſon has every thing that is convenient.

BI'RTHDAY, *n. f.* the day in which

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a person comes into the world, or is born.

BI'RTHDOM, *n. f.* that which is a person's right or property by birth.

BI'RTHNIGHT, *n. f.* the night on which a person is born.

BI'RTHPLACE, *n. f.* the town or place wherein a person is born.

BI'RTHRIGHT, *n. f.* the right which a person acquires by birth, generally applied to the first born.

BIRTHSTRA'NGLED, *adj.* strangled, choked, or killed by suffocation, in coming into the world.

BI'RTHWORT, an herb.

BI'SCOTIN, *n. f.* a confection made of flour, marmalade, eggs, &c.

BI'SCUIT, *n. f.* a kind of hard dry bread, baked for long voyages four times, and prepared six months before it is shipped. A cake, made of fine flour, sugar, eggs, almonds, and rose-water.

To BISE'CT, *v. a.* to divide into two parts.

BISE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of dividing, or the thing divided, into two equal parts.

BI'SHOP, *n. f.* an inspector or overseer. A prelate, whose jurisdiction consists in collating to benefices, ordaining priests and deacons, licensing physicians, surgeons, and schoolmasters.

BI'SHOP, *n. f.* a liquor made of water, wine, sugar, and a Seville orange roasted.

BI'SHOPRIC, *n. f.* the province, district, or diocese, which belongs to a bishop.

BI'SHOPWEED, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BISK, *n. f.* a soup, or broth, made of different sorts of flesh boiled.

BI'SKET, *n. f.* See *Biscuit*.

BI'SMUTH, *n. f.* a considerable heavy semi-metal, of a much harder and firmer texture than antimony, very susceptible of rust.

BI'SSEX TILE, *n. f.* leap year; the year in which the day, arising from six odd hours in each year, is intercalated.

BI'STRE, or BI'STER, *n. f.* a colour made of chimney-foot boiled, and diluted with water, used by painters to wash their designs.

BI'STORT, *n. f.* a medicinal plant, called also *snake-weed*.

B I T

BISTOU'RY, *n. f.* a surgeon's instrument, used in making incisions.

BISU'LCOUS, *adj.* cleft in two parts; cloven-footed.

BIT, *n. f.* the whole machine, or iron appurtenances of a bridle; more particularly the bit-mouth. *A bit the better or worse*; in the smallest degree.

BIT, *n. f.* as much as a person generally bites off at once. A small piece of any thing. A small Spanish coin in the West Indies, valued at seven pence half-penny.

To BIT, *v. a.* to put a bit into a horse's mouth; to bridle.

BITCH, *n. f.* the female of the dog, wolf, fox, and otter kind. A name of reproach for a woman.

To BITE, *v. a.* to crush, or pierce with the teeth. To give pain by cold. To hurt or pain with reproach. To cut; to wound. To make the mouth smart with an acrid taste. To cheat; to trick; to defraud: a low phrase.

BITE, *n. f.* the seizure of any thing by the teeth. The act of a fish that takes the bait. A cheat; a trick; a fraud.

BI'TER, *n. f.* he that bites. A fish apt to take the bait. A sharper; a tricker; a deceiver.

BI'TTACLE, *n. f.* a frame of wood in the steerage of a ship, wherein the compass is placed.

BI'TTEN, *part. passive* of bite.

BI'TTER, *adj.* having a hot acrid biting taste. Sharp; cruel; severe. Calamitous; miserable. Painful; inclement. Reproachful; satirical. Mournful; afflicted. In any manner, unpleasing or hurtful.

BI'TTER, *n. f.* any turn of the cable round the bits, so that it may be let out gradually, or by degrees.

BI'TTERGOURD, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BI'TTERLY, *adv.* with a bitter taste. In a bitter manner; satirically; sorrowfully; calamitously. Sharply; severely.

BI'TTERN, *n. f.* the name of a bird.

BI'TTERN, *n. f.* a very bitter liquor.

BI'TTERNESS, *n. f.* a bitter taste. Malice; grudge, hatred; implacability. Sharpness; severity of temper. Satire;

B L A

quancy; keenness of reproach. Sor-
row; vexation; affliction.

BI'TTERSWEET, *n. f.* the name
of an apple, having a taste compounded
of bitter and sweet.

BI'TTERVETCH, *n. f.* the orbus.

BI'TTOUR, *n. f.* the bird bittern.

BITTS, *n. f.* two perpendicular pieces
of timber in the fore-part of a ship, bolted
to the gun-deck.

BI'TUME, or BI'TUMEN, *n. f.* a
fat, tenacious, inflammable mineral sub-
stance, or fossil body which easily takes
fire, yields an oil, and is not soluble in
water.

BITU'MINOUS, *adj.* having the na-
ture and qualities of bitumen.

BI'VALVE, *adj.* having two valves.

BIVA'LVULAR, *adj.* having two
valves.

BIVE'NTER, *n. f.* a muscle situated
between the whole basis of the jaw and
the throat.

BI'XWORT, *n. f.* an herb.

BI'ZANTINE, *n. f.* See *Byzantine*.

To BLAB, *v. a.* to tell what ought to
be kept secret, rather through thought-
lessness than treachery. To tell; in a
good sense.

To BLAB, *v. n.* to tattle; to tell tales.

BLAB, *n. f.* a telltale; a thoughtless
babbler; a treacherous betrayer of se-
crets.

BLA'BBER, *n. f.* a tattler; a telltale.

To BLA'BBER, *v. n.* to whistle to a
horse.

BLACK, *adj.* of the colour of night.
Dark. Cloudy of countenance; fullen.
Horrible; wicked; atrocious. Dismal;
mournful. *Black and blue*; the colour
of a bruise; a stripe.

To BLACK, *v. a.* to make black; to
blacken.

BLA'CKAMoor, one whose com-
plexion is naturally black. See *Negro*.

BLA'CKBERRY, *n. f.* a species of the
bramble. *Blackberry* bush, the bush or
tree which bears the blackberry.

BLA'CKBIRD, *n. f.* the name of a bird.

BLACK-BROWED, *adj.* having black
eyebrows; gloomy; dismal; threatening.

BLACK-BRYONY, *n. f.* the name of
a plant.

B L A

BLACK-CATTLE, *n. f.* oxen, bulls,
and cows.

BLACK-EARTH, *n. f.* the same with
mould.

BLACK-GUARD, *adj.* a dirty, mean,
worthless fellow: a cant word among the
vulgar.

BLACK-LEAD, *n. f.* a mineral found
in the lead-mines, used for pencils.

BLACK-MAIL, *n. f.* a certain rate of
money, corn, cattle, &c. paid to men
allied with robbers, to be by them secu-
red from such as usually rob or steal.

BLACK-PUDDING, *n. f.* a kind of
food made of blood and meal.

BLACK-ROD, *n. f.* the usher belong-
ing to the order of the garter. He is of
the king's chamber; and likewise usher
of the parliament.

BLACK, *n. f.* a black colour. Mourn-
ing. A blackamoor. That part of the
eye which is black.

BLA'CKISH, *adj.* somewhat black.

BLA'CKBERRIED *Heath*, *n. f.* the
name of a plant.

To BLA'CKEN, *v. a.* to make of a
black colour. To darken. To defame;
to make infamous.

To BLA'CKEN, *v. n.* to grow black.

BLACKMOOR, *n. f.* a negro.

BLA'CKNESS, *n. f.* black colour.
Darkness.

BLA'CKSMITH, *n. f.* a smith that
works in iron; so called from being very
smutty.

BLA'CKTAIL, *n. f.* a fish; a kind
of perch.

BLA'CKTHORN, *n. f.* the same with
the sloe.

BLA'DDER, *n. f.* that vessel in the
body which contains the urine. A bli-
ster; a pustule.

BLA'DDER-NUT, *n. f.* a plant.

BLA'DDER-SENA, *n. f.* the name of
a plant.

BLA'DE, *n. f.* the spire or leaf of
grass before it grows to seed; the green
shoots or leaves of corn, which rise from
the seed. Hence that part of a sword or
knife, is called a *blade*, from the former's
resembling a blade of grass. A bold,
enterprising, brisk, fierce, and gay per-
son.

B L A

BLADE, or **BLADEBONE**, *n. f.* the scapula, or scapular bone.

To **BLADE**, *v. a.* to furnish with a blade; to fit a blade to a handle.

BLA'DED, *adj.* having leaves or blades.

BLAIN, *n. f.* a pustule; a blister; a botch.

BLA'MEABLE, *adj.* culpable; faulty.

BLA'MEABLENESS, *n. f.* fault; the state of being liable to blame.

BLA'MEABLY, *adv.* culpably; in a manner liable to censure.

To **BLAME**, *v. a.* to censure; to charge with a fault; implying a light censure.

BLAME, *n. f.* fault; imputation of fault. Crime; that which produces or deserves censure. Hurt.

BLA'MEFUL, *adj.* criminal; guilty; meriting blame.

BLA'MELESS, *adj.* guiltless; innocent; exempt from censure or blame.

BLA'MELESSLY, *adv.* innocently; without crime.

BLA'MELESSNESS, *n. f.* innocence; exemption from censure.

BLA'MER, *n. f.* one that blames or finds fault; a censurer.

BLA'MEWORTHY, *adj.* culpable; blameable; worthy of blame or censure.

To **BLANCH**, *v. a.* to whiten; to change from some other colour to white. To strip or peel such things as have husks. To obliterate; to wash out; to balk; to pass over.

To **BLANCH**, *v. n.* to evade; to shift; to speak soft.

BLA'NCHER, *n. f.* a whitener.

BLA'NCHING, *n. f.* the action, art, or method of making any thing white.

BLAND, *adj.* soft; soothing; mild; gentle; temperate.

To **BLA'NDISH**, *v. a.* to smooth; to soften; to allure.

BLA'NDISHMENT, *n. f.* act of fondness; expression of tenderness by gesture. Soft words; kind speeches. Kind treatment; caress.

BLANK, *adj.* white or pale. Without writing; unwritten; empty of all marks. Confused; crushed; dispirited; subdued; depressed. Without rhyme.

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BLANK, *n. f.* a void space. A lot, by which nothing is gained; which has no prize marked upon it. A paper from which the writing is effaced. A paper unwritten; any thing without marks or characters. The point to which an arrow is directed. Aim; shot. Object to which any thing is directed.

To **BLANK**, *v. a.* to leave a void space. To damp; to confuse; to dispirit. To efface; to annul.

BLA'NKET, *n. f.* a stuff made of wool, and used for beds.

To **BLA'NKET**, *v. a.* to cover or wrap in a blanket. To toss in a blanket.

BLA'NKLY, *adv.* in a blank manner; with whiteness; with paleness; with confusion.

To **BLARE**, *v. n.* to bellow; to roar.

To **BLASPHE'ME**, *v. a.* to speak in terms of impious irreverence of God. To speak evil of.

To **BLASPHE'ME**, *v. n.* to speak blasphemy.

BLASPHE'MER, *n. f.* a wretch that speaks of God in impious and irreverent terms.

BLA'SPHEMOUS, *adj.* impiously, irreverent without regard to God.

BLA'SPHEMOUSLY, *adv.* impiously; with wicked irreverence.

BLA'SPHEMY, *n. f.* an offering some indignity to God either by words or writing.

BLAST, *n. f.* a gust or puff of wind. The sound made by blowing any instrument of wind-music. The stroke of a malignant planet; the infection of any thing pestilential.

To **BLAST**, *v. a.* to strike with some sudden plague or calamity. To make to wither. To injure; to invalidate. To cut off; to hinder from coming to maturity. To confound; to strike with error.

BLA'STING, *n. f.* the blowing up a vein of a mine by gunpowder.

BLA'STMENT, *n. f.* blast; sudden stroke of infection.

BLA'TANT, *adj.* bellowing like a calf.

BLA

To **BLA'TTER**, *v. n.* to roar; to make a senseless noise.

BLATTERA'TION, *n. f.* noise; senseless roar.

BLAY, *n. f.* a small white fish. See *Bleak*.

BLAZE, *n. f.* a flame, or the light of a flame. A spreading abroad; publication, or extending a report. The white mark on a horse's forehead, reaching to his nose.

To **BLAZE**, *v. n.* to flame; to shew the light of the flame.

To **BLAZE**, *v. a.* to publish; to make known; to spread far and wide. To inflame; to fire. This last an improper use.

BLA'ZER, *n. f.* one who spreads abroad any report or rumour.

To **BLA'ZON**, *v. a.* to explain the figures on ensigns armorial. To deck; to embellish; to adorn. To display; to set to show. To celebrate; to set out. To blaze about; to make public.

BLA'ZON, *n. f.* the art of drawing or explaining coats of arms. Show; divulgation; publication. Celebration; proclamation of some quality.

BLA'ZONRY, *n. f.* the art of blazoning.

To **BLEACH**, *v. a.* to whiten a thing by exposing it to the air and sun.

To **BLEACH**, *v. n.* to grow white in the open air.

BLE'ACHING, *n. f.* the art of making a thing white.

BLEAK, *adj.* pale. Cold; sharp; chill.

BLEAK, *n. f.* a small river or freshwater fish.

BLE'AKNESS, *n. f.* coldness; chillness.

BLE'AKY, *adv.* cold; bleak; chill.

BLEAR, *adj.* dim with rheum or water; sore with rheum. Dim; obscure in general; or that which makes dimness.

To **BLEAR**, *v. a.* to make the eyes watery, or sore with rheum. To dim the eyes.

BLE'AREDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being bleared, or dimmed with rheum.

To **BLEAT**, *v. n.* to cry as a sheep.

BLEAT, *n. f.* the cry of a sheep.

BLE

BLED, *part.* from *Bleed*.

To **BLEED**, *v. n.* to lose blood; to run with blood. To die a violent death. To drop, as blood.

To **BLEED**, *v. a.* to let blood; to take blood from.

BLEIT, **BLATE**, *adj.* a word used in Scotland for *bashful*.

To **BLE'MISH**, *v. a.* to mark with any deformity. To defame; to tarnish, with respect to reputation.

BLE'MISH, *n. f.* a mark of deformity; a scar; a diminution of beauty. Reproach; disgrace; imputation. A fail; turpitude; taint; deformity.

To **BLENCH**, *v. n.* to shrink; to start back; to fly off.

To **BLENCH**, *v. a.* to hinder, to obstruct.

To **BLEND**, *v. a.* to mingle together. To confound. To pollute; to soil; to corrupt. This last sense is obsolete.

BLE'NDER, *n. f.* the person that mingles.

BLENT, the participle of *Blend*.

To **BLESS**, *v. a.* to make happy; to prosper. To wish happiness to another; to pronounce a blessing upon him. To praise; to glorify for benefits received; to celebrate.

BLE'SSED, *part. adj.* happy; enjoying heavenly felicity.

BL'ESSED Thistle, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BLE'SSEDLY, *adv.* happily.

BLE'SSEDNESS, *n. f.* happiness; felicity. Sanctity; heavenly felicity. Divine favour.

BLE'SSER, *n. f.* he that blesses, or gives a blessing; he that makes any thing prosper.

BLE'SSING, *n. f.* benediction; a prayer by which happiness is implored for any one. A declaration by which happiness is promised in a prophetic and authoritative manner. Any of the means of happiness; a gift; an advantage; a benefit. Divine favour.

BLE'SSED, or **BLEST**, *part.* from *Bless*.

BLEW, the preterite of *Blow*.

BLE'YME, *n. f.* an inflammation be-

B L I

tween the sole and the bone of a horse's foot.

BLIGHT, *n. f.* mildew ; any cause of the failure of fruits. Any thing nipping, or blasting.

To **BLIGHT**, *v. a.* to corrupt with mildew. To blast ; to hinder from fertility.

BLIND, *adj.* without sight ; deprived of the sense of seeing ; dark. Intellectually dark ; unable to judge ; ignorant. Unseen ; out of the public view ; private. Not easily discernible ; hard to find ; dark ; obscure.

To **BLIND**, *v. a.* to make blind ; to deprive of sight. To darken ; to obscure to the eye, to the understanding.

BLIND, *n. f.* something to hinder the sight ; something to mislead the eye, or the understanding.

To **BLINDFOLD**, *v. a.* to hinder from seeing, by blinding the eyes.

BLINDFOLD, *adj.* having the eyes covered.

BLINDLY, *adv.* without sight. Implicitly ; without examination. Without judgment or direction.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF, *n. f.* a play in which some one is to have his eyes covered, and hunt out the rest of the company.

BLINDNESS, *n. f.* want of sight. Ignorance ; intellectual darkness.

BLINDSIDE, *n. f.* weakness ; foible ; weak part.

BLINDWORM, *n. f.* a kind of small viper, the least of the English venomous reptiles.

To **BLINK**, *v. n.* to wink, or twinkle with the eyes. To see obscurely.

BLINKARD, *n. f.* one who has bad eyes ; one who sees but very dimly. One who discerns but very imperfectly.

BLISS, *n. f.* the highest degree of happiness ; blessedness ; felicity ; generally used of the happiness of blessed souls. Felicity in general.

BLISSFUL, *adj.* full of joy ; possessed of the highest degree of happiness.

BLISSFULLY, *adv.* happily.

BLISSFULNESS, *n. f.* happiness ; fulness of joy.

B L O

To **BLISSOM**, *v. n.* to caterwaul ; to be lustful.

BLISTER, *n. f.* a pustule formed by raising the cuticle from the cutis, and filled with serous blood. Any swelling made by the separation of a film or skin from the other parts.

To **BLISTER**, *v. n.* to rise in blisters.

To **BLISTER**, *v. a.* to raise blisters by some hurt, as a burn, or rubbing. To raise blisters with a medical intention.

BLITHE, *adj.* gay ; airy ; joyous ; sprightly ; merry ; mirthful.

BLITHLY, *adv.* in a joyous, sprightly, or airy manner.

BLITHNESS, *n. f.* the state of joyful alacrity and sprightliness.

BLITHSOME, *adj.* very gay, airy, or sprightly ; chearful.

To **BLOAT**, *v. a.* to swell with wind. To shew pride by the looks or gesture.

To **BLOAT**, *v. n.* to grow turgid.

BLOATEDNESS, *n. f.* turgidness ; swelling ; tumour.

BLOBBER, *n. f.* a bubble.

BLOBBERLIP, *n. f.* a thick lip.

BLOBLIPPED, or **BLOBBERLIPPED**, *adj.* that which has thick lips.

BLOCK, *n. f.* a heavy piece of timber, rather thick than long. A mass of matter. A massy body. A rude piece ; in contempt. The piece of wood in which hats are formed. The wood on which criminals are beheaded. A sea-term for a pully. A blockhead ; a fellow remarkable for stupidity.

To **BLOCK**, *v. a.* to shut up ; to inclose, so as to hinder egress.

BLOCK-HOUSE, *n. f.* a fortress built to obstruct or block up a pass.

BLOCK-TIN, *n. f.* tin which is most pure or unmixed, and as yet unwrought.

BLOCKADE, *n. f.* a siege carried on by shutting up the place.

To **BLOCKADE**, *v. a.* to shut up.

BLOCKHEAD, *n. f.* a stupid fellow ; a dolt ; a man without parts.

BLOCKHEADED, *adj.* stupid ; dull.

BLOCKISH, *adj.* stupid ; dull.

BLOCKISHLY, *adv.* in a stupid manner.

B L O

BLO'CKISHNESS, *n. f.* stupidity.
BLO'CKWOOD, *n. f.* logwood.
BLO'MARY, *n. f.* the first forge in iron work, through which the metal passes after it has been first melted.
BLOOD, *n. f.* the red liquor that circulates in the bodies of animals. Child; progeny. Family; kindred. Descent; lineage. Blood-royal; royal lineage. Worth; high extraction. Murder; violent death. Life. The carnal part of man. Temper of mind; state of the passions. Hot spark; man of fire. The price of any thing.
To BLOOD, *v. a.* to stain with blood. To enter; to enure to blood, as a hound. To let blood. To heat; to exasperate.
BLO'OD-BOLTERED, *adj.* blood sprinkled.
BLO'OD-HOT, *adj.* hot in the same degree with blood.
To BLO'OD-LET, *v. a.* to bleed; to open a vein medicinally.
BLO'OD-LETTER, a phlebotomist; one that takes away blood medicinally.
BLO'OD-STONE, *n. f.* the name of a stone.
BLO'OD-THIRSTY, *adj.* desirous to shed blood.
BLO'OD-VESSEL, *n. f.* a vessel appropriated by nature to the conveyance of the blood.
BLO'ODFLOWER, *n. f.* a plant.
BLO'ODGUILTINESS, *n. f.* murder; the crime of shedding blood.
BLO'ODHOUND, *n. f.* a hound that follows by the scent, and seizes with great fierceness.
BLO'ODILY, *adv.* with disposition to shed blood; cruelly.
BLO'ODINESS, *n. f.* the state of being bloody.
BLO'ODLESS, *adj.* without blood; dead. Without slaughter.
BLO'ODSHED, *n. f.* the crime of blood, or murder. Slaughter.
BLO'ODSHEDDER, *n. f.* murderer.
BLO'ODSHOT, BLO'ODSHOTTEN, *adj.* filled with blood bursting from its proper vessels.
BLO'ODSUCKER, *n. f.* a leech; a leech; any thing that sucks blood. A cruel man; a murderer.

B L O

BLO'ODY, *adj.* stained with blood. Cruel; murderous.
BLO'ODY-FLUX, *n. f.* See *Flux*.
BLO'ODY-MINDED, *adj.* cruel; inclined to bloodshed.
BLOOM, *n. f.* a blossom; the flower which precedes the fruit. The state of immaturity; the state of any thing improving, and ripening to higher perfection. The blue colour upon plums and grapes newly gathered. A piece of iron wrought into a mass, two feet square.
To BLOOM, *v. n.* to bring or yield blossoms. To produce, as blossoms. To be in a state of youth and improvement.
BLO'OMY, *adj.* full of blooms; flowery.
BLORE, *n. f.* act of blowing; blast.
BLO'SSOM, *n. f.* the flower which afterwards turns to fruit on trees or plants.
To BLO'SSOM, *v. a.* to put forth flowers or blossoms.
To BLOT, *v. n.* to obliterate; to make writing invisible, by covering it with ink. To efface; to erase. To make black spots on paper; to blur. To disgrace; to disfigure. To darken.
BLOT, *n. f.* an obliteration of something written. A blur; a spot upon paper. A stain; a reproach; a disgrace.
BLOTCH, *n. f.* a spot or pustule upon the skin.
To BLOTE, *v. a.* to smoke, or dry by the smoke.
BLOW, *n. f.* a stroke. The fatal stroke; the stroke of death. A single action; a sudden event. The act of a fly, by which she lodges eggs in flesh.
To BLOW, *v. n.* to move with a current of air. To pant; to puff; to be breathless. To breathe. To sound by being blown. To sound, or play musically by wind. *To blow over*; to pass away without effect. *To blow up*; to fly into the air by the force of gunpowder.
To BLOW, *v. a.* to drive by the force of the wind. To inflame with wind. To swell; to puff into size. To form by blowing them into shape. To sound an instrument of wind-music. To warm with the breath. To spread by report.

BLU

To infect with the eggs of flies. *To blow out*; to extinguish by wind or the breath. *To blow up*; to raise or swell with breath; to destroy with gunpowder; to raise into the air. *To blow upon*; to make stale.

To BLOW, *v. n.* to bloom; to blossom.

BLOWER, *n. f.* a melter of tin.

BLO'WING, *n. f.* the art of forming glass into its various shapes, by breathing or blowing with the mouth through the blowing pipe.

BLOWN, the participle passive of *blow*.

BLO'WPOINT, *n. f.* a child's play.

BLOWTH, *n. f.* bloom, or blossom.

BLOWZE, *n. f.* a ruddy fat-faced wench; one whose hair is generally in disorder.

BLO'WZY, *adj.* sun-burnt; high coloured; with the hair disordered.

To BLU'BBER, *v. n.* to weep in such a manner as to swell the cheeks.

To BLU'BBER, *v. a.* to swell the cheeks with weeping.

BLU'BBERED, *part. adj.* swelled; big; applied to the lips.

BLU'DGEON, *n. f.* a short stick having one end loaded with lead, &c. used as an offensive weapon.

BLUE, *adj.* of a blue colour; one of the primitive colours of the rays of light.

To BLUE, *v. a.* to make of a blue colour; to give linen a bluish cast.

BLUEBO'TTLE, *n. f.* a flower shaped like a bell, of a blue colour. A large fly, with a shining blue body.

BLUE-EYED, *adj.* having blue eyes.

BLUEHA'ired, *adj.* having blue hair.

BLU'ELY, *adv.* with a blue colour.

BLU'ENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being blue.

BLUFF, *adj.* big; swelling; furly; blustering.

BLU'ISH, *adj.* blue in a small degree.

BLU'ISHNESS, *n. f.* a small degree of blue colour.

To BLU'NDER, *v. n.* to mistake grossly; to err very wickedly; to mistake stupidly. It is a word implying contempt. To flounder; to stumble.

To BLU'NDER, *v. a.* to mix foolishly, or blindly.

BLU'NDER, *n. f.* a gross or shameful mistake.

BLU

BLU'NDERBUSS, *n. f.* a gun that is charged with many bullets, so that, without any exact aim, there is a chance of hitting the mark.

BLU'NDERER, *n. f.* a man apt to commit blunders; a blockhead.

BLUNT, *adj.* dull on the edge or point; not sharp. Dull in understanding; not quick. Rough; not delicate; not civil. Abrupt; not elegant. Hard to penetrate: an improper use.

To BLUNT, *v. a.* to dull the edge or point. To repress, or weaken any appetite, desire, or power of the mind.

BLU'NTLY, *adv.* in a blunt manner; without sharpness. Coarsely; plainly; roughly.

BLU'NTNESS, *n. f.* want of edge or point; dulness; obtuseness; want of sharpness. Coarseness; roughness of manners; rude sincerity.

BLU'NTWITTED, *adj.* dull; stupid; indelicate; wanting elegance or politeness.

BLUR, *n. f.* a blot; a stain. A defect.

To BLUR, *v. a.* to blot; to efface; to erase; to obscure; to stain.

To BLURT, *v. a.* to speak inadvertently; to let fly without thinking.

To BLUSH, *v. n.* to betray shame or confusion by a red colour in the cheek. To carry a red colour, or any soft and bright colour.

BLUSH, *n. f.* the colour in the cheeks raised by shame or confusion. A red or purple colour. Sudden appearance.

BLU'SHY, *adj.* having the colour of a blush.

To BLU'STER, *v. n.* to roar as a storm; to be violent and loud. To bully; to puff; to swagger; to hector; to be tumultuous.

BLU'STER, *n. f.* roar; noise; tumult. Boast; boisterousness; turbulence; fury.

BLU'STERER, *n. f.* a swaggerer; a bully; a tumultuous noisy fellow.

BLU'STROUS, *adj.* tumultuous; noisy.

BMI, *n. f.* a note in music.

BO, *interj.* a word used to excite terror.

B O A

BOAR, *n. f.* the male hog.

BO'ARSPEAR, *n. f.* a spear used in hunting wild boars.

BOARD, *n. f.* a piece of wood of more length and breadth than thickness. A table. Entertainment; food. A table at which a council or court is held. An assembly seated at a table. A court of jurisdiction. The deck or floor of a ship. *n. board*; in a ship.

To BOARD, *v. a.* to enter a ship by force; the same as to storm, used of a city. To attack, or make the first attempt upon a man. To lay or pave with boards.

To BOARD, *v. n.* to live in a house, where a certain rate is paid for eating.

To BOARD, *v. a.* to place as a boarder in another house.

BO'ARD-WAGES, *n. f.* wages allowed to servants to keep themselves in victuals.

BO'ARDER, *n. f.* a table; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

BO'ARDING-SCHOOL, *n. f.* a school where the scholars live with the master.

BO'ARISH, *adj.* of the nature of, or like a boar. Brutal; fierce; cruel; savage; furious.

BO'ARISHNESS, *n. f.* the furious savage quality of a boar. Want of delicacy, kindness, pity, and humanity.

To BOAST, *v. n.* to brag of; to display in a proud, assuming, and vain manner. To magnify; to exalt; to be proud of.

BOAST, *n. f.* a cause of boasting; an occasion of pride; the thing boasted. An expression of ostentation; a proud speech.

BO'ASTER, *n. f.* a bragger; a man that vaunts any thing ostentatiously.

BO'ASTFUL, *adj.* ostentatious; inclined to brag.

BO'ASTINGLY, *adv.* ostentatiously.

BOAT, *n. f.* a small open vessel, commonly wrought or moved by oars, intended chiefly for rivers and lakes. When rowed by one man, it is called a *sculler*. A ship of a small size.

BOA'TION, *n. f.* roar; noise; loud sound.

BO'ATMAN, BO'ATSMAN, *n. f.* he that manages or works a boat.

B O B

BO'ATSWAIN, *n. f.* an officer on board a ship who has charge of all her rigging, takes care of the longboat, and her furniture, steering her by himself; calls out the several gangs and their companies to their watches, and other offices; and punishes all offenders that are sentenced by the captain, or a court-martial.

To BOB, *v. a.* to cut. To beat; to drub; to bang. To cheat; to gain by fraud.

To BOB, *v. n.* to play backward and forward; to play loosely against any thing.

BOB, *n. f.* something that hangs so as to play loosely; generally an ornament at the ear; a pendant; an ear-ring. The word repeated at the end of a stanza. A blow or push.

BO'BBIN, *n. f.* a small pin of wood, with a notch, to wind the thread about, when women weave lace.

BO'BBINWORK, *n. f.* work woven with bobbins.

BO'BCERRY, *n. f.* a game among children, wherein a cherry is suspended by a string, which they strive to bite, or get into their mouths.

BO'BTAIL, *n. f.* cut tail; short tail.

BO'BTAILED, *adj.* having a tail cut, or short.

BO'BWIG, *n. f.* a short wig.

BO'CAL, or BO'CALE, *n. f.* a liquid measure used at Rome, containing about one half gallon of English wine measure.

BO'CASINE, *n. f.* a kind of gummed linen cloth; buckram.

BO'CKELET, BO'CKERET, *n. f.* a kind of long-winged hawk.

To BODE, *v. a.* to be an omen; to portend; to forebode.

BO'DEMENT, *n. f.* portent; omen; prognostic.

To BODGE, *v. n.* to boggle; to stop; to fail.

BO'DICE, *n. f.* stays, or a kind of waistcoat laced before, made of leather, worn by country women next to their shifts.

BO'DILESS, *adj.* incorporeal; without a body; immaterial.

BO'DILY, *adj.* corporeal; containing body. Relating to the body, not the mind. Real; actual.

BOI

BO'DILY, *adv.* corporeally; united with matter.

BO'DKIN, *n. f.* an instrument with a small blade and sharp point, used to bore holes. An instrument to draw a thread or riband through a loop. An instrument to dress the hair.

BO'DY, *n. f.* the material substance of an animal. Matter. A person; a human being. Reality. A collective mass; a joint power. The main army; the battle. A corporation. The outward condition. The main part; the bulk. A substance. Any solid figure. A pandect; a general collection. Strength.

To **BO'DY**, *v. a.* to produce; to bring into being.

BO'DY-CLOATHS, *n. f.* the cloaths which cover a horse's body, when dieted, &c.

BOG, *n. f.* a marsh; a fen; a morass.

BO'G-TROTTER, *n. f.* one that lives in a boggy country.

To **BO'GGLE**, *v. n.* to start; to fly back; to fear to come forward. To hesitate; to be in doubt. To play fast and loose; to dissemble.

BO'GGLER, *n. f.* a doubter; a timorous man.

BO'GGY, *adj.* marshy; swampy.

BO'GHOUSE, *n. f.* a house of office.

BOHE'A, *n. f.* a species of tea, of higher colour and more astringent taste, than green tea.

To **BOIL**, *v. n.* to be agitated by, or to fluctuate with heat. To be hot; to be fervent, or effervescent. To move with an agitation like that of boiling water. To be in hot liquor, in order to be made tender by the heat. To cook by boiling. To *boil over*; to run over the vessel with heat.

To **BOIL**, *v. a.* to heat by putting into boiling water; to seeth.

BO'IL, *n. f.* See *Bile*.

BO'ILARY, *n. f.* a place where salt is boiled.

BO'ILER, *n. f.* one who boils any thing. A vessel in which a thing is boiled.

BO'ISTEROUS, *adj.* violent; loud; roaring; stormy. Turbulent; tumultuous; furious. Unwieldy.

BOL

BO'ISTEROUSLY, *adv.* violently; tumultuously.

BO'ISTEROUSNESS, *n. f.* the state or quality of being boisterous; tumultuousness; turbulence.

BO'KES, *n. f.* a kind of cotton cloth, imported from Surat.

BO'LARY, *adj.* partaking of the nature, or quality of bole, or clay.

BOLD, *adj.* daring; brave; stout; courageous; magnanimous; fearless; intrepid. Executed with spirit, and without mean caution. Confident; not scrupulous; not timorous. Impudent; rude. Licentious. Standing out to the view; striking to the eye. Open; smooth; even; level. To *make bold*; to take freedom.

To **BO'LDEN**, *v. a.* to make bold; to give confidence.

BO'LDFACE, *n. f.* impudence; sauciness.

BO'LDFACED, *adj.* impudent.

BO'LDLY, *adv.* in a bold manner; with courage; with spirit. Impudently.

BO'LDNESS, *n. f.* courage; bravery; intrepidity; spirit; fortitude; magnanimity; daringness. Exemption from caution, and scrupulous nicety. Freedom; liberty. Confident trust in God. Assurance; freedom from fear. Impudence.

BO'LE, *n. f.* the body or trunk of a tree. A kind of earth. A measure of corn, containing six bushels.

BO'LIS, *n. f.* a great fiery ball, swiftly hurried through the air, generally drawing a tail after it, and named *capra* by Aristotle.

BO'LL, *n. f.* a round stalk or stem.

To **BOLL**, *v. n.* to rise in a stalk.

BO'LSTER, *n. f.* something laid on the bed, to raise and support the head. A pad or quilt. A compress.

To **BO'LSTER**, *v. a.* to support the head with a bolster. To afford a bed to. To hold wounds together with a compress. To support; to hold up; to maintain.

BOLT, *n. f.* an arrow; a dart shot from a crossbow. Lightning; a thunder-bolt. A short piece of iron made to fasten doors. A spot, obstacle, impediment.

B O M

To **BOLT**, *v. a.* to shut or fasten with bolt. To blurt out, or throw out precipitantly. To fasten; to pin; to keep together. To fetter; to shackle. To sift. To examine by sifting; to try out; to lay open. To purify; to purge.

To **BOLT**, *v. n.* to spring out with speed and suddenness; to start out with the quickness of an arrow.

BOLT-ROPE, *n. f.* the rope on which the sail of a ship is fastened.

BO'LTR, *n. f.* a sieve to separate finer from coarser parts.

BOLT-HEAD, *n. f.* a long straight-necked glass vessel used in distillations.

BO'LTING-HOUSE, *n. f.* the place where meal is sifted, or separated from the bran.

BO'LTSPRIT, **BO'WSPRIT**, *n. f.* a mast running out at the head of a ship, not standing upright, but aslope.

B'OLUS, *n. f.* a medicine made in a soft mass, about the size of a nutmeg, to be taken at once.

BOMB, *n. f.* a loud noise. A hollow ball of cast iron, filled with whole powder and nails, pieces of iron, &c. furnished with a vent for a fusee or wooden tube, replete with combustible matter, to be thrown out of a mortar piece.

To **BOMB**, *v. a.* to attack with, or shoot bombs against; to bombard.

BO'MBARD, *n. f.* a great gun; a cannon.

To **BOMBA'RD**, *v. a.* to fling bombs into a town; to attack with bombs.

BOMBARDI'ER, *n. f.* the engineer, who fires or directs the throwing of bombs out of the mortars.

BOMBA'RDMENT, *n. f.* an attack made upon a city, &c. by throwing bombs into it.

BO'MBASIN, *n. f.* a slight filken stuff, for mourning.

BO'MBAST, *n. f.* fustian; high, pompous and swelling words without any meaning.

BO'MBAST, *adj.* high sounding.

BOMB-CHEST, *n. f.* a chest filled with gunpowder and bombs, and placed under ground, in order to blow it up, together with those that are upon it.

BOMBILA'TION, *n. f.* found; noise; report.

B O N

BOMBY'CINOUS, *adj.* filken; made of silk.

BOMB-KETCH, or **BOMB-VESSEL**, a small vessel strongly built, to bear the shock of a mortar, when bombs are to be thrown into a town.

BO'NA ROBA, *n. f.* a prostitute; a whore.

BONA'SUS, *n. f.* a kind of buffalo, or wild bull.

BONCHRE'TIEN, *n. f.* a pear, so called from the name of some garden-er.

BOND, *n. f.* cords, or chains, with which any one is bound. Ligament that holds any thing together. Union; connection. Chains; imprisonment; captivity. Cement of union; cause of union; link of connection. A writing of obligation to pay a sum, or perform a contract. Obligation; law by which any man is obliged.

BOND, *adj.* captive; in a state of slavery.

BO'NDAGE, *n. f.* captivity; imprisonment; slavery. State of restraint.

BO'NDMAID, *n. f.* a woman slave.

BO'NDMAN, *n. f.* a man slave.

BO'NDSERVANT, *n. f.* a slave; a servant without the liberty of quitting his master.

BO'NDSERVICE, *n. f.* the condition of a slave; slavery.

BO'NDSLAVE, *n. f.* a person in inextricable slavery.

BO'NDSMAN, *n. f.* a slave; a person who has given security for another.

BO'NDSWOMAN, *n. f.* a woman slave; or one who has given her bond for security.

BONE, *n. f.* a white, hard, brittle insensible substance, supporting and strengthening the body like beams and pillars in a building. A fragment of meat; a bone with as much flesh as adheres to it. *To be upon the bones*; to attack. *To make no bones*; to make no scruple. *To give a person a bone to pick*; a low phrase, for laying an obstacle in a person's way; or suggesting something which may perplex him. *A bone of contention*; a cause of strife. *Bones*, in the plural, are used figuratively for dice.

B O N

To BONE, *v. a.* to take the bones out of the flesh.

BO'NELACE, *n. f.* a cheap sort of flaxen lace, wove by bobbins made of bones.

BO'NELESS, *adj.* without bones. Applied to the gums, without teeth.

To BO'NESET, *v. n.* to set a broken bone in such a position that the two ends may meet and grow together; to reduce a dislocated bone into its proper place.

BONESE'TTER, *n. f.* one who applies himself peculiarly to set broken or dislocated boes.

BO'NFIRE, *n. f.* a fire made for some public cause of triumph or exultation.

BO'NGRACE, *n. f.* a forehead-cloth.

BO'NNET, *n. f.* a covering for the head; a cap; or outward covering made of silk, worn instead of a hat by the ladies. A small work, or little ravelin, without a ditch, having a parapet of earth. *Bonnet a prêtre*, or a priest's cap, an outwork with three saliant angles, and two inwards. Small sails set on the mizzen, mainfail, or foresail of a ship, when they are too narrow to clothe the mast, or in order to make more way in light winds, or calm weather.

BO'NNILY, *adv.* handsomely; plumply.

BO'NNINESS, *n. f.* gaiety; handsomeness; plumpness.

BO'NNY, *adj.* handsome; beautiful. Gay; merry; frolicksome; chearful; blithe.

BO'NNY-CLABBER, *n. f.* four butter-milk, a word peculiar to the Irish.

BO'NUM MAGNUM, *n. f.* a species of plum.

BO'NY, *adj.* consisting of bone; full of bones.

BO'OBY, *n. f.* a dull, heavy, stupid, or contemptible fellow; a lubber.

BOOK, *n. f.* a volume in which we read or write. A particular part of a work. The register in which a trader keeps an account of his debts. *In books*; in kind remembrance. *Without book*; by memory; by repetition.

To BOOK, *v. a.* to register in a book.

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BO'OK-BINDER, *n. f.* one who binds books.

BO'OKFUL, *adj.* full of notions gleaned from books; crouding with undigested knowledge.

BO'OKISH, *adj.* very fond of books; pedantic. Used in a bad sense, and as a term of contempt.

BO'OKISHNESS, *n. f.* a great fondness for books; too intense an application to study.

BO'OK-KEEPER, *n. f.* a clerk employed in a counting-house to register the transactions daily carried on, and able to methodize them so, that his patron may at any time know the true state of his affairs.

BO'OK-KEEPING, *n. f.* the art of keeping accounts, or registering a person's transactions.

BO'OKLEARNED, *adj.* conversant in books.

BO'OKLEARNING, *n. f.* improvement or learning to be acquired from books. A term of contempt.

BO'OKMAN, *n. f.* one who applies himself to reading and study; a student.

BO'OKMATE, *n. f.* schoolfellow.

BO'OKSELLER, *n. f.* one who lives by selling books.

BO'OKWORM, *n. f.* a mite or worm which preys upon books. A person immoderately fond of reading; one who applies himself too intensely to study.

BOOM, *n. f.* a long pole used to spread out the clue of the studding sail, mainfail, or foresail. A poll, with bushes, or baskets, set as a mark to shew the failors how to steer in the channel, when a country is overflowed. A bar of timber laid across a harbour, to secure its entrance.

To BOOM, *v. n.* to rush with violence.

BOON, *n. f.* a gift; a grant; a benefaction; a present.

BOON, *adj.* merry; gay. Generally used with the word *companion*.

BOOR, *n. f.* a ploughman; a country-fellow; a lout; a clown.

BOO'RISH, *adj.* clownish; rustic; untaught; uncivilized.

BOO'RISHLY, *adv.* in an unpolite,

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stiff, rude, and clownish manner.

BO'ORISHNESS *n. f.* clownishness; stiffness; rudeness of behaviour.

BOOSE, *n. f.* a stall for a cow.

To BOOT, *v. a.* to profit; to advantage. To enrich; to benefit.

BOOT, *n. f.* gain, profit, or advantage. *To boot*; with advantage; over and above.

BOOT, *n. f.* a leather covering for the legs used by horsemen. A kind of rack for the legs, formerly used for torturing criminals in Scotland. A leathern receptacle under a coach-box, used for carrying boxes or other parcels.

To BOOT, *v. a.* to put on boots.

BO'OTED, *part.* with boots on the legs; in boots.

BOOTCA'TCHER, *n. f.* the person who pulls off the boots at an inn.

BO'OTES, *n. f.* the name of a northern constellation of fixed stars.

BOOTH, *n. f.* a house built of boards, or boughs, to be used for a short time.

BOOT-HOSE, *n. f.* stockings worn instead of boots; spatterdashes; or Welch boots.

BO'OTLESS, *adj.* useless; unprofitable; unavailing; without advantage. Without success.

BO'OT-TREE, *n. f.* two pieces of wood, shaped like a leg, to be driven into boots, for stretching and widening them.

BO'OTY, *n. f.* that which is gained from an enemy in war; plunder; pillage; spoils. Things acquired by robbery. *To play booty*; to play or act unfairly.

BOPE'EP, *n. f.* the act of thrusting the head in sight of a person, and drawing it back again immediately.

BORA'CHIO, *n. f.* a drunkard.

BO'RAGE, *n. f.* a plant.

BO'RAX, *n. f.* an artificial salt made of sal armoniac, nitre, calcined tartar, sea-salt, and alum dissolved in wine.

BO'RABLE, *adj.* that may be bored.

BO'RAMEZ, *n. f.* the vegetable lamb, known by the name of *Agnus Scythicus*.

BO'RDEL, *n. f.* a brothel; a bawdy-house.

BO'RDER, *n. f.* the outer part or edge of any thing. The edge of a country.

The outer part of a garment adorned with needle-work. A bank raised round a garden, and adorned with flowers.

To BO'RDER, *v. n.* to confine upon; to touch something else at the side or edge. To approach nearly to.

To BO'RDER, *v. a.* to adorn with a border of ornaments. To reach; to touch; to confine upon.

BO'RDERER, *n. f.* one who dwells near a place, or on the confines and extremities of a country.

To BORE, *v. a.* to pierce in a hole.

To BORE, *v. n.* to make a hole. To push forward towards a certain point.

BORE, *n. f.* the hole made by boring. The instrument used in boring a hole. The dimensions of a hole.

BORE, the preterite of *bear*.

BO'REAL, *n. f.* northern.

BO'REAS, *n. f.* the north wind.

BO'RER, *n. f.* a piercer; an instrument made use of to bore holes with.

BO'REE, *n. f.* a kind of dance.

To be BORN, *v. n. pass.* to come into the world; used with the particles *to*, *for*, and *of*.

BORNE, the *part. passive* of *bear*.

BO'ROUGH, *n. f.* a town or corporation, which is no city; a town or village which sends members to parliament. *Royal boroughs* are corporations in Scotland, made for the advantage of trade, having commissioners to represent them in parliament. *Headborough*, the president or chairman of a hundred, chosen to speak, or transact affairs in their name. In parishes, a kind of head constable, having others for his assistants.

To BO'RROW, *v. a.* to take something for another upon credit. To ask of another the use of something for a time. To take something of another. To use as one's own, though not belonging to one.

BO'RROW, *n. f.* the thing borrowed.

BO'RROWER, *n. f.* he that borrows; he that takes money upon trust. He that takes what is another's, and uses it as his own.

BO'SCAGE, *n. f.* woods or woodlands. A picture or landscape, representing woods.

B O S

BO'SKY, *n. f.* woody.

BO'SOM, *n. f.* the embrace of the arms holding anything to the breast. The breast; the heart. The inclosure. The folds of the dress that cover the breast. The tender affections; kindness; favour. Inclination; desire. In composition, it implies favourite; any thing near or dear to a person, or that of which he is peculiarly fond; thus *bosom-interest*, *bosom-friend*, *bosom-secret*.

To **BO'SOM**, *v. a.* to inclose in the bosom. To keep secret; to surround.

BO'SON, *n. f.* a corruption of *boat-swain*.

BO'SQUETS, *n. f.* small groves formed of trees, shrubs, or tall growing plants, planted in quarters.

BOSS, *n. f.* a stud or ornament raised above the rest of the work; a shining prominence; the prominent part. That which sticks out of the middle of a thing, or shield. A thick body.

BO'SSAGE, *n. f.* a projecting stone laid rough in a building, to be afterwards carved into mouldings, arms, &c.

BO'SVEL, *n. f.* a species of crowfoot.

BOTA'NIC, or **BOTA'NICAL**, *adj.* relating to herbs; skilled in herbs.

BO'TANIST, *n. f.* one skilled in plants; one who studies the various species of plants.

BOTANO'LOGY, *n. f.* a discourse on plants.

BO'TANY, *n. f.* the science of plants; that part of natural history which relates to vegetables.

BOTA'RG, *n. f.* a kind of sausage made with the roes and blood of the mullet fish.

BOTCH, *n. f.* a swelling, or eruptive discoloration of the skin. A part in any work ill finished, so as to appear worse than the rest. An adscititious, adventitious part clumsily added.

To **BOTCH**, *v. a.* to mend or patch cloaths clumsily. To mend any thing awkwardly. To put together unsuitably, or unskillfully; to make up of unsuitable pieces. To mark with botches.

BO'TCHER, *n. f.* a mender of old cloaths; the same to a tailor as a cobbler to a shoemaker.

B O T

BO'TCHY, *adj.* marked with botches.

BOTE, *n. f.* a compensation or amends for a man slain, which is bound to another.

BOTH, *adj.* the two; as well the one as the other. Used only of two.

BOTH, *conj.* as well. It has the conjunction *and* to correspond with it.

BO'TRYOID, *adj.* in shape like a bunch of grapes.

BO'IS, *n. f.* a species of small worms breeding in the entrails of horses.

BO'TTLE, *n. f.* a small vessel of glass, or other matter, with a narrow mouth, to put liquor in. A quantity of wine usually put into a bottle; a quart. A quantity of hay or straw bundled up.

To **BO'TTLE**, *v. a.* to inclose in bottles.

BO'TTLE-FLOWER, *n. f.* a plant.

BO'TTLE-NOSED, *adj.* one who has a large nose, very big towards the end.

BO'TTLESCREW, *n. f.* a spiral wire, made use of to pull a cork out of a bottle.

BO'TTOM, *n. f.* the lowest part of any thing. The ground under the water. The foundation; the ground-work. A dale; a valley; a low ground. The part most remote from the view; the deepest part. Bound; limit. The utmost extent or profundity of any man's capacity. The last resort; the remotest cause; first motion. A ship; a vessel for navigation. A chance; an adventure, or security. A ball of thread wound up together; *Bottom of a lane*; the lowest end. *Bottom of beer*; the grounds, or dregs.

To **BO'TTOM**, *v. a.* to build upon; to fix upon as a support. To wind upon something; to twist thread round something.

To **BO'TTOM**, *v. n.* to rest upon as its support.

BO'TTOMED, *adj.* having a bottom; usually compounded.

BO'TTOMLESS, *adj.* without a bottom; prodigious deep; fathomless. boundless, insatiable.

BO'TTOMRY, *n. f.* the borrowing money upon the keel, or bottom of a

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ship, whereby, if the money be not repaid at the day appointed, the ship becomes the property of the creditor; likewise the lending money, to be paid at the return of the ship.

BOU'CHET, *n. f.* a species of pear.

BOUD, *n. f.* an insect which breeds in malt, called likewise a weevil.

BOUGH, *n. f.* an arm or large shoot of a tree, somewhat bigger than a branch, though used by authors for it.

BOUGHT, preterite of *buy*.

BOUGHT, *n. f.* a twist; a knot; a link. A flexure; a bending.

BOU'ILLEE, or BOU'ILLON, *n. f.* any thing made of boiled meat; broth, or soup.

BOULDER-WALLS, *n. f.* those which are built of round flints or pebbles, laid in a strong mortar; used where the sea has a beach cast up, or where there is plenty of those stones.

To BOULT. See *bolt*.

To BOUN'E, *v. n.* to fall or fly against any thing with great force, so as to rebound. To spring; to make a sudden leap. To boast; to bully; to hector: a sense only used in familiar speech. To be bold or strong.

BOUNCE, *n. f.* a strong sudden blow. A sudden crack or noise. A boast; a threat: in low language.

BO'UNCER, *n. f.* a boaster; a bully; an empty threatener.

BOUND, *n. f.* a limit; a boundary; that by which any thing is terminated. A limit by which any excursion is restrained. A leap; a jump; a spring. A rebound; the leap of something flying back by the force of the blow.

To BOUND, *v. a.* to limit; to terminate. To restrain; to confine.

To BOUND, *v. n.* to jump; to spring; to move forward by leaps. To rebound; to fly back by repercussion.

To BOUND, *v. a.* to make to bound.

BOUND, *part. passive* of *bind*.

BOUND, *adj.* destined; intending to come to any place.

BO'UNDARY, *n. f.* the extremities or limits of a thing.

BO'UNDEN, *part. passive* of *bind*.

BO'UNDING-STONE, *n. f.* a stone to play with.

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BO'UNDLESSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being without any restraint; exemption from limits. Insatiableness; infinity.

BO'UNDLESS, *adj.* unlimited; unconfined; immeasurable; illimitable.

BO'UNTEOUS, *adj.* liberal; kind; generous; munificent; beneficent; used chiefly in poetry for *bountiful*.

BO'UNTEOUSLY, *adv.* liberally; generously; largely.

BO'UNTEOUSNESS, *n. f.* munificence; liberality; kindness.

BO'UNTIFUL, *adj.* liberal; generous; munificent. It has *of* before the thing given, and *to* before the person receiving.

BO'UNTIFULLY, *adv.* liberally; in a bountiful manner; largely.

BO'UNTIFULNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being bountiful; generosity.

BO'UNTY, *n. f.* generosity; liberality; munificence. It is distinguished from charity, as a *present* from an *alm*; being used when persons, not absolutely necessitous, receive gifts; or when gifts are given by great persons.

BOURDALUO'E, *n. f.* a sort of worked linen manufactured at Caen in Normandy.

To BO'URGEON, *v. n.* to sprout; to shoot into branches; to produce buds.

BOURI, *n. f.* the sea-mullet, of which the botargo is made.

BOURN, *n. f.* a bound; a limit; a brook or torrent. When added to the names of places, it implies, that they are situated near or upon brooks.

To BOUSE, *v. n.* to drink immoderately; to tope.

BO'USY, *adj.* intoxicated with drink.

BOUT, *n. f.* a turn; as much of an action as is performed, without intermission, at once; a part of any action which is carried on, by successive intervals, once.

BOUTA'NES, *n. f.* cotton cloths manufactured in the island of Cyprus, called likewise dimities.

BOU'TANT, *adj.* that which sustains a vault, and is sustained by a strong wall or some massy pile.

BOUTES RIMEZ, *n. f.* the last words

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or rhymes of a number of verses given to be filled up.

BOU'TEFEU, *n. f.* an incendiary; one who kindles feuds and discords.

BO'UTISALE, *n. f.* a sale at a cheap rate; as booty or plunder is commonly sold.

BO'UZA, *n. f.* an intoxicating drink of the Egyptians, called *celia*, or *cera*, made with barley-flour soaked in wine, and mixed with some inebriating drug; very much in use among the common people.

To BOW, *v. a.* to bend, or inflect. To bend the body in token of respect or submission. To bend, or incline, in condescension. To depress; to crush.

To BOW, *v. n.* to bend; to suffer flexure. To make a reverence. To stoop. To sink under pressure.

BOW, *n. f.* [pronounced like the verb, as *bow*, *now*.] An act of reverence, or submission, by bending the body.

BOW, *n. f.* [pronounced as *grow*, *lo*, *no*.], an instrument of war, made by holding wood or metal bent with a string, which, by its spring, shoots arrows with great force. A rainbow. The instrument with which string-instruments are struck. The doubling of a string in a slip-knot. A yoke. *Bow of a ship*; that part of her which begins at the loof, and compassing ends of the stem, and ends at the sternmost parts of the forecable.

BOW-BEARER, *n. f.* one who carries a bow; an under-officer of the forest.

BOW-BENT, *adj.* crooked; stooping.

BOWHAND, *n. f.* the hand that draws the bow.

BOW-LEGGED, *adj.* having crooked legs.

BOW-SHOT, *n. f.* the space which an arrow may pass in its flight from the bow.

To BO'WEL, *v. a.* to pierce the bowels; to penetrate deep, or to the bottom of a thing.

BO'WELS, *n. f.* the intestines; the vessels or organs within the body; the guts. The inner part of any thing. Tenderness, pity, or compassion.

BOW

BO'WER, *n. f.* an arbour, or place formed of the branches of green trees, bent or arched at the top. The anchor of a ship, so called from its being in the *bow* of the ship.

To BOWER, *v. a.* to embower. To inclose.

BO'WERY, *adj.* full of bowers; shady and inclosed like a bower.

BOWL, *n. f.* [pronounced as if writ *bole*], a drinking vessel, rather wide than deep, distinguished from a tea-cup by its greater dimensions, and from a drinking-cup, because that is rather deep than wide. The hollow roundish part of any thing which can hold liquor. A basin, or fountain, or cistern.

BOWL, *n. f.* [pronounced as *corwl*, *bowl*.], a round or spherical mass, which may be rolled along the ground.

To BOWL, *v. a.* to play at bowls. To throw bowls at any thing.

BO'WLDER STONES, *n. f.* lumps or fragments of stone or marble, broke from cliffs, and rounded by the action of water.

BO'WLER, *n. f.* he that plays at bowls.

BO'WLINE, or BO'WLING, *n. f.* a rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail, by two or three ropes, called the bowling-bridle. *Bowling knot*, is one that will not slip, used to fasten the bowling to the crengles. To *ease*, or *run up the bowling*, is to let it run more slack.

BO'WLING GREEN, *n. f.* a level piece of ground, kept smooth for bowlers.

BO'WMAN, *n. f.* an archer.

BO'WSPRIT, *n. f.* generally spelt *Boltspirit*; which see.

To BO'WSSEN, *v. a.* to drench; to soak.

BO'WSTRING, *n. f.* the string by which the bow is bent.

BO'WYER, *n. f.* one who shoots with a bow; an archer. A person who makes bows.

BOX, *n. f.* a tree.

BOX, *n. f.* a case made of wood, or other substance, to hold any thing; distinguished from a chest, as the less is from the greater. The case of a mari-

BOY

er's or sea compass. The inner case of watch. A chest into which money is put. The seats in the playhouse, where the ladies are placed.

BOX, *n. f.* a blow on the face with the hand.

To BOX, *v. a.* to inclose in a box.

To BOX, *v. n.* to fight with the fist.

To BOX, *v. a.* to strike with the fist.

BO'XEN, *adj.* made of box. Resembling box.

BO'XER, *n. f.* one who fights with his fist.

BOY, *n. f.* a male child; not a girl. One in the state of adolescence; older than an infant, yet not arrived at puberty or manhood. A word of contempt for young men, as noting their immaturity.

To BOY, *v. n.* to act apishly, or like a boy.

BO'YAR, or BOIAR, *n. f.* a name of dignity, applied in Russia to the lords of the Czar's court.

BO'YHOOD, *n. f.* the state of a boy; that part of life in which we are boys.

BO'YISH, *adj.* belonging to a boy. Childish; trifling.

BO'YISHLY, *adv.* childishly; triflingly.

BO'YISHNESS, *n. f.* childishness; trivialness.

BO'YISM, *n. f.* puerility; childishness.

BRA'BBLE, *n. f.* a clamorous contest; a squabble; a broil.

To BRA'BBLE, *v. n.* to clamour; to contest noisily.

BRA'BBLER, *n. f.* a clamorous, quarrelsome, noisy fellow.

To BRACE, *v. a.* to bind; to tie close with bandages. To intend; to make tense; to strain up.

BRACE, *n. f.* cincture; bandage. That which holds any thing tight. Harness. Warlike preparation. Tension; tightness. In printing, a crooked line denoting that the members of a sentence ought to be joined together, but not taken separately, marked thus } , and used

BRA

by poetical writers at the end of a triplet, or three lines, which rhyme to each other. In architecture, a piece of timber formed with bevil joints, and used to keep a building steady. In sea-affairs, ropes fastened to the yard-arms of a ship, and used to square the yards, and bring them to any position. Applied to a coach, the thick thongs of leather on which the body hangs.

BRACE, *n. f.* [never used with an *s* at the end for the plural.], two, or a pair; perhaps so called from their being tied together.

BRA'CED, *adj.* the intermingling chevrons at the base of an escutcheon.

BRA'CELET, *n. f.* an ornament worn round the wrist; a piece of defensive armour for the arm.

BRA'CER, *n. f.* a cincture. A bandage.

BRA'CHIAL, *adj.* belonging to the arm.

BRA'CHMANS, *n. f.* Indian philosophers.

BRACH, *n. f.* a bitch hound.

BRACHY'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the art of short-hand.

BRACK, *n. f.* a breach.

BRA'CKET, *n. f.* a piece of wood fixed for the support of something.

BRA'CKISH, *adj.* salt; somewhat salt.

BRA'CKISHNESS, *n. f.* saltiness.

BRAD, *n. f.* a sort of nail to floor rooms with.

To BRAG, *v. n.* to boast; to display ostentatiously.

BRAG, *n. f.* a boast; a proud expression. The thing boasted.

BRA'GGADOCIO, *n. f.* a puffing, boasting fellow.

BRA'GGART, *adj.* boastful; vainly ostentatious; conceited.

BRA'GGART, *n. f.* a boaster.

BRA'GGER, *n. f.* a boaster; an ostentatious fellow.

BRA'GGLESS, *adj.* without a boast; without ostentation.

BRA'GGLY, *adv.* finely.

To BRAID, *v. a.* to weave together; to plait.

BRAID, *n. f.* a texture; a knot.

BRAID, *adj.* deceitful.

B R A

BRAILS, *n. f.* small ropes reeved through blocks.

BRAIN, *n. f.* that collection of vessels and organs in the head, from which sense and motion arise. The understanding. The affections.

To **BRAIN**, *v. a.* to dash out the brains; to kill by beating out the brains.

BRA'INISH, *adj.* hotheaded; furious; mad.

BRA'INLESS, *adj.* silly; thoughtless; foolish; witless.

BRA'INPAN, *n. f.* the scull containing the brains.

BRA'INSICK, *adj.* diseased in the understanding; addleheaded; giddy; foolish.

BRA'INSICKLY, *adv.* weakly; heedily; foolishly.

BRA'INSICKNESS, *n. f.* indiscretion; giddiness; folly.

BRAIT, *n. f.* a rough diamond.

BRAKE, the *preterite* of *break*.

BRAKE, *n. f.* fern; brambles.

BRAKE, *n. f.* an instrument for dressing hemp or flax. The handle of a ship's pump. A baker's kneading-trough. A sharp bit or snaffle for horses.

BRA'KY, *adj.* thorny; prickly; rough.

BRA'MBLE, *n. f.* blackberry bush; dewberry bush; raspberry bush. Any rough prickly shrub.

BRA'MBLING, *n. f.* a bird, called also a mountain-chaffinch.

BRAN, *n. f.* the husks of corn ground.

BRANCH, *n. f.* the shoot of a tree from one of the main boughs. Any distinct article; any section or subdivision. Any part that shoots out from the rest. A smaller river running into a larger. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. The offspring; the descendant. The antlers or shoots of a stag's horn.

To **BRANCH**, *v. n.* to spread in branches. To spread into separate parts. To speak diffusively. To have horns shooting out.

To **BRANCH**, *v. a.* to divide as into branches. To adorn with needle-work.

BRA'NCHE, *n. f.* one that shoots

B R A

out into branches. In falconry, a young hawk.

BRA'NCHINESS, *n. f.* fulness of branches.

BRA'NCHLESS, *adj.* without shoots or bows. Naked.

BRA'NCHY, *adj.* full of branches; spreading.

BRAND, *n. f.* a stick lighted; or fit to be lighted. A sword. A thunderbolt. A mark made by burning with a hot iron.

To **BRAND**, *v. a.* to mark with a note of infamy. To stigmatize.

BRA'NDGOOSE, *n. f.* a kind of wild fowl.

To **BRA'NDISH**, *n. f.* to wave, or shake, or flourish. To play with; to flourish.

BRA'NDLING, *n. f.* a particular worm.

BRA'NDY, *n. f.* a strong liquor distilled from wine.

BRA'NGLE, **BRA'NGLEMENT**, *n. f.* squabble; wrangle.

To **BRA'NGLE**, *v. n.* to wrangle; to squabble.

BRANK, *n. f.* buckwheat.

BRA'NNY, *adj.* having the appearance of bran.

BRASI'ER, *n. f.* a manufacturer that works in brass. A pan to hold coals.

BRASI'L, or **BRAZI'L**, *n. f.* an American wood, commonly supposed to have been thus denominated, because first brought from Brasil.

BRASS, *n. f.* a yellow metal, made by mixing copper with lapis calaminaris. Impudence.

BRA'SSINESS, *n. f.* an appearance like brass; some quality of brass.

BRA'SSY, *adj.* partaking of brass; hard as brass. Impudent.

BRAT, *n. f.* a child, so called in contempt. The progeny; the offspring.

BRAVA'DO, *n. f.* a boast; a brag.

BRAVE, *adj.* courageous; daring; bold; generous; high-spirited. Gallant; having a noble mien; lofty; graceful. Magnificent; grand. Excellent; noble.

BRAVE, *n. f.* a Hector; a man daring beyond prudence or fitness. A boast; a challenge; a defiance.

To **BRAVE**, *v. a.* to defy; to chal-

B R A

age; to set at defiance. To carry a
battering appearance.

BRA'VELY, *adv.* in a brave manner;
courageously; gallantly; intrepidly;
splendidly.

BRA'VERY, *n. f.* courage; magna-
nimity; generosity. Splendour; magni-
ficence. Show; ostentation. Bravado;
boast.

BRA'VO, *n. f.* a man who murders
for hire.

To BRAWL, *v. n.* to quarrel noisily
and indecently. To speak loud and in-
decently. To make a noise.

BRAWL, *n. f.* quarrel; noise; scurri-
lity.

BRA'WLER, *n. f.* a wrangler; a
quarrelsome noisy fellow.

BRAWN, *n. f.* the fleshy or muscu-
lous part of the body. The arm, so
called from its being muscular. Bulk;
muscular strength. The flesh of a boar.
A boar.

BRA'WNER, *n. f.* a boar killed for
the table.

BRA'WNINESS, *n. f.* strength; hard-
ness.

BRA'WNY, *adj.* muscular; fleshy;
bulky; strong; robust.

To BRAY, *v. a.* to pound; or grind
small.

To BRAY, *v. n.* to make a noise as
an ass. To make an offensive noise.

BRAY, *n. f.* noise; sound.

BRA'YER, *n. f.* one that brays like
an ass. With printers, an instrument to
temper the ink.

To BRAZE, *v. a.* to solder with
brass. To harden to impudence.

BRA'ZEN, *adj.* made of brass. Pro-
ceeding from brass. Impudent.

To BRA'ZEN, *v. n.* to be impudent;
to bully.

BRA'ZENFACE, *n. f.* an impudent
wretch.

BRA'ZENFACED, *adj.* impudent;
shameless.

BRA'ZENNESS, *n. f.* appearing like
brass. Impudence.

BRA'ZIER, *n. f.* See *Brasier*.

BREACH, *n. f.* the act of breaking
any thing. The state of being broken.
A gap in a fortification made by a bat-

B R E

tery. The violation of a law or contract.
An opening in a coast. Difference; quar-
rel. Infraction; injury.

BREAD, *n. f.* food made of ground
corn. Food in general. Support of life
at large.

BRE'AD-CHIPPER, *n. f.* a baker's
servant.

BREAD-CORN, *n. f.* corn of which
bread is made.

BREAD ROOM, *n. f.* a place in a
ship's stern, to keep bread or biscuit.

BREADTH, *n. f.* the measure of any
plain superficies from side to side.

To BREAK, *v. a.* to part by violence.
To burst, or open by force. To pierce;
to divide. To destroy by violence. To
overcome; to surmount. To batter; to
make breaches or gaps in. To crush or
destroy the strength of the body. To
sink or appal the spirit. To subdue.
To crush; to disable; to incapacitate.
To weaken the mind. To tame; to
train to obedience. To make bankrupt.
To crack or open the skin. To violate a
contract or promise. To infringe a law.
To intercept; to hinder the effect of.
To interrupt. To separate company.
To dissolve any union. To reform. To
open something new. *To break the back*;
to disable one's fortune. *To break a
deer*; to cut it up at table. *To break
fast*; to eat the first time in the day. *To
break ground*; to open trenches. *To
break the heart*; to destroy with grief.
To break the neck; to lux, or put out
the neck-joints. *To break off*; to put a
sudden stop. *To break off*; to preclude
by some obstacle. *To break up*; to dis-
solve; to open; to lay open; to sepa-
rate or disband. *To break upon the
wheel*; to punish by stretching a criminal
upon the wheel, and breaking his bones
with bats. *To break wind*; to give vent
to wind in the body.

To BREAK, *v. n.* to part in two.
To burst. To open and discharge mat-
ter. To open as the morning. To burst
forth; to exclaim. To become bank-
rupt. To decline in health and strength.
To issue out with vehemence. To make
way with some kind of suddenness. To
come to an explanation. To fall out;

B R E

to be friends no longer. To discard. *To break from*; to separate from with some vehemence. *To break in*; to enter unexpectedly. *To break loose*; to escape from captivity. *To break off*; to desert suddenly. *To break off from*; to part from with violence. *To break out*; to discover itself in sudden effects; to have eruptions from the body; to become dissolute. *To break up*; to cease; to intermit; to dissolve itself; to begin holidays. *To break with*; to part friendship with any.

BREAK *n. f.* state of being broken; opening. A pause; an interruption. A line drawn, noting that the sense is suspended.

BRE'AKER, *n. f.* he that breaks any thing. A wave broken by rocks or sandbanks.

To **BRE'AKFAST**, *v. n.* to eat the first meal in the day.

BRE'AKFAST, *n. f.* the first meal in the day. The thing eaten at the first meal. A meal in general.

BRE'AKNECK, *n. f.* a steep place endangering the neck.

BRE'AKPROMISE, *n. f.* one that makes a practice of breaking his promise.

BRE'AKVOW, *n. f.* he that practiseth the breach of vows.

BREAM, *n. f.* the name of a fish.

BREAST, *n. f.* the middle part of the human body, between the neck and the belly. The dugs or teats of women which contain the milk. The part of a beast which is under the neck, between the forelegs. The heart; the conscience. The passions; the regard.

To **BREAST**, *v. a.* to meet in front; to oppose breast to breast.

BRE'ASTBONE, *n. f.* The bone of the breast; the sternum.

BRE'ASTCASKET, *n. f.* the largest and longest caskets, or strings placed in the middle of the yard.

BRE'ASTFAST, *n. f.* a rope fastened to the forepart of ship, to hold her head to a warp.

BRE'ASTHIGH, *adj.* up to the breast.

BRE'ASTHOOKS, *n. f.* the compassing timbers before, that help to strengthen the stem, and all the forepart of the ship.

B R E

BRE'ASTKNOT, *n. f.* a knot or bunch of ribands worn by women on the breast.

BRE'ASTPLATE, *n. f.* armour for the breast.

BRE'ASTPLOUGH, *n. f.* a plough used for paring turf, driven by the breast.

BRE'ASTROPES, *n. f.* the ropes in a ship, which fasten the yards to the parrels, and with the parrels hold the yards fast to the mast.

BRE'ASTWORK, *n. f.* works thrown up as high as the breast of the defendants.

BREATH, *n. f.* the air drawn in and ejected out of the body. Life. The state or power of breathing freely. Respiration. Respite; pause; relaxation. Breeze; moving air. A single act; an instant.

BRE'ATHABLE, *adj.* that may be breathed.

To **BREATHE**, *v. n.* to draw in and throw out the air by the lungs. To live. To rest; to take breath. To pass by breathing.

To **BREATHE**, *v. a.* to inspire into one's own body, and expire out of it. To inject by breathing. To eject by breathing. To exercise. To move or actuate by breath. To utter privately. To give air or vent to.

BRE'ATHER, *n. f.* one that breathes or lives. One that utters any thing. Inspirer; one that animates or infuses by inspiration.

BRE'ATHING, *n. f.* aspiration; secret prayer. Breathing-place; vent.

BRE'ATHLESS, *adj.* out of breath; spent with labour. Dead.

BRED, *part. pass.* of *to breed*.

BREDE, *n. f.* See *Braid*.

BREECH, *n. f.* the lower part of the body. Breeches. The hinder part of a piece of ordnance.

To **BREECH**, *v. a.* to put into breeches. To fit any thing with a breech.

BRE'ECHES, *n. f.* the garment worn by men over the lower part of the body. To wear the *breeches*, is, in a wife, to usurp the authority of the husband.

To **BREED**, *v. a.* to procreate; to generate. To occasion; to cause; to

BRE

PRODUCE, *v. n.* to contrive; to hatch; to plot; to produce from one's self. To give birth to. To educate; to qualify by education. To bring up; to take care of.

TO BREED, *v. n.* to bring young. To increase by new production. To be produced; to have birth. To raise a breed.

BREED, *n. f.* a cast; a kind; a subdivision of species. Progeny; offspring. A number produced at once; a hatch.

BRE'EDBATE, *n. f.* one that breeds quarrels.

BRE'EDER, *n. f.* that which produces any thing. The person which brings up another. A female that is prolific. One that takes care to raise a breed.

BRE'EDING, *n. f.* education; instruction; qualifications. Manners; knowledge of ceremony. Nurture; care to bring up the infant state.

BREESE, *n. f.* a stinging fly.

BREEZE, *n. f.* a gentle gale; a soft wind.

BRE'EZY, *adj.* fanned with gales.

BREME, *adj.* cruel; sharp; severe.

BRENT, *adj.* burnt.

BRET, *n. f.* a fish of the turbut kind.

BRE'THREN, *n. f.* the plural of brother.

BREVE, *n. f.* a note or character of music, equivalent to two measures or minims.

BRE'VIARY, *n. f.* an abridgment; an epitome. The book containing the daily service of the church of Rome.

BRE'VIAT, *n. f.* a short compendium.

BRE'VIATURE, *n. f.* an abbreviation.

BREVI'ER, *n. f.* a particular size of small letter used in printing; as,

Our early care should be, to live most piously.

BREVI'LOQUENCE, *n. f.* a short way of speaking.

BRE'VITY, *n. f.* conciseness; shortness.

TO BREW, *v. a.* to make liquors by mixing several ingredients. To prepare by mixing things together. To contrive; to plot.

TO BREW, *v. n.* to perform the office of a brewer.

BREW, *n. f.* manner of brewing.

BRI

BRE'WAGE, *n. f.* mixture of various things.

BRE'WER, *n. f.* a man whose profession it is to make beer.

BRE'WHOUSE, *n. f.* a house appropriated to brewing.

BRE'WING, *n. f.* quantity of liquor brewed.

BRE'WIS, *n. f.* a piece of bread soaked in boiling fat pottage, made of salted meat.

BRIBE, *n. f.* a reward given to pervert the judgment.

TO BRIBE, *v. a.* to gain by bribes.

BRI'BER, *n. f.* one that pays for corrupt practices.

BRI'BERY, *n. f.* the crime of taking rewards for bad practices.

BRICK, *n. f.* a mass of burnt clay. A loaf shaped like a brick.

TO BRICK, *v. a.* to lay with bricks.

BRI'CKBAT, *n. f.* a piece of brick.

BRI'CKCLAY, *n. f.* clay used for making brick.

BRI'CKDUST, *n. f.* dust made by pounding bricks.

BRI'CKEARTH, *n. f.* earth used in making bricks.

BRI'CK-KILN, *n. f.* a kiln; a place to burn bricks in.

BRI'CKLAYER, *n. f.* a brick-mason.

BRI'CKMAKER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to make bricks.

BRIDAL, *adj.* belonging to a wedding; nuptial; connubial.

BRID'AL, *n. f.* the nuptial festival.

BRIDE, *n. f.* a woman new married.

BRI'DEBED, *n. f.* marriage-bed.

BRI'DECAKE, *n. f.* a cake distributed to the guests at the wedding.

BRI'DEGROOM, *n. f.* a new married man.

BRI'DEMEN, **BRI'DEMAIDS**, *n. f.* the attendants on the bride and bridegroom.

BRI'DESTAKE, *n. f.* a post set in the ground, to dance round.

BRI'DEWELL, *n. f.* a house of correction.

BRIDGE, *n. f.* a building raised over water for the convenience of passage. The upper part of the nose. The supporter of the strings in stringed instruments of music.

B R I

TO BRIDGE, *v. a.* to raise a bridge over any place.

BRIDLE, *n. f.* the headstall and reins by which a horse is restrained and governed. A restraint; a curb; a check.

TO BRIDLE, *v. a.* to guide by a bridle. To restrain; to govern.

TO BRIDLE, *v. n.* to hold up the head.

BRIDLEHAND, *n. f.* the hand which holds the bridle in riding.

BRIEF, *adj.* short; concise. Contracted; narrow.

BRIEF, *n. f.* a writing of any kind. A short extract, or epitome. The writing given the pleaders, containing the case. Letters patent, giving licence to a charitable collection. A measure of quantity, which contains two strokes down in beating time, and as many up.

BRIEFLY, *adv.* concisely; in few words.

BRIEFNESS, *n. f.* conciseness; shortness.

BRIER, *n. f.* a plant.

BRIERY, *adj.* rough; full of briers.

BRIGADE, *n. f.* a division of forces; a body of men.

BRIGADEER General. An officer; next in order below a major-general.

BRIGAND, *n. f.* a robber.

BRIGANDINE, **BRIGANTINE**, *n. f.* a light vessel; such as has been formerly used by corsairs or pirates. A coat of mail.

BRIGHT, *adj.* shining; glittering; full of light. Clear; evident. Illustrious. Witty; acute; subtle.

TO BRIGHTEN, *v. a.* to make bright; to make to shine. To make luminous by light from without. To make gay or alert. To make illustrious. To make acute.

TO BRIGHTEN, *v. n.* to grow bright; to clear up.

BRIGHTLY, *adj.* splendidly; with lustre.

BRIGHTNESS, *n. f.* lustre; splendour; glitter. Acuteness.

BRILLIANCY, *n. f.* lustre; splendour.

BRILLIANT, *adj.* shining; sparkling; splendid; full of lustre.

B R I

BRILLIANT, *n. f.* a diamond of the finest cut.

BRILLIANTNESS, *n. f.* splendour; lustre.

BRIM, *n. f.* the edge of any thing. The upper edge of any vessel. The top of any liquor. The bank of a fountain.

TO BRIM, *v. a.* to fill to the top.

TO BRIM, *v. n.* to be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL, *adj.* full to the top.

BRIMFULNESS, *n. f.* fulness to the top.

BRIMMER, *n. f.* a bowl full to the top.

BRIMSTONE, *n. f.* sulphur.

BRIMSTONY, *adj.* full of brimstone; sulphureous.

BRINDED, *adj.* streaked; tabby.

BRINDLE, *n. f.* the state of being brinded.

BRINDLED, *adj.* brinded; streaked.

BRINE, *n. f.* water impregnated with salt. The sea. Tears.

BRINEPIT, *n. f.* pit of salt water.

TO BRING, *v. a.* to fetch from another place. To convey in one's own hand; not to send. To produce; to procure. To cause to come. To introduce. To reduce; to recall. To attract; to draw along. To put into any particular state. To conduct. To recall; to summons. To induce; to prevail upon. *To bring about*; to bring to pass; to effect. *To bring forth*; to give birth to; to produce. *To bring in*; to reduce; to afford gain. *To bring off*; to clear; to procure to be acquitted. *To bring on*; to engage in action. *To bring over*; to draw to a new party. *To bring out*; to exhibit; to shew. *To bring under*; to subdue; to repress. *To bring up*; to educate; to instruct; to bring into practice.

BRINGER, *n. f.* the person that brings any thing. *Bringer up*, instructor; educator.

BRINISH, *adj.* having the taste of brine; salt.

BRINISHNESS, *n. f.* saltiness.

BRINK, *n. f.* the edge of any place, as of a precipice or a river.

B R I

BRI'NY, *adj.* salt.
BRISK, *adj.* sprightly. Lively; vivacious; gay. Powerful; spirituous. Vivid; bright.
To BRISK UP, *v. n.* to come up briskly.
BRI'SKET, *n. f.* the breast of an animal.
BRI'SKLY, *adv.* actively; vigorously.
BRI'SKNESS, *n. f.* liveliness; vigour; quickness. Gaiety.
BRI'STLE, *n. f.* the stiff hair of swine.
To BRISTLE, *v. a.* to erect in bristles.
To BRISTLE, *v. n.* to stand erect in bristles.
BRI'STLY, *adj.* thick set with bristles.
BRI'STOL STONE, a kind of soft diamond found in a rock near the city of Bristol.
BRIT, *n. f.* the name of a fish.
BRI'TTLE, *adj.* fragile; apt to break; not tough.
BRI'TTLENESS, *n. f.* aptness to break; fragility.
BRIZE, *n. f.* the gadfly.
BROACH, *n. f.* a spit.
To BROACH, *v. a.* to spit; to pierce as with a spit. To pierce a vessel in order to draw the liquor. To open any store. To give out, or utter any thing. To let out any thing.
BRO'ACHER, *n. f.* a spit. An opener, or utterer of any thing.
BROAD, *adj.* wide; extended in breadth. Large. Clear; open. Gross; coarse. Obscene; fulsome. Bold; not delicate; not reserved.
BROAD as long, equal upon the whole.
BROAD-CLOTH, *n. f.* a fine kind of cloth.
BROAD-EYED, *adj.* having a wide survey.
BROAD-LEAVED, *adj.* having broad leaves.
To BRO'ADEN, *v. n.* to grow broad.
BRO'ADLY, *adv.* in a broad manner.
BRO'ADNESS, *n. f.* breadth; extent from side to side. Coarseness; fulsome-ness.
BRO'ADSHOULDERED, *adj.* having a large space between the shoulders.
BRO'ADSIDE, *n. f.* the side of a ship. The volley of shot fired at once from the side of a ship.

B R O

BRO'ADSWORD, *n. f.* a cutting sword, with a broad blade.
BRO'ADWISE, *adv.* according to the direction of the breadth.
BROCA'DE, *n. f.* a silken stuff, variegated.
BROCA'DED, *adj.* dressed in brocade. Woven in the manner of a brocade.
BRO'CAGE, *n. f.* the gain gotten by promoting bargains. The hire given for any unlawful office. The trade of dealing in old things.
BRO'CCOLI, *n. f.* a species of cabbage.
BROCK, *n. f.* a badger.
BRO'CKET, *n. f.* a red deer, two years old.
BROGUE, *n. f.* a kind of shoe. A corrupt dialect.
To BRO'IDER, *v. a.* to adorn with figures of needle-work.
BROI'DERY, *n. f.* embroidery; flower-work.
BROIL, *n. f.* a tumult; a quarrel.
To BROIL, *v. a.* to dress or cook by laying on the coals.
To BROIL, *v. n.* to be in the heat.
To BROKE, *v. n.* to contract business for others.
BRO'KEN, *part. pass.* of break.
BRO'KEN MEAT, fragments; meat that has been cut.
BROKENHE'ARTED, *adj.* having the spirits crushed by grief or fear.
BRO'KENLY, *adv.* without any regular series.
BRO'KER, *n. f.* a factor; one that does business for another. One who deals in old household goods. A pimp; a match-maker.
BRO'KERAGE, *n. f.* the pay or reward of a broker.
BRO'KING, *part. adj.* in the broker's hands.
BRO'NCHOCELE, *n. f.* a tumour of that part of the aspera arteria, called the *bronchus*.
BRO'NCHIAL, **BRO'NCHIC**, *adj.* belonging to the throat.
BRONCHO'TOMY, *n. f.* that operation which opens the windpipe by incision, to prevent suffocation.
BRONTO'LOGY, *n. f.* a discourse on thunder.
BRONZE, *n. f.* brass. A medal.

B R O

BROOCH, *n. f.* a jewel; an ornament of jewels.

To **BROOCH**, *v. a.* to adorn with jewels.

To **BROOD**, *v. n.* to sit on eggs; to hatch them. To cover chickens under the wing. To watch, or consider any thing anxiously. To mature any thing by care.

To **BROOD**, *v. a.* to cherish by care; to hatch.

BROOD, *n. f.* offspring; progeny. Generation. A hatch; the number hatched at once. Something brought forth; a production. The act of covering the eggs.

BRO'ODY, *adj.* in a state of sitting on the eggs; inclined to sit.

BROOK, *n. f.* a running water; a rivulet.

To **BROOK**, *v. a.* to bear; to endure; to support.

To **BROOK**, *v. n.* to endure; to be content.

BRO'OKLIME, *n. f.* a sort of water-speedwell.

BROOM, *n. f.* a shrub. A besom, so called from the matter of which it is made.

BRO'OMLAND, *n. f.* land that bears broom.

BRO'OMSTAFF, *n. f.* the staff to which the broom is bound.

BRO'OMY, *adj.* full of broom.

BROTH, *n. f.* liquor in which flesh is boiled.

BRO'THEL, **BRO'THELHOUSE**, *n. f.* a bawdy-house.

BRO'THER, *n. f.* plural, *brothers*, or *brethren*. One born of the same father or mother. Any one closely united. Any one resembling another in manner, form, or profession. Brother is used, in theological language, for man in general.

BRO'THERHOOD, *n. f.* the state or quality of being a brother. An association of men for any purpose; a fraternity. A class of men of the same kind.

BRO'THERLY, *adj.* natural to brothers; such as becomes or befits a brother.

BRO'THERLY, *adv.* after the manner of a brother.

B R U

BROUGHT, *part. pass.* of *bring*.

BROW, *n. f.* the arch of hair over the eye. The forehead. The general air of the countenance. The edge of any high place.

To **BROW**, *v. a.* to be at the edge of; to bound, to limit.

To **BRO'WBEAT**, *v. a.* to depress with stern looks.

BRO'WBOUND, *adj.* crowned.

BRO'WSICK, *adj.* dejected.

BROWN, *adj.* the name of a colour.

BRO'WNBILL, *n. f.* the ancient weapon of the English foot.

BRO'WNNESS, *n. f.* a brown colour.

BRO'WNSTUDY, *n. f.* gloomy meditations.

To **BROWSE**, *v. a.* to eat branches or shrubs.

To **BROWSE**, *v. n.* to feed.

BROWSE, *n. f.* branches fit for the food of goats.

To **BRUISE**, *v. a.* to crush or mangle with a heavy blow.

BRUISE, *n. f.* a hurt with something blunt and heavy.

BRU'ISEWORT, *n. f.* comfrey.

BRUIT, *n. f.* rumour; noise; report.

To **BRUIT**, *v. a.* to report; to noise abroad.

BRU'MAL, *adj.* belonging to the winter.

BRUNE'TT, *n. f.* a woman with a brown complexion.

BRUNT, *n. f.* shock; violence. Blow; stroke.

BRUSH, *n. f.* an instrument for rubbing. A rude assault; a shock.

To **BRUSH**, *v. a.* to sweep or rub with a brush. To strike with quickness. To paint with a brush.

To **BRUSH**, *v. n.* to move with haste. To fly over; to skim lightly.

BRU'SHER, *n. f.* he that uses a brush.

BRU'SHWOOD, *n. f.* rough, shrubby thickets.

BRU'SHY, *adj.* rough or shaggy, like a brush.

To **BRU'STLE**, *v. n.* to crackle.

BRU'TAL, *adj.* that which belongs to a brute. Savage; cruel; inhuman.

BRUTA'LITY, *n. f.* savageness; churlishness; inhumanity.

B U C

To BRUTA'LIZE, *v. n.* to grow brutal or savage.

To BRUTA'LIZE, *v. a.* to make brutal or savage.

BRU'TALLY, *adv.* churlishly; inhumanly.

BRUTE, *adj.* senseless; unconscious. Savage; irrational. Rough; ferocious.

BRUTE, *n. f.* a creature without reason; cruelly.

BRU'TENESS, *n. f.* brutality.

To BRU'TIFY, *v. a.* to make a man a brute.

BRU'TISH, *adj.* bestial; resembling a beast. Rough; savage; ferocious. Gross; carnal. Ignorant; untaught.

BRU'TISHLY, *adv.* in the manner of a brute.

BRU'TISHNESS, *n. f.* brutality; savageness; insensibility.

BRY'ONY, *n. f.* a plant.

BUB, *n. f.* [a cant word], strong malt liquor.

BU'BBLE, *n. f.* a small bladder of water. Any thing which wants solidity and firmness. A cheat; a false show. The person cheated.

To BU'BBLE, *v. n.* to rise in bubbles. To run with a gentle noise.

To BU'BBLE, *v. a.* to cheat.

BU'BBLER, *n. f.* a cheat.

BU'BBY, *n. f.* a woman's breast.

BU'BO, *n. f.* the groin from the bending of the thigh to the scrotum; all tumours in that part are called *buboes*.

BUBONOCE'LE, *n. f.* a particular kind of rupture, when the intestines break down into the groin.

BUCANI'ERS, *n. f.* a cant word for the privateers, or pirates, of America.

BUCCELLA'TION, *n. f.* a dividing into large pieces.

BUCK, *n. f.* the liquor in which cloaths are washed. The cloaths washed in the liquor.

BUCK, *n. f.* the male of the fallow deer; the male of rabbits, and other animals. A cant name for a club or society, so called from their use of these hunting terms, calling their president *the grand buck*.

To BUCK, *v. a.* to wash cloaths.

To BUCK, *v. n.* to copulate as bucks and does.

B U D

BU'CKBASKET, *n. f.* the basket in which cloaths are carried to the wash.

BU'CKBEAN, *n. f.* a plant; a sort of *trefoil*.

BU'CKET, *n. f.* the vessel in which water is drawn out of a well. The vessels in which water is carried, particularly to quench a fire.

BU'CKLE, *n. f.* a link of metal, with a tongue or catch made to fasten one thing to another. The state of the hair crisped and curled.

To BU'CKLE, *v. a.* to fasten with a buckle. To marry or join. To prepare to do any thing. To join in battle. To confine.

To BU'CKLE, *v. n.* to bend; to bow. *To buckle to;* to apply to. *To buckle with;* to engage with.

BUCKLER, *n. f.* a shield.

To BUCKLER, *v. a.* to support; to defend.

BU'CKMAST, *n. f.* the fruit or mast of the beech-tree.

BU'CKRAM, *n. f.* a sort of strong linen cloth, stiffened with gum.

BUCKRAMS, *n. f.* the same with *wild garlick*.

BU'CKSHORN PLANTAIN, *n. f.* a plant.

BU'CKTHORN, *n. f.* a tree.

BU'CKWHEAT, *n. f.* a plant.

BUCO'LIC, *adj.* pastoral.

BUD, *n. f.* the first shoot of a plant; a gem.

To BUD, *v. n.* to put forth young shoots, or gems. To be in the bloom, or growing.

To BUD, *v. a.* to inoculate.

BU'DDLE, *n. f.* a place where miners wash their ore to fit it for the furnace.

To BUDGE, *v. n.* to stir.

BUDGE, *adj.* sulky; stiff; formal.

BUDGE, *n. f.* the dressed skin or fur of lambs.

BU'DGER, *n. f.* one that moves or stirs from his place.

BU'DGET, *n. f.* a bag such as may be easily carried. A store or stock.

BUFF, *n. f.* leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo; used for waist-belts, pouches, &c. A military coat.

To BUFF, *v. a.* to strike.

BUG

BUFFALO, *n. f.* a kind of wild ox.
BU'FFET, *n. f.* a blow with the fist;
 a box on the ear.

BUFFE'T, *n. f.* a kind of cupboard.
To BU'FFET, *v. a.* to box; to beat.
To BU'FFET, *v. n.* to play a boxing-
 match.

BU'FFETER, *n. f.* a boxer.

BU'FFLE, *n. f.* the same with buffalo.
To BU'FFLE, *v. n.* to puzzle.

BU'FFLEHEADED, *adj.* dull; stu-
 pid; foolish.

BUFFO'ON, *n. f.* a man whose pro-
 fession is to make sport, by low jests and
 antic postures; a jackpudding. A man
 that practises indecent raillery.

BUFFO'ONERY, *n. f.* the practice of
 a buffoon. Low jests; scurrile mirth.

BUG, *n. f.* a stinking insect bred in old
 household stuff.

BUG, **BU'GBEAR**, a frightful object;
 a false terror.

BU'GGINESS, *n. f.* the state of being
 infected with bugs.

BU'GGY, *adj.* abounding with bugs.

BU'GLE, **BU'GLEHORN**, a hunt-
 ing horn.

BU'GLE, *n. f.* a shining bead of black
 glass.

BU'GLE, *n. f.* a plant.

BU'GLOSS, *n. f.* the herb ox-tongue.

To BUILD, *v. a.* to make a fabric,
 or an edifice. To raise any thing on a
 support or foundation.

To BUILD, *v. n.* to depend on; to
 rest on.

BU'ILDER, *n. f.* he that builds; an
 architect.

BU'ILDING, *n. f.* a fabric; an edi-
 fice.

BUILT, *n. f.* the form; the structure.

BULB, *n. f.* a round body, or root.

BULBA'CEOUS, *adj.* the same with
bulbous.

BU'LBOUS, *adj.* containing bulbs.

To BULGE, *v. n.* to take in water;
 to founder. To jut out.

BU'LIMY, *n. f.* an enormous appe-
 tite.

BULK, *n. f.* magnitude; size; quan-
 tity. Greatness; largeness. The gross;
 the majority. Main fabric. The main
 part of a ship's cargo.

BUL

BULK, *n. f.* part of a building jut-
 ting out.

BU'LKHEAD, *n. f.* a partition made
 across a ship with boards.

BU'LKINESS, *n. f.* greatness of sta-
 ture or size.

BU'LVY, *adj.* of great size or stature.

BULL, *n. f.* the male of black cattle.
 In the scriptural sense, an enemy powerful
 and violent. One of the twelve signs of
 the zodiac. A letter published by the
 pope. A blunder.

BULL-BAI'TING, *n. f.* the sport of
 baiting bulls with dogs.

BULL-BEEF, *n. f.* coarse beef; the
 flesh of bulls.

BULL-BEGGAR, *n. f.* something ter-
 rible.

BULL-CALF, *n. f.* a he-calf; a stu-
 pid fellow.

BULL-DOG, *n. f.* a dog of a parti-
 cular form, remarkable for his courage.

BULL-FINCH, *n. f.* a small bird, that
 has no song, but is apt to learn.

BULL-FLY, or **BULL-BEE**, an in-
 sect.

BULL-HEAD, *n. f.* a stupid fellow.
 The name of a fish.

BULL-TROUT, *n. f.* a kind of
 trout.

BULL-WEED, *n. f.* knapweed.

BULL-WORT, bishops weed.

BU'LLACE, a wild four plum.

BU'LLET, *n. f.* a round ball of me-
 tal.

BU'LLION, *n. f.* gold or silver in the
 lump; unwrought.

BULLI'TION, *n. f.* the act or state
 of boiling.

BU'LLOCK, *n. f.* a young bull.

BU'LLY, *n. f.* a noisy, blustering,
 quarelling fellow.

To BU'LLY, *v. a.* to overbear with
 noise or menaces.

To BU'LLY, *v. n.* to be noisy and
 quarrellsome.

BU'LRUSH, *n. f.* a large rush.

BU'LRARK, *n. f.* a fortification; a
 citadel. A security.

To BULWARK, to fortify.

BUM, *n. f.* the part on which we sit.
 Used, in composition, for any thing mean
 or low, as *bumbailiff*.

B U N

BUMBA'ILIFF, *n. f.* a bailiff of the meanest kind; one that is employed in arrests.

BUMP, *n. f.* a swelling; a protuberance.

To **BUMP**, *v. a.* to make a loud noise.

BU'MPER, *n. f.* a cup filled.

BU'MPKIN, *n. f.* an awkward heavy rustic; a country-lout.

BU'MPKINLY, *adj.* having the manner or appearance of a clown.

BUNCH, *n. f.* a hard lump; a knob. A cluster. A number of things tied together. Any thing bound into a knot.

To **BUNCH**, *v. n.* to grow out in protuberances.

BUNCHBA'CKED, *adj.* having bunches on the back.

BU'NCHY, *adj.* growing into bunches.

BU'NDLE, *n. f.* a number of things bound together. Any thing rolled up cylindrically.

To **BU'NDLE**, *v. a.* to tie in a bundle.

BUNG, *n. f.* a stopple for a barrel.

To **BUNG**, *v. a.* to stop a barrel.

BU'NGHOLE, *n. f.* the hole at which the barrel is filled.

To **BU'NGLE**, *v. n.* to perform clumsily.

To **BU'NGLE**, *v. n.* to botch; to manage clumsily; to conduct awkwardly.

BU'NGLE, *n. f.* a botch; an awkwardness; an inaccuracy.

BU'NGLER, *n. f.* a bad workman; a clumsy performer.

BU'NGLINGLY, *adv.* clumsily; awkwardly.

BUNN, *n. f.* a kind of sweet bread.

BUNT, *n. f.* an increasing cavity.

To **BUNT**, *v. n.* to swell out.

BU'NTER, *n. f.* any low vulgar woman.

BU'NTING, *n. f.* the name of a bird.

BUOY, *n. f.* a piece of cork or wood floating, tied to a weight.

To **BUOY**, *v. a.* to keep afloat.

To **BUOY**, *v. n.* to float.

BUO'YANCY, *n. f.* the quality of floating.

BUO'YANT, *adj.* which will not sink; floating.

B U R

BUR, *n. f.* a rough head of a plant.

BU'RBOT, *n. f.* a fish full of prickles.

BU'RDELAIS, *n. f.* a sort of grape.

BU'RDEN, *n. f.* a load; something to be carried. Something grievous. A birth. The verse repeated in a song.

To **BU'RDEN**, *v. a.* to load; to incumber.

BU'RDENER, *n. f.* a loader; an oppressor.

BU'RDENOUS, *adj.* grievous; oppressive; wearisome. Useless.

BU'RDENSOME, *adj.* grievous; troublesome to be borne.

BU'RDENSOMENESS, *n. f.* weight; uneasiness; heaviness.

BU'RDOCK, *n. f.* See *Dock*.

BUREAU, *n. f.* a chest of drawers.

BURG, *n. f.* See *Burrow*.

BU'RGAGE, *n. f.* a tenure proper to cities and towns.

BU'RGAMOT, *n. f.* a species of pear.

BU'RGANET, or **BURGONET**, *n. f.* a kind of helmet.

BURGEON, *n. f.* a citizen; a burgher. A type of a particular size.

BU'RGESS, *n. f.* a citizen; a freeman of a city. A representative of a town corporate.

BURGH, a corporate town or burrow.

BU'RGHER, *n. f.* one who has a right to certain privileges in this or that place.

BU'RGHERSHIP, *n. f.* the privilege of a burgher.

BU'RGLARY, *n. f.* robbing a house by night, or breaking in with an intent to rob.

BU'RGOMASTER, *n. f.* one employed in the government of a city.

BU'RGRAVE, *n. f.* the hereditary governor of a castle or fortified town in Germany.

BU'RIAL, *n. f.* the act of burying; sepulture; interment. The act of placing any thing under earth. The church-service for funerals.

BU'RIER, *n. f.* he that buries.

BU'RINE, *n. f.* a graving tool.

BU'RLACE, *n. f.* a sort of grape.

To **BURL**, *v. a.* to dress cloth as fullers do.

BURLE'SQUE, *adj.* jocular; tending to raise laughter.

BUR

BURLE'SQUE, *n. f.* ludicrous language.

To BURLE'SQUE, *v. a.* to turn to ridicule.

BU'RLINESS, *n. f.* bulk ; bluster.

BU'RLY, *adj.* great of stature ; bulky ; tumid.

To BURN, *v. a.* to consume with fire ; to wound with fire.

To BURN, *v. n.* to be on fire ; to be kindled. To be inflamed with passion. To act as fire. To be hot.

BURN, *n. f.* a hurt caused by fire.

BU'RNER, *n. f.* a person that burns any thing.

BU'RNET, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

BU'RNING, *n. f.* state of inflammation ; fire ; flame.

BU'RNING-GLASS, *n. f.* a glass which collects the rays of the sun into a narrow compass, and so increases their force.

To BU'RNISH, *v. a.* to polish ; to give a gloss to.

To BU'RNISH, *v. n.* to grow bright or glossy.

To BU'RNISH, *v. n.* to grow ; to spread out.

BU'RNISHER, *n. f.* the person that burnishes or polishes. The tool with which bookbinders give a gloss to the leaves of books ; it is commonly a dog's tooth set in a stick.

BURNT, *part. passive of burn.*

BURR, *n. f.* the lobe or lap of the ear.

BU'RREL, *n. f.* a sort of pear.

BU'RREL *fly*, oxfly ; gadbee ; breeze.

BU'RREL *shot*, small bullets, nails, stones, discharged out of the ordnance.

BU'RROW, *n. f.* a corporate town, that is not a city, but such as sends burgesses to the parliament. A place fenced or fortified. The holes made in the ground by conies. See *Borough*.

To BU'RROW, *v. n.* to mine, as conies or rabbits.

BU'RSAR, *n. f.* the treasurer of a college. In Scotland, a student sent to the university by a presbytery, from whom he has a small yearly allowance for four years.

BURSE, *n. f.* an exchange where merchants meet.

BUS

To BURST, *v. n.* to break, or fly open. To fly asunder. To break away ; to spring. To come suddenly. To begin an action violently.

To BURST, *v. a.* to break suddenly ; to make a quick and violent disruption.

BURST, *n. f.* a sudden disruption.

BURST, BURSTEN, *part. adj.* diseased with a hernia or rupture.

BU'RSTENNESS, *n. f.* a rupture.

BU'RSTWORT, *n. f.* an herb good against ruptures.

BURT, *n. f.* a flat fish of the turbot kind.

BU'RTHEN, *n. f.* See *Burden*.

BU'RY, *n. f.* a dwelling-place.

To BURY, *v. a.* to inter ; to put into a grave. To inter with rites and ceremonies. To conceal ; to hide.

BU'YING-PLACE, *n. f.* a place for the sepulture of dead bodies.

BUSH, *n. f.* a thick shrub. A bough of a tree fixed up at a door, to shew that liquors are sold there.

To BUSH, *v. n.* to grow thick.

BU'SHEL, *n. f.* a measure containing eight gallons ; a strike. A large quantity.

BU'SHINESS, *n. f.* the quality of being bushy.

BU'SHMENT, *n. f.* a thicket.

BU'SHY, *adj.* Thick ; full of small branches. Full of bushes.

BU'SILESS, *adj.* at leisure ; unemployed.

BU'SILY, *adv.* with hurry ; actively ; importunately.

BU'SINESS, *n. f.* employment ; multiplicity of affairs. An affair. The subject of action. Serious engagement. Right of action. A matter of question. A point. To do one's business ; to kill, destroy, or ruin him.

BUSK, *n. f.* a piece of steel, or whalebone, worn by women to strengthen their stays.

BU'SKIN, *n. f.* a kind of half-boot ; a shoe which comes to the midleg. A kind of high shoe wore by the ancient actors of tragedy.

BU'SKINED, *adj.* dressed in buskins.

BU'SKY, *adj.* woody.

B U T

BUSS, *n. f.* a kiss; a salute with the hand. A boat for fishing.
To BUSS, *v. a.* to kiss.
BUST, *n. f.* a statue representing a man to his breast.
BU'STARD, *n. f.* a wild turkey.
To BU'STLE, *v. n.* to be busy; to stir; to be active.
BU'STLE, *n. f.* a tumult; a hurry; a combustion.
BU'STLER, *n. f.* an active stirring man.
BU'SY *adj.* employed with earnestness. Bustling; active; meddling.
To BU'SY, *v. a.* to employ; to engage.
BU'SYBODY, *n. f.* a vain, meddling, fantastical person.
BUT, *conj.* Except. Yet; nevertheless. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now. Only; nothing more than. Than. But that. Otherwise than that. Not otherwise than. By any other means than. If it were not for this. However; howbeit. Otherwise than. Even; not longer ago than. Yet it may be objected. But for; had not this been.
BUT, *n. f.* a boundary.
BUT, *n. f.* the end of any plank which joins to another.
BUT-END, *n. f.* the blunt end of any thing.
BU'TCHER, *n. f.* one that kills animals to sell their flesh. One that is delighted with blood.
To BU'TCHER, *v. a.* to kill; to murder.
BU'TCHER'S-BROOM, or *Kneeholy*.
BU'TCHERLINESS, *n. f.* a butcherly manner.
BU'TCHERLY, *adj.* cruel; bloody; barbarous.
BU'TCHERY, *n. f.* the trade of a butcher. Murder; cruelty. The place where blood is shed.
BU'TLER, *n. f.* a servant employed in furnishing the table.
BU'TLERAGE, *n. f.* the duty upon wines imported, claimed by the king's butler.
BU'TMENT, *n. f.* that part of the arch which joins it to the upright pier.

B U T

BUTT, *n. f.* the place on which the mark to be shot at is placed. The point at which the endeavour is directed. A man upon whom the company break their jests. A stroke given in fencing.
BUTT, *n. f.* a vessel; a barrel containing one hundred and twenty-six gallons of wine.
To BUTT, *v. a.* to strike with the head.
BU'TTER, *n. f.* an unctuous substance, made by agitating the cream of milk, till the oil separates from the whey.
To BUTTER, *v. a.* to smear, or oil with butter. To increase the stakes every throw.
BU'TTERBUMP, *n. f.* a fowl; the bittourn.
BU'TTERBUR, *n. f.* a plant.
BU'TTERFLOWER, *n. f.* a yellow flower of May.
BU'TTERFLY, *n. f.* a beautiful insect.
BU'TTERIS, *n. f.* an instrument of steel used in paring the foot of a horse.
BU'TTERMILK, *n. f.* the whey that is separated from the cream when butter is made.
BU'TTERPRINT, *n. f.* a piece of carved wood, used to mark butter.
BU'TTERTOOTH, *n. f.* the great broad foretooth.
BU'TTERWOMAN, *n. f.* a woman that sells butter.
BU'TTERWORT, *n. f.* a plant; fennel.
BU'TTERY, *adj.* having the appearance or qualities of butter.
BU'TTERY, *n. f.* the room where provisions are laid up.
BU'TTOCK, *n. f.* the rump; the part near the tail.
BU'TTON, *n. f.* any knob or ball; the bud of a plant.
BU'TTON, *n. f.* the sea-urchin.
To BU'TTON, *v. a.* to dress; to clothe. To fasten with buttons.
BU'TTONHOLE, *n. f.* the loop in which the button of the cloaths is caught.
BU'TTRESS, *n. f.* a prop; a wall built to support another. A prop; a support.
To BU'TTRESS, *v. n.* to prop.

B U Z

BU'TWINK, *n. f.* the name of a bird.

BU'TYRACEOUS, *adj.* having the qualities of butter.

BU'TYROUS, *adj.* having the properties of butter.

BU'XOM, *adj.* obedient; obsequious. Gay; lively; brisk. Wanton; jolly.

BU'XOMLY, *adv.* wantonly; amorously.

BU'XOMNESS, *n. f.* wantonness; amorousness.

To **BUY**, *v. a.* to purchase; to acquire by paying a price. To manage by money.

To **BUY**, *v. n.* to treat about a purchase.

BU'YER, *n. f.* he that buys; a purchaser.

To **BUZZ**, *v. n.* to hum; to make a noise like bees. To whisper; to prate.

To **BUZZ**, *v. a.* to spread secretly.

BUZZ, *n. f.* a hum; a whisper; a talk.

BU'ZZARD, *n. f.* a degenerate, or mean species of hawk. A blockhead; a dunce.

BU'ZZAR, *n. f.* a secret whisperer.

BY, *prep.* It notes the agent, the instrument, the cause, the means by which any thing is performed. It shews the manner of an action. It notes the method in which any successive action is performed. It notes the quantity had at one time. At, or in; noting place. According to. According to; noting proof. After; noting imitation or conformity. From; noting judgment or token. It notes the sum of the difference between two things compared. Not later than; noting time. Beside; noting passage. Beside; near to; in presence; noting proximity. Before *himself*, it notes the absence of all others. It is the solemn form of swearing. At hand. It is used in forms of obtesting. By proxy of; noting substitution. In the same direction with.

BY, *adv.* near; at a small distance. Beside; passing; in presence.

BY AND BY, in a short time.

BY, *n. f.* something not the direct and immediate object of regard.

B Y W

BY, in composition, implies something out of the direct way.

BY-COFFEEHOUSE, *n. f.* a coffee-house in an obscure place.

BY-CONCERNMENT, *n. f.* an affair which is not the main business.

BY-END, *n. f.* private interest; secret advantage.

BYGONE, *adj.* a Scotch word. Past.

BY-LAW, *n. f.* *by-laws* are orders made for the good of those that make them, farther than the public law binds.

By-NAME, *n. f.* a nickname.

BY-PATH, *n. f.* a private or obscure path.

BY-RESPECT, *n. f.* private end or view.

BY-ROAD, *n. f.* an obscure unfrequented road.

BY-ROOM, *n. f.* a private room within.

BY-SPEECH, *n. f.* an incidental or casual speech.

BY-STANDER, *n. f.* a looker on; one unconcerned.

BY-STREET, *n. f.* an obscure street.

BY-VIEW, *n. f.* private self-interest, ed purpose.

BY-WALK, *n. f.* a private walk; not the main road.

BY-WAY, *n. f.* a private and obscure way.

BY-WEST, westward; to the west of.

BY-WORD, *n. f.* a saying; a proverb.

BYE, *n. f.* dwelling.

BY'ZANTINE. See *Bizantine*.

C

C, The third letter, has two sounds; one like *k*, as, *call*, *clock*; the other as *s*, as, *cessation*, *cinder*. It sounds like *k* before *a*, *o*, *u*, or a consonant; and like *s*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*.

CAB, *n. f.* a Hebrew measure, containing about three pints English.

CABA'L, *n. f.* the secret science of the Hebrew rabbins. A body of men united in some close design. Intrigue.

To **CABA'L**, *v. n.* to form close intrigues.

C A B

CA'BALIST, *n. f.* one skilled in the traditions of the Hebrews.
CABALLI'STIC, CABALLI'STICAL, *n. f.* something that has an occult meaning.
CABA'LLER, *n. f.* he that engages in close designs; an intriguer.
CABA'LLINE, *adj.* belonging to a horse.
CA'BARET, *n. f.* a tavern.
CA'BBAGE, *n. f.* a plant.
To CA'BBAGE, *v. a.* to steal in cutting cloaths.
CA'BBAGE-TREE, *n. f.* a species of palm-tree.
CA'BBAGE-WORM, *n. f.* an insect.
CA'BIN, *n. f.* a small room. A small chamber in a ship. A cottage, or small house. A tent.
To CA'BIN, *v. n.* to live in a cabin.
To CA'BIN, *v. a.* to confine in a cabin.
CA'BINED, *adj.* belonging to a cabin.
CA'BINET, *n. f.* a set of boxes or drawers for curiosities. Any place in which things of value are hidden. A private room in which consultations are held. A hut, or house.
CA'BINET-COUNCIL, *n. f.* a council held in a private manner.
CA'BINET-MAKER, *n. f.* one that makes small nice work in wood.
CA'BLE, *n. f.* the great rope of a ship to which the anchor is fastened.
CACHE'CTIC, CACHE'CTICAL, *adj.* having an ill habit of body.
CACHE'XY, *n. f.* such a distemperature of the humours, as hinders nutrition, and weakens the vital and animal functions.
CACHINNA'TION, *n. f.* a loud laughter.
CA'CKEREL, *n. f.* a fish.
To CA'CKLE, *v. n.* to make a noise as a goose. Sometimes it is used for the noise of a hen. To laugh; to giggle.
CA'CKLE, *n. f.* the voice of a goose or fowl.
CA'CKLER, *n. f.* a fowl that cackles. A telltale; a tattler.
CACOCY'MIC, CACOCY'MICAL, *adj.* having the humours corrupted.

C A D

CACOCY'MY, *n. f.* a depravation of the humours from a sound state.
CACOPHONY, *n. f.* a bad sound of words.
To CACU'MINATE, *v. a.* to make sharp or pyramidal.
CADA'VEROUS, *adj.* having the appearance or qualities of a dead carcase.
CA'DDIS, *n. f.* a kind of tape or ribband. A kind of worm or grub.
CADE, *n. f.* tame; soft; delicate.
To CADE, *v. n.* to breed up in softness.
CADE, *n. f.* a barrel.
CA'DENCE, CA'DENCY, *n. f.* fall; state of sinking; decline. The fall of the voice. The flow of verses, or periods. The tone or sound. In horsemanship, *cadence* is an equal measure or proportion, which a horse observes in all his motions.
CA'DENT, *adj.* falling down.
CA'DET, *n. f.* the younger brother; the youngest brother. A volunteer in the army, who serves in expectation of a commission.
CA'DEW, *n. f.* a straw-worm.
CA'DGER, *n. f.* a huckster.
CA'DI, *n. f.* a magistrate among the Turks.
CADI'LLAC, *n. f.* a sort of pear.
CÆ'CIAS, *n. f.* a wind from the north.
CÆSU'RA, *n. f.* a figure in poetry, by which a short syllable after a complete foot is made long.
CA'FTAN, *n. f.* a Persian vest or garment.
CAG, *n. f.* a barrel or wooden vessel, containing four or five gallons.
CAGE, *n. f.* an inclosure of twigs or wire, in which birds are kept. A place for wild beasts. A prison for petty malefactors.
To CAGE, *v. a.* to inclose in a cage.
CA'IMAN, *n. f.* the American name of a crocodile.
To CAJO'LE, *v. a.* to flatter; to soothe; to coax.
CAJO'LER, *n. f.* a flatterer; a wheedler.
CAJO'LERY, *n. f.* flattery.
CA'ISSON, *n. f.* a chest of bombs or powder.

CAL

CA'ITIFF, *n. f.* a mean villain; a despicable knave.

CAKE, *n. f.* a kind of delicate bread. Any thing of a form rather flat than high.

TO CAKE, *v. n.* to harden, as dough in the oven.

CALABA'SH *Tree*, a tree of which the shells are used by the negroes for cups, as also for instruments of music.

CALAMA'NCO, *n. f.* a kind of wool-len stuff.

CA'LAMINE, or *Lapis Calaminaris*, *n. f.* a kind of fossile bituminous earth, which, being mixed with copper, changes it into brass.

CA'LAMINT, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

CALA'MITOUS, *adj.* miserable; involved in distress; unhappy; wretched.

CALA'MITOUSNESS, *n. f.* misery; distress.

CALA'MITY, *n. f.* misfortune; cause of misery.

CA'LAMUS, *n. f.* a sort of reed or sweet-scented wood, mentioned in scripture.

CALA'SH, *n. f.* a small carriage of pleasure.

CA'LCEATED, *adj.* shod; fitted with shoes.

CALCEDO'NIUS, *n. f.* a kind of precious stone.

CALCINA'TION, *n. f.* such a management of bodies by fire, as renders them reducible to powder; chymical pulverization.

CALCI'NATORY, *n. f.* a vessel used in calcination.

TO CALCI'NE, *v. a.* to burn in the fire to a calx, or friable substance. To burn up.

TO CALCI'NE, *v. n.* to become a calx by heat.

TO CA'LCULATE, *v. a.* to compute; to reckon. To compute the situation of the planets at any certain time. To adjust; to project for any certain end.

CALCULA'TION, *n. f.* a practice, or manner of reckoning; the art of numbering. The result of arithmetical operation.

CALCULA'TOR, *n. f.* a computer.

CALCULATORY, *adj.* belonging to calculation.

CAL

CA'LCULE, *n. f.* reckoning; compute.

CA'LCULOSE, CA'LCULOUS, *adj.* stony; gritty.

CA'LCULUS, *n. f.* the stone in the bladder.

CA'LDRON, *n. f.* a pot; boiler; a kettle.

CALEFA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of heating any thing. The state of being heated.

CALEFA'CTIVE, *adj.* that which makes any thing hot; heating.

CALEFA'CTORY, *adj.* that which heats.

TO CA'LEFY, *v. n.* to grow hot; to be heated.

CA'LENDAR, *n. f.* a register of the year, in which the months, and stated times, are marked, as festivals and holidays.

TO CA'LENDER, *v. a.* to dress cloth.

CA'LENDER, *n. f.* a hot press; a press in which clothiers smooth their cloth.

CA'LENDRE, *n. f.* the person who calenders.

CA'LEND, *n. f.* the first day of every month among the Romans.

CA'LENTURE, *n. f.* a distemper in hot climates; wherein they imagine the sea to be green fields.

CALF, *n. f.* the young of a cow. *Calves* of the lips, mentioned by Hosea, signify sacrifices of praise and prayers. The thick, plump, bulbous part of the leg.

CA'LIBER, *n. f.* the bore; the diameter of the barrel of a gun.

CA'LICE, *n. f.* a cup; a chalice.

CA'LICO, *n. f.* an Indian stuff made of cotton.

CA'LID, *adj.* hot; burning.

CALIDITY, *n. f.* heat.

CA'LIF, CA'LIPH, *n. f.* a title assumed by the successors of Mahomet among the Saracens.

CALIGA'TION, *n. f.* darkness; cloudiness.

CALI'GINOUS, *adj.* obscure; dim.

CALI'GINOUSNESS, *n. f.* darkness.

CA'LIGRAPHY, *n. f.* beautiful writing.

C A L

CA'LIVER, *n. f.* a handgun ; a harquebuse ; an old musket.

CA'LIX, *n. f.* a cup.

To CALK, *v. a.* to stop the leaks of a ship.

CA'LKER, *n. f.* the workman that stops the leaks of a ship.

To CALL, *v. a.* to name ; to denominate. To summon or invite. To convoke ; to summon together. To summon judicially. To summon by command. In the theological sense, to inspire with ardours of piety. To invoke ; to appeal to. To proclaim ; to publish. To make a short visit. To excite ; to put in action ; to bring into view. To stigmatise with some opprobrious denomination. *To call back* ; to revoke ; to retract. *To call for* ; to demand ; to require ; to claim. *To call in* ; to resume money at interest ; to invite. *To call on* ; to solicit for a favour, or a debt ; to repeat solemnly. *To call over* ; to read aloud a list or muster-roll. *To call out* ; to challenge. *To call upon* ; to implore.

CALL, *n. f.* a vocal address. Requisition. Divine vocation ; summons to true religion. An impulse. Authority ; command. A demand ; a claim. An instrument to call birds. Calling ; vocation ; employment. A nomination.

CA'LLAT, CA'LLET, *n. f.* a trull.

CA'LLING, *n. f.* vocation ; profession ; trade. Proper station, or employment. Class of persons united by the same employment or profession. Divine vocation ; invitation to the true religion.

CA'LLIPERS, *n. f.* compasses with bowed shanks.

CALLO'SITY, *n. f.* a kind of swelling without pain.

CA'LLOUS, *adj.* indurated ; hardened. Hardened ; insensible.

CA'LLOUSNESS, *n. f.* induration of the fibres. Insensibility.

CA'LLOW, *adj.* unfledged ; naked ; wanting feathers.

CA'LLUS, *n. f.* an induration of the fibres. The hard substance by which broken bones are united.

CALM, *adj.* quiet ; serene ; not stormy ; not tempestuous. Undisturbed ; unruffled.

C A L

CALM, *n. f.* serenity ; stillness. Freedom from disturbance ; quiet ; repose.

To CALM, *v. a.* to still ; to quiet. To pacify ; to appease.

CA'LMER, *n. f.* the person or thing which has the power of giving quiet.

CA'LMLY, *adv.* without storms, or violence ; serenely. Without passions ; quietly.

CA'LMNESS, *n. f.* tranquillity ; serenity. Mildness ; freedom from passion.

CA'LMY, *adj.* calm ; peaceful.

CA'LOMEL, *n. f.* mercury six times sublimed.

CALORI'FIC, *adj.* that which has the quality of producing heat.

CALO'TTE, *n. f.* a cup or coif.

CALO'YERS, *n. f.* monks of the Greek church.

CA'LTROPS, *n. f.* an instrument made with three spikes, so that which way soever it falls to the ground, one of them points upright. A plant mentioned in Virgil's Georgic, under the name of *tribulus*.

To CALVE, *v. n.* to bring a calf ; spoken of a cow.

CALV'ILLE, *n. f.* a sort of apple.

To CALU'MNIATE, *v. n.* to accuse falsely.

To CALU'MNIATE, *v. a.* to slander.

CALUMNIA'TION, *n. f.* a malicious and false representation of words or actions.

CALUMNI'ATOR, *n. f.* a forger of accusation ; a slanderer.

CALU'MNIOUS, *adj.* slanderous ; falsely reproachful.

CA'EUMNY, *n. f.* slander ; false charge.

CALX, *n. f.* any thing rendered reducible to powder by burning.

CA'LYCLE, *n. f.* a small bud of a plant.

CAMA'IEU, *n. f.* a stone with various figures and representations of landscapes, formed by nature.

CA'MBER, *n. f.* a piece of timber cut arching.

CA'MBRIC, *n. f.* a kind of fine linen.

CAME, the *preterite* of *to come*.

CA'MEL, *n. f.* an animal very com-

C A M

mon in Arabia, Judea, and the neighbouring countries.

CAME'LOPARD, *n. f.* an animal taller than an elephant, but not so thick.

CA'MELOT, CA'MLET, *n. f.* a kind of stuff originally made by a mixture of silk and camel's hair; it is now made with wool and silk.

CAME'RA OBSCURA, an optical machine used in a darkened chamber, so that the light coming only through a double convex glass, objects opposite are represented inverted.

CA'MERADE, *n. f.* a bosom-companion. We now use *comrade*.

CA'MERATED, *adj.* arched.

CAMERA'TION, *adj.* a vaulting or arching.

CAMISA'DO, *n. f.* an attack made in the dark; on which occasion they put their shirts outward.

CA'MISATED, *adj.* dressed with the shirt outward.

CA'MLET. See *Camelot*.

CA'MMOCK, *n. f.* an herb; petty whin, or restharrow.

CA'MOYS, *adj.* flat of the nose.

CAMP, *n. f.* the order of tents, placed by armies when they keep the field.

To CAMP, *v. a.* to lodge in tents.

CAMP-FIGHT, *n. f.* an old word for combat.

CAMPA'IGN, *n. f.* a large, open, level tract of ground. The time for which any army keeps the field.

CAMPA'NIFORM, *adj.* a term used of flowers, which are in the shape of a bell.

CAMPA'NULATE, *adj.* campaniform.

CAMPE'STRAL, *adj.* growing in fields.

CA'MPHIRE TREE, *n. f.* there are two sorts of this tree; one of Borneo, from which the best *camphire* is taken, which is a natural exudation from the tree, where the bark has been wounded. The other sort is a native of Japan.

CA'MPHORATE, *adj.* impregnated with camphire.

CA'MPION, *n. f.* a plant.

CA'MUS, *n. f.* a thin dress.

CAN, *n. f.* a cup.

C A N

CAN, *v. n.* to be able; to have power. It expresses the potential mood; as, I *can* do it.

CANA'ILLE, *n. f.* the lowest people; the dregs; the lees.

CANA'L, *n. f.* a basin of water in a garden. Any course of water made by art. A passage through which any of the juices of the body flow.

CA'NAL-COAL, *n. f.* a fine kind of coal.

CANALI'CULATED, *adj.* made like a pipe or gutter.

CANARY, *n. f.* wine brought from the Canaries; sack.

To CANA'RY, *v. a.* to frolick.

CANA'RY BIRD, an excellent singing bird.

To CA'NCEL, *v. a.* to cross a writing. To efface; to obliterate in general.

CA'NCELLATED, *adj.* cross-barred.

CANCELLA'TION, *n. f.* an expunging or wiping out of an instrument.

CA'NCER, *n. f.* a crabfish. The sign of the summer solstice. A virulent swelling, or sore, not to be cured.

To CA'NCERATE, *v. n.* to become a cancer.

CANCERA'TION, *n. f.* a growing cancerous.

CA'NCEROUS, *adj.* having the virulence of a cancer.

CA'NCEROUSNESS, *n. f.* the state of being cancerous.

CA'NCRINE, *adj.* having the qualities of a crab.

CA'NDENT, *adj.* hot.

CA'NDICANT, *adj.* growing white.

CA'NDID, *adj.* white. Fair; open; ingenuous.

CA'NDIDATE, *n. f.* a competitor; one that solicits advancement.

CA'NDIDLY, *adv.* fairly; without trick; ingenuously.

CA'NDIDNESS, *n. f.* ingenuity; openness of temper.

To CA'NDIFY, *v. a.* to make white.

CA'NDLE, *n. f.* a light made of wax or tallow, surrounding a wick of flax or cotton. Light, or luminary.

C A N

CA'NDLEBERRY TREE. Sweet-willow.

CANDLEHO'LDER, *n. f.* he that holds the candle. He that remotely assists.

CA'NDLELIGHT, *n. f.* the light of a candle. The necessary candles for use.

CA'NDLEMAS, *n. f.* the feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin, which was formerly celebrated with many lights in churches.

CA'NDLESTICK, *n. f.* the instrument that holds candles.

CA'NDLESTUFF, *n. f.* grease; tallow.

CA'NDLEWASTER, *n. f.* a spendthrift.

CA'NDOCK, *n.* ~~X~~ a weed that grows in rivers.

CA'NDOUR, *n. f.* sweetness of temper; purity of mind; ingenuity; openness; kindness.

To **CA'NDY,** *v. a.* to conserve with sugar. To form into congelations.

To **CA'NDY,** *v. n.* to grow congealed.

CA'NDY *Lion's foot*, a plant.

CANE, *n. f.* a kind of strong reed. The plant which yields the sugar. A lance. A reed.

To **CANE,** *v. a.* to beat.

CANI'CLAR, *adj.* belonging to the dog-star.

CANI'NE, *adj.* having the properties of a dog.

CA'NISTER, *n. f.* a small basket. A small vessel in which any thing is laid up.

CA'NKER, *n. f.* a worm that preys upon, and destroys fruits. A fly that preys upon fruits. Any thing that corrupts or consumes. A kind of wild worthless rose. An eating or corroding humour. Corrosion; virulence. A disease in trees.

To **CA'NKER,** *v. n.* to grow corrupt.

To **CA'NKER,** *v. a.* to corrupt; to corrode. To infect; to pollute.

CA'NKERBIT, *part. adj.* bitten with an envenomed tooth.

CA'NNABINE, *adj.* hempen.

CA'NNIBAL, *n. f.* an anthropophagite; a man-eater.

CA'NNIBALLY, *adv.* in the manner of a cannibal.

CA'NNIPERS, *n. f.* callipers.

C A N

CA'NNON, *n. f.* a gun larger than can be managed by the hand.

CA'NNON-BALL, **CA'NNON-SHOT,** *n. f.* the balls which are shot from great guns.

To **CANNONA'DE,** *v. n.* to play the great guns; to batter with great guns.

CA'NNONIER, *n. f.* the engineer that manages the cannon.

CANO'A, **CA'NOE,** a boat made by cutting the trunk of tree into a hollow vessel.

CA'NON, *n. f.* a rule; a law. Law made by ecclesiastical councils. The books of holy scripture; or the great rule. A dignity in cathedral churches. A large sort of printing letter.

CA'NON BIT, *n. f.* that part of the bit let into the horse's mouth.

CA'NONESS, *n. f.* in Popish countries, women living after the example of secular canons.

CANO'NICAL, *adj.* according to the canon. Constituting the canon. Regular; stated; fixed by ecclesiastical laws. Spiritual; ecclesiastical.

CANO'NICALLY, *adv.* in a manner agreeable to the canon.

CANO'NICALNESS. *n. f.* the quality of being canonical.

CA'NONIST, *n. f.* a professor of the canon law.

CANONIZA'TION, *n. f.* the act of declaring a saint.

To **CA'NONIZE,** *v. a.* to declare any man a saint.

CA'NONRY, **CA'NONSHIP,** *n. f.* an ecclesiastical benefice in some cathedral or collegiate church.

CA'NOPIED, *adj.* covered with a canopy.

CA'NOPY, *n. f.* a covering spread over the head.

To **CA'NOPY,** *v. a.* to cover with a canopy.

CANO'ROUS, *adj.* musical; tuneful.

CANT, *n. f.* a corrupt dialect used by beggars and vagabonds. A form of speaking peculiar to some certain class or body of men. A whining pretension to goodness. Barbarous jargon. Auction.

To **CANT,** *v. n.* to talk in the jargon of particular professions.

C A N

- CANTA'TA, *n. f.* a song.
 CANTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of singing.
 CA'NTER, *n. f.* hypocrite.
 CA'NTERBURY BELLS, *n. f.* bell-flower.
 CA'NTERBURY GALLOP, *n. f.* the gallop of an ambling horse, commonly called a canter.
 CANTHA'RIDES, *n. f.* Spanish flies; used to raise blisters.
 CA'NTHUS, *n. f.* the corner of the eye.
 CA'NTICLE, *n. f.* a song. The song of Solomon.
 CANTI'LIVERS, *n. f.* pieces of wood framed into the front or other sides of an house, to sustain the eaves over it.
 CA'NTLE, *n. f.* a piece with corners.
 To CA'NTLE, *v. a.* to cut in pieces.
 CA'NTLET, *n. f.* a piece; a fragment.
 CA'NTO, *n. f.* a book, or section of a poem.
 CA'NTON, *n. f.* a small parcel or division of land. A small community, or clan.
 To CA'NTON, *v. a.* to divide into little parts.
 To CA'NTONIZE, *v. a.* to parcel out into small divisions.
 CA'NTRED, *n. f.* an hundred.
 CA'NVASS, *n. f.* a kind of cloth woven for several uses.
 To CA'NVASS, *v. a.* to sift; to examine. To debate; to controvert.
 To CA'NVASS, *v. n.* to solicit.
 CA'NY, *adj.* full of canes. Consisting of canes.
 CA'NZONET, *n. f.* a little song.
 CAP, *n. f.* the garment that covers the head. The ensign of the cardinalate. The topmost; the highest. A reverence made by uncovering the head.
 To CAP, *v. a.* to cover on the top. To snatch off the cap. *To cap verses;* to name alternately verses beginning with a particular letter.
 CAP à pè, CAP à piè, from head to foot.
 CAP-PAPER, a sort of coarse brownish paper.

C A P

- CAPABI'LITY, *n. f.* capacity.
 CA'PABLE, *adj.* endued with powers equal to any particular thing. Intelligent; able to understand. Capacious; able to receive. Susceptible. Qualified for. Hollow.
 CA'PABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality or state of being capable.
 CAPA'CIOUS, *adj.* wide; large; able to hold much. Extensive; equal to great design.
 CAPA'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the power of holding; largeness.
 To CAPA'CITATE, *v. a.* to enable; to qualify.
 CAPA'CITY, *n. f.* the power of containing. The force or power of the mind. Power; ability. Room; space. State; condition; character.
 CAPA'RISON, *n. f.* a sort of cover for a horse.
 To CAPA'RISON, *v. a.* to dress in caparisons. To dress pompously.
 CAPE, *n. f.* headland; promontory. The neck-piece of a clock.
 CA'PER, *n. f.* a leap; a jump.
 CA'PER, *n. f.* an acid pickle.
 CA'PER BUSH, *n. f.* this plant grows in the south of France; the buds are pickled for eating.
 To CA'PER, *v. n.* to dance frolicsomely. To skip for merriment. To dance.
 CA'PERER, *n. f.* a dancer; in contempt.
 CA'PIAS, *n. f.* a writ of execution.
 CAPILLA'CEOUS, *adj.* the same with capillary.
 CAPI'LLAMENT, *n. f.* small threads or hairs which grow up in the middle of a flower.
 CA'PILLARY, *adj.* resembling hairs; small; minute.
 CAPILLA'TION, *n. f.* a small ramification of vessels.
 CA'PITAL, *adj.* relating to the head. Criminal in the highest degree. That which affects life. Chief; principal. Chief; metropolitan. Applied to letters, large; such as are written at the beginnings or heads of books. *Capital stock;* the principal or original stock of a trading company.

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CAPITAL, *n. f.* the upper part of pillar. The chief city of a nation.

CAPITALLY, *adv.* in a capital manner.

CAPITA'TION, *n. f.* numeration by heads.

CAPITULAR, *n. f.* the body of the statutes of a chapter. A member of a chapter.

To **CAPITULATE**, *v. n.* to draw any thing up in heads or articles. To yield, or surrender on certain stipulations.

CAPITULA'TION, *n. f.* stipulation; terms; conditions.

CAPIVI TREE, *n. f.* a tree that grows near a village called Ayapel, in the province of Antiochi, in the Spanish West Indies.

CAPON, *n. f.* a castrated cock.

CAPONNI'ERE, *n. f.* a covered lodgment, of about four or five feet broad, encompassed with a little parapet.

CAPOT, *n. f.* is when one party wins all the tricks of cards at the game of picquet.

CAPO'UCH, *n. f.* a monk's hood.

CAPPER, *n. f.* one who makes or sells caps.

CAPRE'OLATE, *adj.* such plants as turn, and creep by means of their tendrils, are *capreolate*.

CAPRI'CE, **CAPRI'CHIO**, *n. f.* freak; fancy; whim.

CAPRI'CIOUS, *n. f.* whimsical; fanciful.

CAPRI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* whimsically.

CAPRI'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* humour, whimsicalness.

CAPRICORN, *n. f.* one of the signs of the zodiac; the winter solstice.

CAPRIO'LE, *n. f.* *caprioles* are leaps, such as horses make in one and the same place, without advancing forward.

CAPSTAN, *n. f.* a cylinder, with levers to wind up any great weight.

CAPSULAR, **CAPSULARY**, *adj.* hollow like a chest.

CAPSULATE, **CAPSULATED**, *adj.* inclosed, or in a box.

CAPTAIN, *n. f.* a chief commander. The commander of a company in a regiment. The chief commander of a ship. *Captain-General*; the general, or com-

mander in chief of an army. *Captain-Lieutenant*, the commanding officer of a colonel's troop or company. He commands as youngest captain.

CAPTAINRY, *n. f.* the power over a certain district; the chieftainship.

CAPTAINSHIP, *n. f.* the rank, or post of a captain. The condition or post of a chief commander. The chieftainship of a clan.

CAPTA'TION, *n. f.* the practice of catching favour.

CAPTION, *n. f.* the act of taking any person.

CAPTIOUS, *adj.* given to cavils; eager to object. Insidious; ensnaring.

CAPTIOUSLY, *adv.* with an inclination to object.

CAPTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* inclination to object; peevishness.

To **CAPTIVATE**, *v. a.* to take prisoner; to bring into bondage. To charm; to subdue.

CAPTIVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of taking one captive.

CAPTIVE, *n. f.* one taken in war. One charmed by beauty.

CAPTIVE, *adj.* made prisoner in war.

To **CAPTIVE**, *v. a.* to take prisoner.

CAPTIVITY, *n. f.* subjection by the fate of war; bondage. Slavery; servitude.

CAPTOR, *n. f.* he that takes a prisoner, or a prize.

CAPTURE, *n. f.* the act or practice of taking any thing. A prize.

CAPU'CHED, *adj.* covered over as with a hood.

CAPUCHI'N, *n. f.* a female garment, consisting of a cloak and hood, made in imitation of the dress of capuchin monks.

CAR, *n. f.* a small carriage of burden. a chariot of war. The Charles's wain.

CARABINE, or **CARBINE**, *n. f.* a small sort of fire-arms.

CARABINE'ER, *n. f.* a sort of light horseman.

CARACK, *n. f.* a large ship of burden; galleon.

CARACOLE, *n. f.* an oblique tread, traced out in semi-rounds.

C A R

To CA'RA'COLE, *v. n.* to move in caracoles.

CA'RAT, CA'RACT, *n. f.* a weight of four grains. A manner of expressing the fineness of gold.

CA'RAVAN, a troop or body of merchants or pilgrims.

CARAVA'NSARY, *n. f.* a house built for the reception of travellers.

CA'RAVEL, CA'RVEL, *n. f.* a light, round, old-fashioned ship.

CA'RAWAY, *n. f.* a plant.

CARBONA'DO, *n. f.* meat cut across, to be broiled.

To CARBONA'DO, *v. a.* to cut or hack.

CA'RBUNCLE, *n. f.* a jewel shining in the dark. Red spot or pimple.

CA'RBUNCLED, *adj.* set with carbuncles. Spotted; deformed with pimples.

CA'RBUNCULAR, *adj.* red like a carbuncle.

CARBUNCULA'TION, *n. f.* the blasting of young buds by heat or cold.

CA'RCANET, *n. f.* a chain or collar of jewels.

CA'RCASE, *n. f.* a dead body of any animal. The decayed parts of any thing. The main parts, without completion or ornament. A kind of bomb usually oblong, consisting of a shell or case, with holes filled with combustibles.

CA'RCELAGE, *n. f.* prison-fees.

CARCINO'MA, *n. f.* a cancer.

CARCINO'MATOUS, *n. f.* cancerous.

CARD, *n. f.* a paper painted with figures, used in games. The paper on which the winds are marked. The instrument with which wool is combed.

To CARD, *v. a.* to comb wool.

To CARD, *v. n.* to game.

CARDAMO'MUM, *n. f.* a medicinal seed.

CA'RDER, *n. f.* one that cards wool. One that plays much at cards.

CA'RDIA'AC, CA'RDIA'CAL, *adj.* cordial; having the quality of invigorating.

CA'RDIALGY, *n. f.* the heartburn.

CA'RDINAL, *adj.* principal; chief.

CA'RDINAL, *n. f.* one of the chief governors of the Romish church.

C A R

CA'RDINALATE, CA'RDINAL-SHIP, *n. f.* the office and rank of a cardinal.

CA'RDMAKER, *n. f.* a maker of cards.

CA'RDMATCH, *n. f.* a match made by dipping pieces of a card in melted sulphur.

CARE, *n. f.* solicitude; anxiety; concern. Caution. Regard; charge; heed in order to preservation. The object of care, or of love.

To CARE, *v. n.* to be anxious or solicitous. To be inclined; to be disposed. To be affected with.

CA'RECRAZED, *adj.* broken with care and solicitude.

To CARE'EN, *v. a.* to caulk; to stop up leaks.

CARE'ER, *n. f.* the ground on which a race is run. A course; a race. Full speed; swift motion. Course of action.

To CARE'ER, *v. n.* to run swiftly.

CA'REFUL, *n. f.* anxious; solicitous; full of concern. Provident; diligent; cautious. Watchful.

CA'REFULLY, *adv.* in a manner that shews care. Heedfully; watchfully.

CA'REFULNES, *n. f.* vigilance; needfulness; caution.

CA'RELESSLY, *adv.* negligently; heedlessly.

CA'RELESSNESS, *n. f.* heedlessness; inattention.

CA'RELESS, *adj.* without care; without solicitude; unconcerned; negligent; heedless; unmindful. Cheerful; undisturbed. Unmoved by; unconcerned at.

To CARE'SS, *v. a.* to endear; to fondle.

CARE'SS, *n. f.* an act of endearment.

CA'RET, *n. f.* a note which shews where something interlined should be read; as, A.

CA'RGASON, *n. f.* a cargo.

CA'RGGO, *n. f.* the lading of a ship.

CA'RICIOUS Tumour, a swelling in the form of a fig.

CA'RIES, *n. f.* rottenness.

CARIO'SITY, *n. f.* rottenness.

CA'RIOUS, *adj.* rotten.

ARK, *n. f.* care; anxiety.

To CARK, *v. n.* to be careful; to be anxious; to be solicitous.

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CARLE, *n. f.* a mean, rough, rude, brutal man; churl.

CARLINE THISTLE, a plant.

CARLINGS, *n. f.* timbers lying fore and aft.

CARMAN, *n. f.* a man whose employment it is to drive cars.

CARMELITE, *n. f.* a sort of pear.

CARMINATIVE, *adj.* *Carminatives* are such things as dilute and relax at the same time. Whatever promotes insensible perspiration, is *carminative*.

CARMINE, *n. f.* a bright red or crimson colour.

CARNAGE, *n. f.* slaughter; havock; massacre. Heaps of flesh.

CARNAL, *adj.* fleshly; not spiritual. Lustful; lecherous; libidinous.

CARNALITY, *n. f.* fleshly lust. Grossness of mind.

CARNALLY, *adv.* according to the flesh; not spiritually.

CARNALNESS, *n. f.* carnality.

CARNATION, *n. f.* the name of the natural flesh colour; from whence perhaps the flower is named.

CARNELION, *n. f.* a precious stone.

CARNEOUS, *adj.* fleshy.

To **CARNIFY**, *v. n.* to breed flesh.

CARNIVAL, *n. f.* the feast held in Popish countries before Lent.

CARNIVOROUS, *adj.* flesh-eating.

CARNOSITY, *n. f.* fleshly excrecence.

CARNOUS, *adj.* fleshy.

CAROB, *n. f.* a plant.

CAROCHE, *n. f.* a coach.

CAROL, *n. f.* a song of joy and exultation. A song of devotion.

To **CAROL**, *v. n.* to sing; to warble.

To **CAROL**, *v. a.* to praise; to celebrate.

CAROTID, *adj.* two arteries which arise out of the ascending trunk of the aorta.

CAROUSAL, *n. f.* a festival.

To **CAROUSE**, *v. n.* to drink; to quaff.

To **CAROUSE**, *v. a.* to drink.

CAROUSE, *n. f.* a drinking-match. A hearty dose of liquor.

CAROUSER, *n. f.* a drinker; a toper.

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CARP, *n. f.* a pond-fish.

To **CARP**, *v. n.* to censure; to cavil.

CARPENTER, *n. f.* an artificer in wood.

CARPENTRY, *n. f.* the trade of a carpenter.

CARPER, *n. f.* a caviller.

CARPET, *n. f.* a covering of various colours. Ground variegated with flowers. A state of ease and luxury. To be on the *carpet*, is to be the subject of consideration.

To **CARPET**, *v. a.* to spread with carpets.

CARPING, *part. adj.* captious; censorious.

CARPINGLY, *adv.* captiously; censoriously.

CARPUS, *n. f.* the wrist.

CARRIAGE, *n. f.* the act of carrying or transporting. Conquest; acquisition. Vehicle. The frame upon which cannon is carried. Behaviour; personal manners. Conduct; measures; practices. Management; manner of transacting.

CARRIER, *n. f.* one who carries something. One whose trade is to carry goods. A messenger. A species of pigeons.

CARRION, *n. f.* the carcase of something not proper for food. A name of reproach for a worthless woman. Any flesh so corrupted as not to be fit for food.

CARRION, *adj.* relating to carcases.

CARROT, *n. f.* a garden-root.

CARROTINESS, *n. f.* redness of hair.

CARROTY, *adj.* spoken of red hair.

To **CARRY**, *v. a.* to convey from a place. To transport. To bear; to have about one. To convey by force. To effect any thing. To gain in competition. To gain after resistance. To manage; to transact. To behave; to conduct. To bring forward. To urge; to bear. To have; to obtain. To display on the outside. To imply; to import. To have annexed. To move any thing. To push on ideas in a train. To receive; to endure. To support; to sustain. To bear as trees. To fetch and bring, as dogs.

To **CARRY OFF**; to kill. To **CARRY ON**; to

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promote; to help forward. *To carry through*; to keep from failing.

To CARRY, v. n. a horse is said to *carry well*, when his neck is arched and holds his head high.

CA'RRY-TALE, n. f. a talebearer.

CART, n. f. a carriage in general. A wheel-carriage, used commonly for luggage. The vehicle in which criminals are carried to execution.

To CART, v. a. to expose in a cart.

To CART, v. n. to use carts for carriage.

CART-HORSE, n. f. a coarse unwieldy horse.

CART-JADE, n. f. a vile horse.

CART-LOAD, n. f. a quantity of any thing piled on a cart. A quantity sufficient to load a cart.

CARTWAY, n. f. a way through which a carriage may conveniently travel.

CARTE BLANCHE, a blank paper; a paper to be filled up with such conditions as the person to whom it is sent thinks proper.

CA'RTTEL, n. f. a writing containing stipulations.

CARTER, n. f. the man who drives a cart; or whose trade it is to drive one.

CA'RTILAGE, n. f. a smooth and solid body, softer than a bone, but harder than a ligament.

CARTILAGI'NEOUS, CARTILA'GINOUS, adj. consisting of cartilages.

CARTO'ON, n. f. a painting or drawing upon large paper.

CARTO'UCH, n. f. a case of wood three inches thick at the bottom, holding balls. It is fired out of a hobit or small mortar.

CA'RTRAGE, CA'RTRIDGE, n. f. a case of paper or parchment filled with gunpowder, used for the greater expedition in charging guns.

CA'RTRUT, n. f. the track made by a cart-wheel.

CA'RTULARY, n. f. a place where papers are kept.

CARTWRIGHT, n. f. a maker of carts.

To CARVE, v. a. to cut wood or

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stone. *To cut meat at the table.* *To make any thing by cutting.* *To engrave.* *To chuse one's own part.* *To cut;* to hew.

To CARVE, v. n. to exercise the trade of a sculptor. *To perform at table the office of supplying the company.*

CARVER, n. f. a sculptor. He that cuts up the meat at the table. He that chuses for himself.

CARVING, n. f. sculpture; figures carved.

CARU'NCLE, n. f. a small protuberance of flesh.

CARYA'TES, CARYA'TIDES, n. f. columns or pilasters under the figures of women, dressed in long robes.

CASCA'DE, n. f. a cataract; a water-fall.

CASE, n. f. a covering; a box; a sheath. The outer part of a house. A building unfurnished.

CASE-KNIFE, n. f. a large kitchen-knife.

CASE-SHOT, n. f. bullets inclosed in a case.

CASE, n. f. condition with regard to outward circumstances. State of things. In physic, state of the body. Condition with regard to leanness, or health. Contingence. Question relating to particular persons or things. Representation of any question. The variation of nouns. *In case*; if it should happen.

To CASE, v. a. to put in a case or cover. *To cover as a case.* *To strip off the covering.*

To CASE, v. n. to put cases.

To CASEHARDEN, v. n. to harden on the outside.

CA'SEMATE, n. f. a kind of vault or arch of stone-work.

CA'SEMENT, n. f. a window opening upon hinges.

CA'SEOUS, adj. resembling cheese; cheesy.

CA'SERN, n. f. a little room or lodgment erected between the rampart and the houses.

CA'SEWORM, n. f. a grub that makes itself a case.

CASH, n. f. money at hand; ready money.

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CA'SH-KEEPER, *n. f.* a man entrusted with the money.

CA'SHEWNUT, *n. f.* a tree.

CASHI'ER, *n. f.* he that has charge of the money.

To CASHI'ER, *v. a.* to discard; to dismiss from a post. To annul; to vacate.

CASK, *n. f.* a barrel.

CASK, CASQUE, a helmet; armour for the head.

CA'SKET, *n. f.* a small box or chest for jewels.

To CA'SKET, *v. a.* to put in a basket.

CASSAMUNA'IR, *n. f.* an aromatic vegetable, being a species of *galangal*.

To CA'SSATE, *v. a.* to vacate; to invalidate; to make void; to nullify.

CASSA'TION *n. f.* a making null or void.

CA'SSAVI, CA'SSADA, an American plant.

CA'SSIA, a sweet spice mentioned by Moses.

CA'SSIDONY, or *Stickodore*, a plant.

CA'SSIOWARY, *n. f.* a large bird of prey.

CA'SSOCK, *n. f.* a close garment.

CA'SSWEED, *n. f.* shepherd's pouch.

To CAST, *v. a.* to throw with the hand. To throw away, as useless or noxious. To throw dice, or lots. To throw from a high place. To throw in wrestling. To throw a net or snare. To drop; to let fall. To expose. To drive by violence of weather. To build by throwing up earth. To put into any certain state. To condemn in a trial. To condemn in a law-suit. To defeat. To cashier. To leave behind in race. To shed; to let fall; to moult. To lay aside, as fit to be worn no longer. To have abortions. To overweigh; to make to preponderate; to decide by overbalancing. To compute; to reckon; to calculate. To contrive; to plan out. To judge; to consider. To fix the parts in a play. To direct the eye. To form a mould. To model; to form. To communicate by reflection or emanation. To yield, or give up. To inflict. To cast away; to shipwreck; to waste in pro-

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fusion; to ruin. To cast down, to deject; to depress the mind. To cast off; to discard; to disburden one's self of; to leave behind. To cast out, to eject; to turn out of doors; to vent; to speak. To cast up; to compute; to calculate; to vomit.

To CAST, *v. n.* to contrive; to turn the thoughts. To admit of a form, by casting or melting. To warp; to grow out of form.

CAST, *n. f.* the act of casting or throwing; a throw. State of any thing cast or thrown. The space through which any thing is thrown. A stroke; a touch. Motion of the eye. The throw of dice. Chance from the cast of dice. A mould; a form. A shade, or tendency to any colour. Exterior appearance. Manner; air; mien. A flight of hawks.

CA'STANET, *n. f.* small shells of ivory, or hard wood, which dancers rattle in their hands.

CA'STAWAY, *n. f.* a person lost or abandoned by providence.

CA'STAWAY, *adj.* useless.

CA'STELLAIN, *n. f.* constable of a castle.

CA'STELLANY, *n. f.* the manour or lordship belonging to a castle.

CA'STELLATED, *adj.* inclosed within a building.

CA'STER, *n. f.* a thrower; he that casts. A calculator; a man that calculates fortunes.

To CA'STIGATE, *v. a.* to chastise; to chasten; to punish.

CASTIGA'TION, *n. f.* penance; discipline. Punishment; correction. Emendation.

CA'STIGATORY, *adj.* punitive.

CA'STING-NET, *n. f.* a net to be thrown into the water.

CA'STLE, *n. f.* a house fortified. Castles in the air, projects without reality.

CASTLE SOAP, *n. f.* [*Castile soap*], a kind of soap.

CASTLED, *adj.* furnished with castles.

CA'STLING, *n. f.* an abortive.

CA'STOR, *n. f.* a beaver. A fine hat made of the fur of a beaver.

CA'STOR and POLLUX, a fiery me-

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teer, which at sea seems sometimes sticking to a part of the ship, in form of balls.

CASTO'REUM, *n. f.* a liquid matter inclosed in bags or purses, near the anus of the castor, falsely taken for his testicles.

CASTRAMETA'TION, *n. f.* the art or practice of encamping.

To CA'STRATE, *v. a.* to geld. To take away the obscene parts of a writing.

CA'STRATION, *n. f.* the act of gelding.

CA'STERIL, CA'STREL, *n. f.* a mean or degenerate kind of hawk.

CASTRE'NSIAN, *adj.* belonging to a camp.

CA'SUAL, *adj.* accidental; arising from chance; fortuitous.

CA'SUALLY, *adv.* accidentally; without design.

CA'SUALNESS, *n. f.* accidentalness.

CA'SUALTY, *n. f.* accident; a thing happening by chance. Chance that produces unnatural death.

CA'SUIST, *n. f.* one that studies and settles cases of conscience.

CASUI'STICAL, *adj.* relating to cases of conscience.

CA'SUISTRY, *n. f.* the science of a casuist.

CAT, *n. f.* a domestic animal that catches mice.

CAT, *n. f.* a sort of ship.

CAT *in the pan*; turning of the cat *in the pan*, is, when that which a man says to another, he says it as if another had said it to him.

CAT *o' nine tails*, a whip with nine lashes.

CATACHRE'SIS, *n. f.* the abuse of a trop, when the words are too far wrested from their native signification; *a voice beautiful to the ear.*

CATACHRE'STICAL, *adj.* forced; far-fetched.

CA'TACLYSM, *n. f.* a deluge; an inundation.

CA'TACOMBS, *n. f.* a hollow or cavity. Subterraneous cavities for the burial of the dead.

CATAGMA'TIC, *adj.* that which has the quality of consolidating the parts.

CATALE'PSIS, *n. f.* a disease, where-

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in the patient is without sense, and remains in the same posture which the disease seizeth him.

CA'TALOGUE, *n. f.* an enumeration of particulars; a list.

CA'TAMITE, *n. f.* a sodomite.

CATAMO'UNTAIN, *n. f.* a fierce animal resembling a cat.

CA'TAPHRACT, *n. f.* a horseman in complete armour.

CA'TAPLASM, *n. f.* a poultice.

CA'TAPULT, *n. f.* an engine used anciently to throw stones.

CA'TARACT, *n. f.* a fall of water from on high; a cascade.

CA'TARACT, an inspissation of the crystalline humour of the eye; sometimes a pellicle that hinders the sight; the disease cured by the needle.

CATA'RRH, *n. f.* a defluxion of a sharp serum from the glands about the head and throat.

CATA'RRHAL, CATA'RRHOUS, *adj.* relating to the catarrh; proceeding from a catarrh.

CATASTRO'PHE, *n. f.* the change or revolution, which produces the conclusion or final event of a dramatic piece. A final event; a conclusion generally unhappy.

CA'TCAL, *n. f.* a squeaking instrument, used in the playhouse to condemn plays.

To CATCH, *v. a.* to lay hold on with the hand. To stop any thing flying. To seize any thing by pursuit. To stop; to interrupt falling. To ensnare; to entangle in a snare. To receive suddenly. To fasten suddenly upon; to seize. To please; to seize the affections; to charm. To receive any contagion or disease. To catch at; to endeavour suddenly to lay hold on.

To CATCH, *v. n.* to be contagious; to spread infection.

CATCH, *n. f.* seizure; the act of seizing. The act of taking quickly. A song sung in succession. Watch; the posture of seizing. An advantage taken; hold laid on. The thing caught; profit. A short interval of action. A taint; a slight contagion. Any thing that catches, as a hook. A small swift-sailing ship.

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CATCHER, *n. f.* he that catches.

that in which any thing is caught.

CATCHFLY, *n. f.* a plant; *cam-*

ion.

CATCHPOLL, a serjeant; a bum-

ailiff.

CATCHWORD, *n. f.* the word at

the corner of the page under the last line,

which is repeated at the top of the next

page.

CATECHETICAL, *adj.* consisting

of questions and answers.

CATECHETICALLY, *adv.* in the

way of question and answer.

To **CA'TECHISE**, *v. a.* to instruct

by asking questions. To question; to in-

terrogate; to examine.

CA'TECHISER, *n. f.* one who cate-

chises.

CA'TECHISM, *n. f.* a form of in-

struction, by means of questions and an-

swers, concerning religion.

CA'TECHIST, *n. f.* one whose charge

is to question the uninstructed concerning

religion.

CATECHU'MEN, *n. f.* one who is

yet in the first rudiments of Christianity.

CATECHUME'NICAL, *adj.* belong-

ing to the catechumens.

CATEGO'RICAL, *adj.* absolute; ad-

equate; positive.

CATEGO'RICALLY, *adv.* positively;

expressly.

CA'TEGORY, *n. f.* a class; a rank;

an order of ideas; predicament.

CATENA'RIAN, *adj.* relating to a

chain.

To **CA'TENATE**, *v. a.* to chain.

CATENA'TION, *n. f.* link; regular

connection.

To **CA'TER**, *v. n.* to provide food;

to buy in victuals.

CA'TER, *n. f.* provider.

CA'TER, *n. f.* the four of cards and

dice.

CA'TER-COUSIN, *n. f.* a petty fa-

vourite; one related by blood or mind.

CA'TERER, *n. f.* the providore or

purveyor.

CA'TERESS, *n. f.* a woman employed

to provide victuals.

CA'TERPILLAR, *n. f.* a worm, sus-

tained by leaves and fruits.

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CA'TERPILLAR, *n. f.* a plant.

To **CA'TERWAUL**, *v. n.* to make a

noise as cats in rutting time. To make

any offensive or odious noise.

CATES, *n. f.* viands; food; dish of

meat.

CA'TFISH, *n. f.* a sea-fish in the West

Indies.

CA'THARPINGS, *n. f.* small ropes

in a ship.

CATHA'RTIC, **CATHA'RTICAL**,

adj. purging.

CATHA'RTICALNESS, *n. f.* pur-

ging quality.

CA'THEAD, *n. f.* a kind of fossil.

CA'THEAD, *n. f.* a piece of timber

with two shivers at one end, having a rope

and a block.

CATHE'DRAL, *adj.* episcopal; con-

taining the see of a bishop. Belonging to

an episcopal church. Antique; vене-

rable.

CATHE'DRAL, *n. f.* the head church

of a diocese.

CA'THERINE-PEAR, a kind of

pear.

CATHE'TER, *n. f.* a hollow and

somewhat crooked instrument, to thrust

into the bladder, to assist in bringing a-

way the urine, when the passage is stop-

ped.

CA'THOLES, *n. f.* two little holes

aftern above the gun-room ports.

CATHO'LICISM, *n. f.* adherence to

the catholic church.

CA'THOLIC, *adj.* universal or ge-

neral.

CATHO'LICON, *n. f.* an universal

medicine.

CA'I KINS, *n. f.* imperfect flowers

hanging from trees, in manner of a rope

or cat's tail.

CA'TLING, *n. f.* a dismembering

knife, used by surgeons. Catgut; fiddle-

strings.

CA'TMINT, the name of a plant.

CATO'PTRICAL, *adj.* relating to

the catoptrics, or vision by reflection.

CATO'PTRICS, *n. f.* that part of

optics which treats of vision by reflec-

tion.

CA'TPIPE, *n. f.* catcal.

CAT'S-EYE, a stone.

C A V

CAT'S-FOOT, *n. f.* an herb; *ale-breef*, *ground-ivy*.

CAT'S-HEAD, *n. f.* a kind of apple.

CAT'S-SILVER, *n. f.* a kind of fossil.

CAT'S-TAIL, *n. f.* a long round substance, that grows upon nut-trees. A kind of reed.

CA'TSUP, *n. f.* a kind of pickle.

CA'TTLE, *n. f.* beasts of pasture; not wild nor domestic.

CAVALCADE, *n. f.* a procession on horseback

CAVALIER, *adj.* a horseman; a knight. A gay sprightly military man. The appellation of the party of King Charles I.

CAVALIER, *n. f.* gay; sprightly; warlike. Generous; brave. Disdainful; haughty.

CAVALIERLY, *adv.* haughtily; arrogantly; disdainfully.

CA'VALRY, *n. f.* horse-troops.

To **CA'VATE**, *v. a.* to hollow.

CAVA'ZION, *n. f.* the hollowing of the earth for cellarage.

CA'UDEBECK, *n. f.* a sort of light hats.

CA'UDLE, *n. f.* a mixture of wine and other ingredients, given to women in childbed.

To **CA'UDLE**, *v. a.* to make caudle.

CAVE, *n. f.* a cavern; a den. A hollow; any hollow place.

To **CAVE**, *v. n.* to dwell in a cave.

CA'VEAT, *n. f.* a caution; a warning; an admonition. An intimation given to some ordinary or ecclesiastical judge, notifying to him, that he ought to beware how he acts.

CA'VERN, *n. f.* a hollow place in the ground.

CA'VERNED, *adj.* full of caverns; hollow; excavated. Inhabiting a cavern.

CA'VERNOUS, *adj.* full of caverns.

CA'VESSON, *n. f.* a sort of nose-band, put into the nose of a horse.

CAUF, *n. f.* a chest with holes, to keep fish alive in the water.

CAUGHT, *part. pass.* from *to catch*.

CAVIA'RE, *n. f.* the eggs of a sturgeon salted.

C A U

To **CA'VIL**, *v. n.* to raise captious and frivolous objections.

To **GA'VIL**, *v. a.* to receive or treat with objections.

CA'VIL, *n. f.* false or frivolous objections.

CAVILLA'TION, *n. f.* the disposition to make captious objections.

CA'VILLER, *n. f.* an unfair adversary; a captious disputant.

CAV'ILLINGLY, *adv.* in a cavilling manner

CA'VILLOUS, *adj.* full of objections.

CA'VIN, *n. f.* a natural hollow.

CA'VITY, *n. f.* hollowness; hollow.

CAUK, *n. f.* a coarse talky spar.

CAUKY, *adj.* resembling cauk.

CAUL, *n. f.* the net in which women inclose their hair; the hinder part of a woman's cap. Any kind of small net. The integument in which the guts are inclosed.

CAULIFEROUS, *adj.* a term for such plants as have a true stalk.

CA'ULIFLOWER, *n. f.* a species of cabbage.

To **CAU'PONATE**, *v. n.* to sell wine or victuals.

CAU'SABLE, *adj.* that which may be caused.

CAU'SAL, *adj.* relating to causes.

CAUSA'LITY, *n. f.* the agency of a cause; the quality of causing.

CAU'SALLY, *adv.* according to the order of causes.

CAUSA'TION, *n. f.* the act or power of causing.

CAU'SATIVE, *adj.* that expresses a cause or reason.

CAUSA'TOR, *n. f.* a causer; an author.

CAUSE, *n. f.* that which produces or effects any thing; the efficient. The reason; motive to any thing. Subject of litigation. Side; party.

To **CAUSE**, *v. a.* to effect as an agent; to produce.

CAU'SELESSLY, *adv.* without cause; without reason.

CAU'SELESS, *adj.* without cause; original to itself. Without just ground or motive.

CAU

CAUSER, *n. f.* he that causes; the agent by which an effect is produced.

CAUSEY, **CAUSEWAY**, *n. f.* a way raised and paved, above the rest of the ground.

CAUSTIC, **CAUSTICAL**, *adj.* belonging to medicaments which, by their violent activity and heat, destroy the texture of the part to which they are applied, and burn it into an eschar.

CAUSTIC, *n. f.* a caustic or burning application.

CAUTEL, *n. f.* caution; scruple.

CAUTELOUS, *adj.* cautious; wary; provident. Wily; cunning.

CAUTELOUSLY, *adv.* cunningly; sily; cautiously; warily; treacherously.

CAUTERIZA'TION, *n. f.* the act of burning flesh with hot irons.

To **CA'UTERIZE**, *v. a.* to burn with the cautery.

CA'UTERY, *n. f.* Cautery is either actual or potential; the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustic medicines.

CAUTION, *n. f.* prudence; foresight; provident care; wariness. Security for. Provision against. Provisionary precept. Warning.

To **CA'UTION**, *v. a.* to warn; to give notice of a danger.

CA'UTIONARY, *adj.* given as a pledge, or in security.

CA'UTIOUS, *adj.* wary; watchful.

CA'UTIOUSLY, *adv.* in an attentive wary manner.

CA'UTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* watchfulness; vigilance; circumspection.

To **CAW**, *v. a.* to cry as the rook, raven, or crow.

CA'YMAN, *n. f.* the American alligator or crocodile.

To **CEASE**, *v. n.* to leave off; to stop; to give over; to desist. To fail; to be extinct. To be at an end. To rest.

To **CEASE**, *v. a.* to put a stop to.

CEASE, *n. f.* extinction; failure.

CE'ASELESS, *adj.* incessant; perpetual; continual; without pause or stop.

CE'CITY, *n. f.* blindness; privation of sight.

CECU'TIENCY, *n. f.* cloudiness of sight.

CEL

CE'DAR, *n. f.* a tree.

CE'DRINE, *adj.* of or belonging to the cedar-tree.

To **CEIL**, *v. a.* to overlay or cover the inner roof of a building.

CE'ILING, *n. f.* the inner roof.

CE'LANDINE, a plant.

CE/LATURE, *n. f.* the art of engraving.

To **CE'LEBRATE**, *v. a.* to praise; to commend; to make famous. To distinguish by solemn rites. To mention in a set or solemn manner.

CELEBRA'TION, *n. f.* solemn performance; solemn remembrance. Praise; renown; memorial.

CELE'BRIOUS, *adj.* famous; renowned; noted.

CELE'BRIOUSLY, *adv.* in a famous manner.

CELE'BRIOUSNESS, *n. f.* renown; fame.

CELE'BRITY, *n. f.* celebration; fame.

CELE'RIAC, *n. f.* turnep-rooted celerity.

CELE'RITY, *n. f.* swiftness; speed; velocity.

CELE'RY, *n. f.* a species of parsley.

CELE'STIAL, *adj.* heavenly; relating to the superior regions. Heavenly; relating to the blessed state. Heavenly, with respect to excellence.

CELE'STIAL, *n. f.* an inhabitant of heaven.

CELE'STIALLY, *adv.* in a heavenly manner.

To **CELE'STIFY**, *v. a.* to give something of heavenly nature to any thing.

CE'LIAC, *adj.* relating to the lower belly.

CE'LIBACY, *n. f.* single life.

CE'LIBATE, *n. f.* single life.

CELL, *n. f.* a small cavity or hollow place. The cave or little habitation of a religious person. A small and close apartment in a prison. Any small place of residence.

CE'LLAR, *n. f.* a place under ground, where stores are deposited.

CE'LLARAGE, *n. f.* the part of the building which makes the cellars.

CE'LLARIST, *n. f.* the butler in a religious house.

C E N

CE'LLULAR, *adj.* consisting of little cells or cavities.

CE'LSITUDE, *n. f.* height.

CE'MENT, *n. f.* the matter with which two bodies are made to cohere. Bond of union in friendship.

To **CEME'NT**, *v. a.* to unite by means of something interposed.

To **CEME'NT**, *v. n.* to come into conjunction; to cohere.

CEMENTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of cementing.

CE'METERY, *n. f.* a place where the dead are repositied.

CENATORY, *adj.* relating to supper.

CENOBI'TICAL, *adj.* living in community.

CENOTAPH, *n. f.* a monument for one elsewhere.

CENSE, *n. f.* public rates.

To **CENSE**, *v. a.* to perfume with odours.

CE'NSER, *n. f.* the pan in which incense is burned.

CE'NSOR, *n. f.* an officer of Rome, who had the power of correcting manners. One who is given to censure.

CENSO'RIAN, *adj.* relating to the censor.

CENSO'RIOUS, *adj.* addicted to censure; severe; full of invectives.

CENSO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* in a severe reflecting manner.

CENSO'RIOUSNESS, *n. f.* disposition to reproach.

CE'NSORSHIP, *n. f.* the office of a censor.

CE'NSURABLE, *adj.* worthy of censure; culpable.

CE'NSURABLENESS, *n. f.* blameableness.

CE'NSURE, *n. f.* blame; reprimand; reproach. Judgment; opinion. Judicial sentence. Spiritual punishment.

To **CE'NSURE**, *v. a.* to blame; to brand publicly. To condemn.

CE'NSURER, *n. f.* he that blames.

CENT, *n. f.* a hundred; as, five *per cent*, that is, five in the hundred.

CE'NTAUR, *n. f.* a poetical being, supposed to be compounded of a man and a horse. The archer in the zodiac.

G E N

CE'NTAURY, *n. f.* a plant.

CE'NTENARY, the number of a hundred.

CENTE'SIMAL, *n. f.* hundredth.

CENTIFO'LIUS, *adj.* having an hundred leaves.

CE'NTIPEDE, *n. f.* a poisonous insect.

CE'NTO, *n. f.* a composition formed by joining scraps from other authors.

CE'NTRAL, *adj.* relating to the centre.

CE'NTRALLY, *adj.* with regard to the centre.

CE'NTRE, *n. f.* the middle.

To **CE'NTRE**, *v. a.* to place on a centre; to fix as on a centre.

To **CE'NTRE**, *v. n.* to rest on; to repose on. To be placed in the midst or centre.

CE'NTRIC, *adj.* placed in the centre.

CENTRI'FUGAL, *adj.* having the quality acquired by bodies in motion, of receding from the centre.

CENTRI'PETAL, *adj.* having a tendency to the centre.

CE'NTRY. See *Sentinel*.

CE'NTUPLE, *adj.* an hundredfold.

To **CENTU'PLICATE**, *v. a.* to make hundredfold.

To **CENTU'Riate**, *v. a.* to divide into hundreds.

CENTURIA'TOR, *n. f.* a name given to historians, who distinguish times by centuries.

CENTU'RION, *n. f.* a military officer, who commanded an hundred men.

CE'NTURY, *n. f.* a hundred; usually employed to specify time; as, the second *century*.

CE'PHALALGY, *n. f.* the headach.

CEPHA'LIC, *adj.* that which is medicinal to the head.

CERA'STES, *n. f.* a serpent having horns.

CE'RATE, *n. f.* a medicine made of wax.

CE'RATED, *n. f.* waxed.

To **CERE**, *v. a.* to wax.

CE'REBEL, *n. f.* part of the brain.

CE'RECLOTH, *n. f.* cloth smeared over with glutinous matter.

CE'REMENT, *n. f.* cloaths dipped in

C E R

melted wax, with which dead bodies were folded.

CEREMO'NIAL, *adj.* relating to ceremony, or outward rite. Formal; observant of old forms.

CEREMO'NIAL, *n. f.* outward form; external rite. The order for rites and forms in the Roman church.

CEREMO'NIALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being ceremonial.

CEREMO'NIOUS, *adj.* consisting of outward rites. Full of ceremony; awful. Attentive to the outward rites of religion. Civil; according to the strict rules of civility. Civil and formal to a fault.

CEREMO'NIOUSLY, *adv.* in a ceremonious manner; formally; respectfully.

CEREMO'NIOUSNESS, *n. f.* fondness of ceremony.

CEREMONY, *n. f.* outward rite; external form in religion. Forms of civility. Outward forms of state.

CER'OTE, *n. f.* the same with ceremony.

CERTAIN, *adj.* sure; indubitable; unquestionable. Resolved; determined.

In an indefinite sense, some; as, a certain man told me this. Undoubting; put past doubt.

CERTAINLY, *adv.* indubitably; without question. Without fail.

CERTAINTY, *n. f.* exemption from doubt. That which is real and fixed.

CERTES, *adv.* certainly; in truth.

CERTIFICATE, *n. f.* a writing made in any court, to give notice to another court of any thing done therein. Any testimony.

To CERTIFY, *v. a.* to give certain information of.

CERTIORARI, *n. f.* a writ issuing out of the chancery, to call up the records of a cause therein depending.

CERTITUDE, *n. f.* certainty; freedom from doubt.

CERVI'CAL, *adj.* belonging to the neck.

CERU'LEAN, CERU'LEOUS, *adj.* blue; sky-coloured.

CERULI'FIC, *n. f.* having the power to produce a blue colour.

C E S

CERU'MEN, *n. f.* the wax of the ear.

CERU'SE, *n. f.* white lead.

CE'SARIAN, *adj.* the Cefarian section is cutting a child out of the womb.

CESS, *n. f.* a levy made upon the inhabitants of a place, rated according to their property. The act of laying rates. Bounds or limits.

To CESS, *v. a.* to rate; to lay charge on.

CESSA'TION, *n. f.* a stop; a rest; a vacation. A pause of hostility, without peace.

CESSA'VIT, *n. f.* a writ that lies upon this general ground, that the person against whom it is brought, hath, for two years, omitted to perform such service as he is obliged by his tenure.

CESSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of receding, or giving way.

C'ESSIBLE, *adj.* easy to give way.

CE'SSION, *n. f.* retreat; the act of giving way. Resignation.

CE'SSIONARY, *adj.* implying a resignation.

CE'SSMENT, *n. f.* an assessment or tax.

CE'SSOR, *n. f.* he that ceaseth or neglecteth so long to perform a duty belonging to him, as that he incurreth the danger of law.

CE'STUS, *n. f.* the girdle of Venus.

CETA'CEOUS, *adj.* of the whale kind.

CHAD, *n. f.* a sort of fish.

To CHAFE, *v. a.* to warm with rubbing. To heat. To perfume. To make angry.

To CHAFE, *v. n.* to rage; to fret; to fume; to fret against any thing.

CHAFE, *n. f.* a heat; a rage; a fury.

CHAFE-WAX, *n. f.* an office belonging to the lord high chancellor, who fits the wax for the sealing of writs.

CHA'FER, *n. f.* an insect; a sort of yellow beetle.

CHA'FERY, *n. f.* a forge in an iron mill.

CHAFF, *n. f.* the husks of corn that are separated by threshing and winnowing. Any thing worthless.

C H A

To CHA'FFER, *v. n.* to haggle ; to bargain.

To CHA'FFER, *v. a.* to buy. To exchange.

CHA'FFERER, *n. f.* a buyer ; a bargainer.

CHA'FFERN, *n. f.* a vessel for heating water.

CHA'FFERY, *n. f.* traffic.

CHA'FFINCH, *n. f.* a bird so called, because it delights in chaff.

CHA'FFLESS, *adj.* without chaff.

CHA'FFWEED, *n. f.* cudweed.

CHA'FFY, *adj.* like chaff ; full of chaff.

CHA'FINGDISH, *n. f.* a vessel to make any thing hot in ; a portable grate for coals.

CHAGRIN, *n. f.* ill humour ; vexation ; fretfulness ; peevishness.

To CHAGRIN, *v. a.* to vex ; to put out of temper ; to tease ; to make uneasy.

CHAIN, *n. f.* a series of links fastened one within another. A bond ; a manacle ; a fetter. A line of links with which land is measured. A series linked together.

To CHAIN, *v. a.* to fasten or link with a chain. To bring into slavery. To put on a chain. To unite.

CHA'INPUMP, *n. f.* a pump used in large English vessels, which is double, so that one rises as the other falls.

CHA'INSHOT, *n. f.* two bullets or half-bullets, fastened together by a chain, which, when they fly open, cut away whatever is before them.

CHA'NWORK, *n. f.* work with open spaces, like the links of a chain.

CHAIR, *n. f.* a moveable seat. A seat of justice, or of authority. A vehicle borne by men. A sedan.

CHA'IRMAN, *n. f.* the president of an assembly. One whose trade it is to carry a chair.

CHAISE, *n. f.* a carriage of pleasure drawn by one horse.

CHALCO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* an engraver in brass.

CHALCO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* engraving in brass.

CHA'LDER, CHA'LDRON, CHA'UDRON, *n. f.* a dry English measure of coals, consisting of thirty-six bushels heaped up.

C H A

CHA'LICE, *n. f.* a cup ; a bowl. A cup used in acts of worship.

CHA'LICED, *adj.* having a cell or cup.

CHALK, *n. f.* a white fossil, usually reckoned a stone, but by some reckoned among the boles.

To CHALK, *v. a.* to rub with chalk. To manure with chalk. To mark or trace out as with chalk.

CHALK-CUTTER, *n. f.* a man that digs chalk.

CHALK-PIT, *n. f.* a pit in which chalk is digged.

CHA'LKY, *adj.* consisting of chalk ; white with chalk. Impregnated with chalk.

To CHA'LLERGE, *v. a.* to call another to answer for an offence by combat. To call to a contest. To accuse. In law, to object to the impartiality of any one. To claim as due. To call any one to the performance of conditions.

CHA'LLERGE, *n. f.* a summons to combat. A demand of something as due. In law, an exception taken either against persons or things ; persons, as in assize to the jurors, or any one or more of them, by the prisoner at the bar.

CHA'LLERGER, *n. f.* one that desires or summons another to combat. One that claims superiority. A claimant.

CHALY'BEATE, *adj.* impregnated with iron or steel.

CHAMA'DE, *n. f.* the beat of the drum which declares a surrender.

CHA'MBER, *n. f.* an apartment in a house ; generally used for those appropriated to lodging. Any retired room. Any cavity or hollow. A court of justice. The hollow part of a gun where the charge is lodged. The cavity where the powder is lodged in a mine.

To CHA'MBER, *v. n.* to be wanton ; to intrigue. To reside as in a chamber.

CHA'MBERER, *n. f.* a man of intrigue.

CHA'MBERFELLOW, *n. f.* one that lies in the same chamber.

CHA'MBERLAIN, *n. f.* Lord great chamberlain of England is the sixth officer of the crown. Lord chamberlain of the household has the oversight of all officers

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belonging to the king's chambers, except the precinct of the bedchamber. A servant who has the care of the chambers.

CHA'MBERLAINSHIP, *n. f.* the office of a chamberlain.

CHA'MBERMAID, *n. f.* a maid whose business is to dress a lady.

To CHA'MBLET, *v. a.* to vary; to variegate.

CHA'MBREL of a horse, the joint or bending of the upper part of the hinder leg.

CHAME'LEON, *n. f.* The *chameleon* has four feet, and on each foot three claws. Its tail is flat, its nose long, its back is sharp, its skin plaited. Some have asserted, that it lives only upon air; but it has been observed to feed on flies. This animal is said to assume the colour of those things to which it is applied.

To CHA'MFER, *v. a.* to channel.

CHA'MFER, CHA'MFRET, *n. f.* a small furrow or gutter on a column.

CHA'MOIS, *n. f.* an animal of the goat kind.

CHA'MOMILE, *n. f.* the name of an odoriferous plant.

To CHAMP, *v. a.* to bite with a frequent action of the teeth. To devour.

To CHAMP, *v. n.* to perform frequently the action of biting.

CHA'MPAIGN, *n. f.* a flat open country.

CHA'MPERTORS, *n. f.* such as move suits at their proper costs, to have part of the gains.

CHA'MPERTY, *n. f.* a maintenance of any man in his suit to have part of the thing recovered.

CHAMPI'GNON, *n. f.* a kind of mushroom.

CHA'MPION, *n. f.* a man who undertakes a cause in single combat. A hero; a stout warrior.

To CHA'MPION, *v. a.* to challenge.

CHANCE, *n. f.* fortune; the cause of fortuitous events. The act of fortune. Accident; casual occurrence; fortuitous event. Event; success; luck. Misfortune; unlucky accident. Possibility of any occurrence.

To CHANCE, *v. n.* to happen; to fall out.

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CHANCE-MEDLEY, *n. f.* in law, the casual slaughter of a man, not altogether without the fault of the slayer.

CHA'NCEABLE, *adj.* accidental.

CHA'NCEL, *n. f.* the eastern part of the church, in which the altar is placed.

CHA'NCELLOR, *n. f.* The *chancellor* hath power to moderate and temper the written law, and subjecteth himself only to the law of nature and conscience.

Chancellor in the ecclesiastical court; a bishop's lawyer, to direct the bishops in matters of judgment. *Chancellor of a cathedral*; a dignitary, whose office it is to superintend the regular exercise of devotion. *Chancellor of the exchequer*; an officer who sits in that court, and in the exchequer-chamber, and, with the rest of the court, ordereth things to the king's best benefit. *Chancellor of an university*; the principal magistrate.

CHA'NCELLORSHIP, *n. f.* the office of chancellor.

CHA'NCERY, *n. f.* the court of equity and conscience.

CHA'NCRE, *n. f.* an ulcer usually arising from venereal maladies.

CHA'NCROUS, *adj.* ulcerous.

CHANDELI'ER, *n. f.* a branch for candles.

CHA'NDLER, *n. f.* an artisan whose trade it is to make candles.

CHA'NFRIN, *n. f.* the forepart of the head of a horse.

To CHANGE, *v. a.* to put one thing in the place of another. To resign any thing for the sake of another. To discount a larger piece of money into several smaller. To give and take reciprocally. To alter. To mend the disposition or mind.

To CHANGE, *v. n.* to undergo change; to suffer alteration.

CHANGE, *n. f.* an alteration of the state of any thing. A succession of one thing in the place of another. The time of the moon in which it begins a new monthly revolution. Novelty. An alteration of the order in which a set of bells is sounded. That which makes a variety. Small money.

CHA'NGEABLE, *adj.* subject to change; fickle; inconstant. Possible to

CHA

be changed. Having the quality of exhibiting different appearances.

CHA'NGEABLENESS, *n. f.* susceptibility of change. Inconstancy; fickleness.

CHA'NGEABLY, *adv.* inconstantly.

CHA'NGEFUL, *adj.* inconstant; uncertain; mutable.

CHA'NGELING, *n. f.* a child left or taken in the place of another. An idiot; a natural. One apt to change; a waverer.

CHA'NGER, *n. f.* one that is employed in changing or discounting money.

CHA'NNEL, *n. f.* the hollowed out of running waters. Any cavity drawn longwise. A strait or narrow sea. A gutter or furrow of a pillar.

To CHA'NNEL, *v. a.* to cut any thing in channels.

To CHANT, *v. a.* to sing. To celebrate by song. To sing in the cathedral service.

To CHANT, *v. n.* to sing.

CHANT, *n. f.* song; melody.

CHA'NTER, *n. f.* a singer; a songster.

CHA'NTICLEER, *n. f.* the cock, from his crow.

CHA'NTRESS, *n. f.* a woman singer.

CHA'NTRY, *n. f.* a church endowed with revenues for priests to sing mass for the souls of the donors.

CHA'OS, *n. f.* the mass of matter supposed to be in confusion before it was divided by the creation into its proper classes and elements. Confusion; irregular mixture. Any thing where the parts are undistinguished.

CHAO'TIC, *adj.* resembling chaos; confused.

To CHAP, *v. a.* to break into hiatus, or gapings.

CHAP, *n. f.* a cleft; a gaping; a chink.

CHAP, *n. f.* the upper or under part of a beast's mouth.

CHAPE, *n. f.* the catch of any thing by which it is held in its place.

CHA'PEL, *n. f.* A chapel is either adjoining to a church, as a parcel of the same, or separate, called a *Chapel of ease*.

CHA'PELESS, *adj.* without a chape,

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CHAPE'LLANY, *n. f.* A chapellany is founded within some other church.

CHA'PELRY, *n. f.* the jurisdiction or bounds of a chapel.

CHA'PERON, *n. f.* a kind of hood worn by the knights of the garter.

CHA'PFALLEN, *adj.* having the mouth shrunk.

CHA'PITER, *n. f.* capital of a pillar.

CHA'PLAIN, *n. f.* he that attends the king, or other person, for the instruction of him and his family.

CHA'PLAINSHIP, *n. f.* the office or business of a chaplain. The possession or revenue of a chapel.

CHA'PLESS, *adj.* without any flesh about the mouth.

CHA'PLET, *n. f.* a garland or wreath to be worn about the head. A string of beads used in the Romish church. A little moulding carved into round beads.

CHA'PMAN, *n. f.* a cheapener; one that offers as a purchaser.

CHAPS, *n. f.* the mouth of a beast of prey.

CHAPT, CHA'PPED, *part. pass.* cracked; cleft.

CHA'PIER, *n. f.* a division of a book. An assembly of the clergy of a cathedral. The place in which assemblies of the clergy are held.

CHA'PTREL, *n. f.* the capitals of pillars, or pilasters, which support arches.

CHAR, *n. f.* a fish found only in Windermer in Lancashire.

To CHAR, *v. a.* to burn wood to a black cinder.

CHAR, *n. f.* work done by the day.

To CHAR, *v. n.* to work at others houses by the day.

CHAR-WOMAN, *n. f.* a woman hired accidentally for odd work.

CHA'RACTER, *n. f.* a mark; a stamp; a representation. A letter used in writing or printing. The hand or manner of writing. A representation of any man as to his personal qualities. An account of any thing as good or bad. The person with his assemblage of qualities. Personal qualities; particular constitution of the mind. Adventitious qualities impressed by a post or office,

CHA

To **CHA'RACTER**, *v. a.* to inscribe ; to engrave

CHARACTERISTIC, *CHARACTERISTICAL*, *adj.* that which constitutes the character.

CHARACTERISTIC, *n. f.* that which constitutes the character.

CHARACTERISTICALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being peculiar to a character.

To **CHA'RACTERIZE**, *v. a.* to give a character or an account of the personal qualities of any man. To engrave. To mark with a particular stamp or token.

CHA'RACTERLESS, *adj.* without a character.

CHA'RACTERY, *n. f.* impression ; mark.

CHA'RCOAL, *n. f.* coal made by burning wood under turf.

CHARD, *n. f.* *Chards* of artichokes are the leaves of fair artichoke plants, tied and wrapped up all over but the top, in straw. *Chards* of beet, are plants of white beet transplanted.

To **CHARGE**, *v. a.* to entrust ; to commission for a certain purpose. To impute as a debt. To impute. To impose as a task. To accuse ; to censure. To accuse. To challenge. To command. To fall upon ; to attack. To burden ; to load. To fill. To load a gun.

CHARGE, *n. f.* care ; trust ; custody. Precept ; mandate ; command. Commission ; trust conferred ; office. Accusation ; imputation. The thing entrusted to care or management. Expense ; cost. Onset ; attack. The signal to fall upon enemies. The quantity of powder and ball put into a gun. A preparation or a sort of ointment, applied to the shoulder-splints and sprains of horses. In heraldry, the *charge* is that which is borne upon the colour.

CHA'RGEABLE, *adj.* expensive ; costly. Imputable, as a debt, or crime. Subject to charge ; accusable.

CHA'RGEABLENESS, *n. f.* expense ; cost ; costliness.

CHA'RGEABLY, *adv.* expensively.

CHA'RGER, *n. f.* a large dish.

CHA'RILY, *adv.* cautiously ; warily ; frugally.

CHA'RINESS, *n. f.* caution ; nicety ; scrupulousness.

CHA

CHA'RIOT, *n. f.* a carriage of pleasure, or state. A car in which men of arms were anciently placed.

To **CHA'RIOT**, *v. a.* to convey in a chariot.

CHARIOTE'ER, *n. f.* he that drives the chariot.

CHA'RIOT-RACE, *n. f.* a sport where chariots were driven for the prize.

CHA'RITABLE, *adj.* kind in giving alms. Kind in judging of others.

CHA'RITABLY, *adv.* kindly ; liberally. Benevolently ; without malignity.

CHA'RITY, *n. f.* tenderness ; kindness ; love. Goodwill ; benevolence. The theological virtue of universal love. Liberality to the poor. Alms ; relief given to the poor.

To **CHARK**, *v. a.* to burn to a black cinder.

CHA'RLATAN, *n. f.* a quack ; a mountebank.

CHARLATA'NICAL, *adj.* quackish ; ignorant.

CHA'RLATANRY, *n. f.* wheedling ; deceit.

CHARLES'S-WAIN, *n. f.* the northern constellation, called the Bear.

CHA'RLOCK, *n. f.* a weed growing among the corn with a yellow flower.

CHARM, *n. f.* words or philtres imagined to have some occult power. Something of power to gain the affections.

To **CHARM**, *v. a.* to fortify with charms against evil. To make powerful by charms. To subdue by some secret power, or by pleasure.

CHARMER, *n. f.* one that has the power of charms, or enchantments.

CHA'RMING, *part. adj.* pleasing in the highest degree.

CHA'RMINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to please exceedingly.

CHA'RMINGNESS, *n. f.* the power of pleasing.

CHA'RNEL, *adj.* containing flesh or carcases.

CHA'RNEL-HOUSE, *n. f.* the place where the bones of the dead are repositied.

CHART, *n. f.* a delineation of coasts.

CHARTER, *n. f.* a written evidence. Any writing bestowing privileges or

C H A

rights. Privilege; immunity; exemption.

CHARTER-PARTY, *n. f.* a paper relating to a contract, of which each party has a copy.

CHARTERED, *adj.* privileged.

CHARY, *adj.* careful; cautious.

To CHASE, *v. a.* to hunt; to pursue as an enemy. To drive.

CHASE, *n. f.* hunting; pursuit of any thing as game. Fitness to be hunted. Pursuit of an enemy. Pursuit of something as desirable. Hunting-match. The game hunted. Open ground strewed with such beasts as are hunted. *The chase of a gun*; the whole bore or length of a piece. It is often spelt *chace*.

CHASE-GUN, *n. f.* guns in the forepart of the ship, fired upon those that are pursued.

CHA'SER, *n. f.* hunter; pursuer; driver.

CHASM, *n. f.* a cleft; a gap; an opening. A place unfilled; a vacuity.

CHA'SSELAS, *n. f.* a sort of grape.

CHASTE, *adj.* pure from all commerce of sexes; as a *chaste* virgin. Pure; uncorrupt; not mixed with barbarous phrases. Without obscenity. True to the marriage-bed.

CHASTE-TREE, *n. f.* a tree.

CHA'STELY, *adv.* without incontinence; purely; without contamination.

CHA'STENESS, *n. f.* chastity; purity.

To CHA'STEN, *v. a.* to correct; to punish. To humble; to mortify.

To CHASTI'SE, *v. a.* to punish; to correct by punishment. To reduce to order, or obedience.

CHASTI'SEMENT, *n. f.* correction; punishment.

CHA'STITY, *n. f.* purity of the body. Freedom from obscenity. Freedom from bad mixture of any kind.

CHASTI'SER, *n. f.* a punisher; a corrector.

To CHAT, *v. n.* to prate; to talk idly; to prattle.

CHAT, *n. f.* idle talk; prate.

CHAT, *n. f.* the keys of trees.

CHA'TELLANY, *n. f.* the district under the dominion of a castle.

C H E

CHA'TTEL, *n. f.* any moveable possession.

To CHA'TTER, *v. n.* to make a noise as a pie, or other unharmonious bird. To make a noise by collision of the teeth. To talk idly or carelessly.

CHA'TTER, *n. f.* noise like that of a pie or monkey. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER, *n. f.* an idle talker.

CHA'TWOOD, *n. f.* little sticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER, *n. f.* the chub; a fish.

CHAMONTE'LE, *n. f.* a sort of pear.

To CHAW, *v. a.* to masticate; to chew.

CHAW, *n. f.* the chap.

CHA'WDRON, *n. f.* entrails.

CHEAP, *adj.* to be had at a low rate. Easy to be had; not respected.

CHEAP, *n. f.* market; purchase; bargain.

To CHE'APEN, *v. a.* to attempt to purchase; to bid for any thing. To lessen value.

CHE'APLY, *adv.* at a small price; at a low rate.

CHE'APNESS, *n. f.* lowness of price.

CHEAR. See CHEER. This word and its compounds are spelt indifferently with *ea* or *ee*. Johnson prefers *ee*.

To CHEAT, *v. a.* to defraud; to impose upon; to trick.

CHEAT, *n. f.* a fraud; a trick; an imposture. A person guilty of fraud.

CHE'ATER, *n. f.* one that practises fraud.

To CHECK, *v. a.* to repress; to curb. To reprove; to chide. To control by a counter-reckoning.

To CHECK, *v. n.* to stop; to make a stop. To clash; to interfere.

CHECK, *n. f.* repressure; stop; rebuff. Restraint; curb; government. Re-proof; a slight. A dislike; a sudden disgust. In falconry, when a hawk forsakes her proper game to follow other birds. The cause of restraint; a stop. *Clerk of the Check*, has the check and controlment of the yeomen of the guard.

To CHE'CKER, or CHE'QUER, *v. a.* to variegate or diversify, in the manner

C H E

of a chefs-board, with alternate colours.

CHE'CKER, CHE'CKER-WORK, work varied alternately.

CHE'CKMATE, *n. f.* the movement in the chefs-board, that kills the opposite men.

CHEEK, *n. f.* the side of the face below the eye. A general name among mechanics for almost all those pieces of their machines that are double.

CHE'EK-TOOTH, *n. f.* the hinder tooth or tusk.

CHEER, *n. f.* entertainment; provisions. Invitation to gaiety. Gaiety; jollity. Air of the countenance. Temper of mind.

To CHEER, *v. a.* to incite; to encourage; to inspirit. To comfort; to console. To gladden.

To CHEER, *v. n.* to grow gay or gladsome.

CHE'ERER, *n. f.* gladdener; giver of gaiety.

CHE'ERFUL, *adj.* gay; full of life; full of mirth. Having an appearance of gaiety.

CHE'ERFULLY, *adv.* without dejection; with gaiety.

CHE'ERFULNESS, *n. f.* freedom from dejection; alacrity. Freedom from gloominess.

CHE'ERLESS, *adj.* without gaiety, comfort, or gladness.

CHE'ERLY, *adj.* gay; cheerful. Not gloomy.

CHE'ERLY, *adv.* cheerfully.

CHE'ERY, *adj.* gay; sprightly.

CHEESE, *n. f.* a kind of food made by pressing the curd of milk.

CHE'ESECAKE, *n. f.* a cake made of soft curds, sugar, and butter.

CHE'ESEMONGER, *n. f.* one who deals in cheese.

CHE'ESEPRESS, *n. f.* a press wherein the curds are squeezed.

CHE'ESEVAT, *n. f.* the wooden case in which the curds are pressed into cheese.

CHE'ESY, *adj.* having the nature or form of cheese.

CHE'LY, *n. f.* the claw of a shell-fish.

CHE'MISE, *n. f.* a wall lining a bastion or ditch, in order to strengthen it. A shirt or shift.

C H E

CHE'MISTRY. See *Chymistry*.

To CHE'RISH, *v. a.* to support; to shelter; to nurse up.

CHE'RISHER, *n. f.* an encourager; a supporter.

CHE'RISHMENT, *n. f.* encouragement; support; comfort.

CHERRY, CHE'RRY-TREE, *n. f.* a tree and fruit.

CHE'RRY, *adj.* resembling a cherry in colour.

CHE'RRYBAY, *n. f.* laurel.

CHE'RRYCHEEKED, *n. f. adj.* having ruddy cheeks.

CHE'RRYPIT, *n. f.* a child's play, in which they throw cherry-stones into a small hole.

CHERSONE'SE, *n. f.* a peninsula.

CHERT, *n. f.* a kind of flint.

CHE'RUB, *n. f.* a celestial spirit, which, in the hierarchy, is placed next in order to the seraphim.

CHERU'BIC, *adj.* angelic; relating to the cherubim.

CHE'RUBIN, *adj.* angelical.

CHE'RVIL, *n. f.* an umbelliferous plant.

To CHE'RUP, *v. n.* to chirp; to use a cheerful voice.

CHE'SLIP, *n. f.* a small vermin.

CHESSE, *n. f.* a game, in which two sets of men are moved in opposition.

CHESSE APPLE, *n. f.* wild service.

CHESSE-BOARD, *n. f.* the board or table on which the game of chets is played.

CHESSE-MAN, *n. f.* a puppet for chets.

CHE'SSOM, *n. f.* mellow earth.

CHEST, *n. f.* a box of wood or other materials.

To CHEST, *v. a.* to repose in a chest.

CHEST-FOUNDING, *n. f.* a disease in horses. A pleurisy, or peripneumony.

CHE'STED, *adj.* having a chest.

CHE'SNUT, CHE'SNUT-TREE, *n. f.* a tree. The fruit of the chesnut-tree. The name of a brown colour.

CHE'STON, *n. f.* a kind of plum.

CHEVALIER, *n. f.* a knight.

CHEVAUX de Frise, *n. f.* a piece of timber traversed with wooden spikes,

CHI

pointed with iron, five or six feet long ; used in defending a passage. A turnpike, or tourniquet.

CHE'VEN, *n. f.* a river-fish ; the same with chub.

CHE'VERIL, *n. f.* a kid ; kidleather.

CHE'VISANCE, *n. f.* enterprise ; achievement.

To CHEW, *v. a.* to grind with the teeth ; to masticate. To meditate ; or ruminate in the thoughts. To taste without swallowing.

To CHEW, *v. n.* to champ upon ; to ruminate.

CHICA'NE, *n. f.* the art of protracting a contest by artifice. Artifice in general.

To CHICA'NE, *v. n.* to prolong a contest by tricks.

CHICA'NER, *n. f.* a petty sophister ; a wrangler.

CHICA'NERY, *n. f.* sophistry ; wrangle.

CHICK, CHI'CKEN, *n. f.* the young of a bird, particularly of a hen, or small bird. A word of tenderness. A term for a young girl.

CHI'CKENHEARTED, *adj.* cowardly ; fearful.

The CHI'CKENPOX, *n. f.* an exanthematous distemper.

CHI'CKLING, *n. f.* a small chicken.

CHI'CKPEAS, *n. f.* an herb.

CHI'CKWEED, *n. f.* a plant.

To CHIDE, *v. a.* to reprove. To drive away with reproof. To blame ; to reproach.

To CHIDE, *v. n.* to clamour ; to scold. To quarrel with. To make a noise.

CHI'DER, *n. f.* a rebuker ; a re-prover.

CHIEF, *adj.* principal ; most eminent. Eminent ; extraordinary. Capital ; of the first order.

CHIEF, *n. f.* a commander ; a leader.

CHI'EFLESS, *adj.* without a head.

CHI'EFLY, *adv.* principally ; eminently ; more than common.

CHIEFRIE, *n. f.* a small rent paid to the lord paramount.

CHI'EFTAIN, *n. f.* a leader ; a commander. The head of a clan.

CHI

CHI'EVANCE, *n. f.* traffic, in which money is extorted ; as discount.

CHILBLA'IN, *n. f.* sores made by frost.

CHILD, *n. f.* an infant, or very young person. One in the line of filiation, opposed to the parent. A girl child. Any thing, the product or effect of another. To be with child ; to be pregnant.

To CHILD, *v. n.* to bring children.

CHI'LDBEARING, *part.* the act of bearing children.

CHI'LDBED, *n. f.* the state of a woman bringing a child.

CHI'LDBIRTH, *n. f.* travail ; labour.

CHI'LDED, *adj.* furnished with a child.

CHI'LDERMAS DAY, *n. f.* the day of the week, throughout the year, answering to the day on which the feast of the Innocents is solemnized.

CHI'LDHOOD, *n. f.* the state of infants ; the time in which we are children. The time of life between infancy and puberty. The properties of a child.

CHI'LDISH, *adj.* trifling ; ignorant ; simple. Becoming only children ; trivial ; puerile.

CHI'LDISHLY, *adv.* in a childish, trifling way.

CHI'LDISHNESS, *n. f.* puerility ; triflingness. Harmlessness.

CHI'DLESS, *adj.* without children.

CHI'LDLIKE, *adj.* becoming or seeming a child.

CHI'LIAD, *n. f.* a thousand.

CHI'LIAEDRON, *n. f.* a figure of a thousand sides.

CHILL, *adj.* cold ; that which is cold to the touch. Having the sensation of cold. Depressed ; dejected ; discouraged.

CHILL, *n. f.* chilness ; cold.

To CHILL, *v. a.* to make cold. To depress ; to deject. To blast with cold.

CHILLINESS, *n. f.* a sensation of shivering cold.

CHILLY, *adj.* somewhat cold.

CHI'LNES, *n. f.* coldness ; want of warmth.

CHIMB, *n. f.* the end of a barrel or tub.

CHI

CHIME, *n. f.* the consonant or harmonic sound of many correspondent instruments. The correspondence of sound. The sound of bells struck with hammers. The correspondence of proportion or relation.

To **CHIME**, *v. n.* to sound in harmony. To correspond in relation or proportion. To agree; to fall in with. To suit with; to agree. To jingle; to clatter.

To **CHIME**, *v. a.* to make to move, or strike, or sound harmonically. To strike a bell with a hammer.

CHIME'RA, *n. f.* a vain and wild fancy.

CHIME'RICAL, *adj.* imaginary; fantastic.

CHIME'RICALLY, *adv.* vainly; wildly; fantastically.

CHI'MINAGE, *n. f.* a toll for passage through a forest.

CHI'MNEY, *n. f.* the passage through which the smoke ascends from the fire in the house. The turret raised above the roof of the house, for conveyance of the smoke. The fireplace.

CHI'MNEY-CORNER, *n. f.* the fire-side; the place of idlers.

CHI'MNEYPIECE, *n. f.* the ornamental piece round the fireplace.

CHI'MNEYSWEEPER, *n. f.* one whose trade it is to clean foul chimneys of soot.

CHIN, *n. f.* the part of the face beneath the under lip.

CHI'NA, *n. f.* China ware; porcelain; a species of vessels made in China, dimly transparent.

CHI'NA-ORANGE, *n. f.* the sweet orange.

CHI'NA-ROOT, *n. f.* a medicinal root, brought originally from China.

CHI'NCOUGH, *n. f.* a violent and convulsive cough.

CHINE, *n. f.* the part of the back in which the backbone is found. A piece of the back of an animal.

To **CHINE**, *v. a.* to cut into chines.

CHINK, *n. f.* a small aperture longwise.

To **CHINK**, *v. a.* to shake so as to make a sound.

To **CHINK**, *v. n.* to sound by striking each other.

CHINKY, *adj.* full of holes; gaping.

CHI

CHINTS, *n. f.* cloth of cotton made in India.

CHI'OPINE, *n. f.* a high shoe, formerly worn by ladies.

To **CHIP**, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces.

CHIP, *n. f.* a small piece taken off by a cutting instrument.

CHI'PPING, *n. f.* a fragment cut off.

CHIRA'GRICAL, *adj.* having the gout in the hand.

CHIRO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* he that exercises writing.

CHIRO'GRAPHIST, *n. f.* chirographer.

CHIRO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the art of writing.

CHIRO'MANCER, *n. f.* one that foretells future events by inspecting the hand.

CHI'ROMANCY, *n. f.* the art of foretelling the events of life by inspecting the hand.

To **CHIRP**, *v. n.* to make a cheerful noise; as birds.

To **CHIRP**, *v. a.* to make cheerful.

CHIRP, *n. f.* the voice of birds or insects.

CHI'RPER, *n. f.* one that chirps.

To **CHIRRE**, *v. n.* to coo as a pigeon.

CHIRU'RGEON, *n. f.* [commonly, but corruptly, wrote and pronounced *Surgeon*], one that cures ailments, not by internal medicines, but by outward applications; a surgeon.

CHIRU'RGERY, *n. f.* the art of curing by external applications.

CHIRU'RGIC, **CHIRU'RGICAL**, *adj.* having qualities useful in outward applications to hurts. Manual in general.

CHI'SEL, *n. f.* an instrument with which wood or stone is pared away.

To **CHI'SEL**, *v. a.* to cut with a chisel.

CHIT, *n. f.* a child; a baby. The shoot of corn from the end of the grain. A freckle.

To **CHIT**, *v. n.* to sprout.

CHI'TCHAT, *n. f.* prattle; idle prate.

CHI'TTERLINGS, *n. f.* the guts.

CHI'TTY, *n. f.* childish; like a baby.

C H O

CHI'VALROUS, *adj.* relating to chivalry; knightly; warlike.

CHI'VALRY, *n. f.* knighthood; a military dignity. The qualifications of a knight; as valour. The general system of knighthood. An adventure; an exploit. The body or order of knights. A tenure of land by knights service.

CHIVES, *n. f.* the threads or filaments rising in flowers, with seeds at the end. A species of small onion.

CHLORO'SIS, *n. f.* the green-sickness.

To CHOAK. See *Choke*.

CHO'COLATE, *n. f.* the nut of the cacao-tree. The mass made by grinding the kernel of the cacao-nut, to be dissolved in hot water. The liquor made by a solution of chocolate.

CHO'COLATE-HOUSE, *n. f.* a house where company is entertained with chocolate.

CHODE, the old preterite from *chide*.

CHOICE, *n. f.* the act of chusing; election. The power of chusing; election. Care in chusing; curiosity of distinction. The thing chosen. The best part of any thing. Several things proposed as objects of election.

CHOICE, *adj.* select; of extraordinary value. Chary; frugal; careful.

CHO'ICELESS, *adj.* without the power of chusing.

CHO'ICELY, *adv.* curiously; with exact choice. Valuably; excellently.

CHO'ICENESS, *n. f.* nicety; particular value.

CHOIR, *n. f.* an assembly or band of singers. The singers in divine worship. The part of the church where the singers are placed.

To CHOKE, *v. a.* to suffocate. To stop up; to block up a passage. To hinder by obstruction. To suppress. To overpower.

CHOKE, *n. f.* the filamentous or capillary part of an artichoke.

CHOKE-PEAR, *n. f.* a rough, harsh, unpalatable pear. Any sarcasm that stops the mouth.

CHO'KER, *n. f.* one that chokes. One that puts another to silence. Any thing that cannot be answered.

C H O

CHO'KY, *adj.* that which has the power of suffocation.

CHO'LAGOGUES, *n. f.* medicines which have the power of purging bile.

CHO'LER, *n. f.* the bile. The humour supposed to produce irascibility. Anger; rage.

CHO'LERIC, *adj.* abounding with choler. Angry; irascible. Offensive.

CHO'LERICNESS, *n. f.* anger; irascibility; peevishness.

To CHOOSE, *v. a.* [as commonly and properly wrote *chuse*], to take by way of preference of several things offered. To take; not to refuse. To select; to pick out of a number. To elect for eternal happiness: a term of theologians.

To CHOOSE, *v. n.* to have the power of choice.

CHO'OSER, *n. f.* he that has the power of chusing; elector.

To CHOP, *v. a.* to cut with a quick blow. To devour eagerly. To mince; to cut into small pieces. To break into chinks.

To CHOP, *v. n.* to do any thing with a quick motion. To light or happen upon a thing.

To CHOP, *v. a.* to purchase; generally by way of truck. To put one thing in the place of another. To bandy; to altercate.

CHOP, *n. f.* a piece chopped off. A small piece of meat. A crack, or cleft.

CHOP-HOUSE, *n. f.* a mean house of entertainment.

CHO'PIN, *n. f.* a French liquid measure, containing nearly a pint of Winchester. A term used in Scotland for a quart of wine measure.

CHO'PPING, *part. adj.* an epithet frequently applied to infants, by way of commendation; large or lusty.

CHO'PPING KNIFE, *n. f.* a knife with which cooks mince their meat.

CHO'PPY, *adj.* full of holes or cracks.

CHOPS, *n. f.* the mouth of a beast. The mouth of any thing in familiar language.

CHO'RAL, *adj.* sung by a choir. Singing in a choir.

C H R

CHORD, *n. f.* the string of a musical instrument. A right line, which joins the two ends of any arch of a circle.

To **CHORD**, *v. a.* to furnish with strings.

CHORDE'E, *n. f.* a contraction of the frænum.

CHO'RION, *n. f.* the outward membrane that enwraps the fœtus.

CHO'RISTER, *n. f.* a singer in cathedrals; a singing boy. * A singer in a concert.

CHORO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* he that describes particular regions or countries.

CHOROGRAP'HICAL, *adj.* descriptive of particular regions.

CHOROGRAP'HICALLY, *adv.* in a chorographical manner.

CHORO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the art of describing particular regions.

CHO'RUS, *n. f.* a number of singers; a concert. The persons who are supposed to behold what passes in the acts of a tragedy. The song between the acts of a tragedy. Verses of a song in which the company join the singer.

CHOSE, the preter tense from *To choose*.

CHO'SEN, the participle passive from *To choose*.

CHOUGH, *n. f.* a bird which frequents the rocks by the sea-side.

CHOULE, *n. f.* the crop of a bird.

To **CHOUSE**, *v. a.* to cheat; to trick.

A **CHOUSE**, *n. f.* a bubble; a tool. A trick or sham.

CHRISM, *n. f.* unguent, or unction.

CHRISOM, *n. f.* a child that dies within a month after its birth.

To **CHRISTEN**, *v. a.* to baptize; to initiate into Christianity by water. To name; to denominate.

CHRISTENDOM, *n. f.* the collective body of Christianity.

CHRISTENING, *n. f.* the ceremony of the first initiation into Christianity.

CHRISTIAN, *n. f.* a professor of the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN, *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.

CHRISTIAN-NAME, *n. f.* the name given at baptism, distinct from the gentile name, or surname.

C H R

CHRISTIANISM, *n. f.* the Christian religion. The nations professing Christianity.

CHRISTIANITY, *n. f.* the religion of Christians.

To **CHRISTIANIZE**, *v. a.* to make Christian.

CHRISTIANLY, *adv.* like a Christian.

CHRISTMAS, *n. f.* the day on which the nativity of Christ is celebrated.

A **CHRISTMAS-BOX**, *n. f.* a box in which little presents are collected at Christmas.

CHRIST'S-THORN, *n. f.* a plant.

CHROMA'TIC, *adj.* relating to colour. Relating to a certain species of ancient music.

CHRO'NIC, **CHRO'NICAL**, *adj.* that which lasts or endures a long time.

CHRO'NICLE, *n. f.* a register or account of events in order of time. A history.

To **CHRO'NICLE**, *v. a.* to record in chronicle, or history. To register; to record.

CHRO'NICLER, *n. f.* a writer of chronicles. An historian.

CHRO'NOGRAM, *n. f.* an inscription including the date of any action.

CHRONOGRAMMA'TICAL, *adj.* belonging to a chronogram.

CHRONOGRAMMATIST, *n. f.* a writer of chronograms.

CHRONO'LOGER, *n. f.* he that studies or explains the science of computing past time.

CHRONOLO'GICAL, *adj.* relating to the doctrine of time.

CHRONOLO'GICALLY, *adv.* in a chronological manner; according to the exact series of time.

CHRONO'LOGIST, *n. f.* one that studies or explains time.

CHRONO'LOGY, *n. f.* the science of computing and adjusting the periods of time.

CHRONO'METER, *n. f.* an instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRY'SALIS, *n. f.* aurelia, or the first apparent change of the maggot of any species of insects.

CHRY'SOLITE, *n. f.* a precious

CHU

stone of a dusky green, with a cast of yellow.

CHRYSO'PRASUS, *n. f.* a precious stone of a yellow colour, approaching to green.

CHUB, *n. f.* a river-fish; the chevin.

CHU'BBED, *adj.* big-headed like a chub.

To CHUCK, *v. n.* to make a noise like a hen.

To CHUCK, *v. a.* to call as a hen calls her young. To give a gentle blow under the chin.

CHUCK, *n. f.* the voice of a hen. A word of endearment.

CHUCK-FARTHING, *n. f.* a play, at which the money falls with a chuck into the hole beneath.

To CHU'CKLE, *v. n.* to laugh vehemently.

To CHU'CKLE, *v. a.* to call as a hen. To cocker; to fondle.

CHU'ET, *n. f.* forced meat.

CHUFF, *n. f.* a blunt clown.

CHU'FFILY, *adj.* stomachfully.

CHU'FFINESS, *n. f.* clownishness.

CHU'FFY, *adj.* furly; fat.

CHUM, *n. f.* a chamber-fellow.

CHUMP, *n. f.* a thick heavy piece of wood.

CHURCH, *n. f.* the collective body of Christians. The body of Christians adhering to one particular form of worship. The place which Christians consecrate to the worship of God. A church-judicatory.

To CHURCH, *v. a.* to perform with any one the office of returning thanks, after any signal deliverance, as child-birth.

CHURCH-ALE, *n. f.* a wake, or feast, commemorative of the dedication of the church.

CHURCH-ATTIRE, *n. f.* the habit in which men officiate at divine service.

CHURCHMAN, *n. f.* an ecclesiastic; a clergyman. An adherent to the church of England.

CHURCH-WARDENS, *n. f.* officers yearly chosen, to look to the church, churchyard, and such things as belong to both; and to observe the behaviour of the parishioners.

CHURCHYARD, *n. f.* the ground

CHY

adjoining to the church, in which the dead are buried; a cemetery.

CHURL, *n. f.* a rustic; a country-man. A rude, surly, ill-bred man. A miser; a niggard.

CHU'RLISH, *adj.* rude; brutal; harsh; austere; uncivil. Selfish; avaricious. Unpliant; cross-grained; unmanageable. Intractable; vexatious.

CHU'RLISHLY, *adv.* rudely; brutally.

CHU'RLISHNESS, *n. f.* brutality; ruggedness of manner.

CHURME, *v. f.* a confused sound; a noise.

CHURN, *n. f.* the vessel in which the butter is, by agitation, coagulated.

To CHURN, *v. a.* to agitate or shake any thing by a violent motion. To make butter by agitating the milk.

CHU'RRWORM, *n. f.* an insect that turns about nimbly; called also a fan-cricket.

To CHUSE, *v. a.* See To CHOOSE.

CHYLA'CEOUS, *adj.* belonging to chyle.

CHYLE, *n. f.* the white juice formed in the stomach by digestion of the aliment.

CHYLEFA'CTION, *n. f.* the act or process of making chyle in the body.

CHYLEFA'CTIVE, *adj.* having the power of making chyle.

CHYLOPOE'TIC, *adj.* having the power of forming chyle.

CHY'LOUS, *adj.* consisting of chyle.

CHY'MIC, CHY'MICAL, *adj.* made by chymistry. Relating to chymistry.

CHY'MICALLY, *adv.* in a chymical manner.

CHY'MIST, *n. f.* a professor of chymistry; a philosopher by fire.

CHY'MISTRY, *n. f.* philosophy by fire.

CIBA'RIOUS, *adj.* relating to food.

CI'BOL, *n. f.* a small sort of union.

CI'CATRICE, or CI'CATRIX, *n. f.* the scar remaining after a wound. A mark; an impressure.

CICATRI'SANT, *n. f.* an application that induces a cicatrice.

CICATRI'SIVE, *adj.* having the qualities proper to induce a cicatrice.

C I N

CICATRISA'TION, *n. f.* the act of healing the wound. The state of being healed, or skinned over.

To CI'CATRIZE, *v. a.* to apply such medicines to wounds, or ulcers, as skin them.

CI'CELY, *n. f.* a sort of herb.

CICHORA'CEOUS, *adj.* having the qualities of succory.

To CI'CURATE, *v. a.* to tame; to reclaim from wildness; to make tame.

CICURA'TION, *n. f.* the act of taming or reclaiming from wildness.

CI'DER, *n. f.* liquor made of the juice of fruits pressed. The juice of apples expressed and fermented.

CI'DERIST, *n. f.* a maker of cider.

CI'DERKIN, *n. f.* the liquor made of the gross matter of apples, after the cider is pressed out.

CIERGE, *n. f.* a candle carried in processions.

CI'LIARY, *adj.* belonging to the eyelids.

CILI'CIUS, *adj.* made of hair.

CIME'LIARCH, *n. f.* the chief keeper of things of value belonging to a church.

CI'METER, *n. f.* a sort of sword, short and recurvated.

CI'NCTURE, *n. f.* something worn round the body. An inclosure. A ring or list at the top or bottom of the shaft of a column.

CI'NDER, *n. f.* a mass ignited and quenched. A hot coal that has ceased to flame.

CI'NDER - WOMAN, **CI'NDER - WENCH**, *n. f.* a woman whose trade is to rake in heaps of ashes.

CINERA'TION, *n. f.* the reduction of any thing by fire to ashes.

CINERI'TIOUS, *adj.* having the form or state of ashes.

CINE'RULENT, *adj.* full of ashes.

CI'NGLE, *n. f.* a girth for a horse.

CI'NNABAR, *n. f.* Cinnabar is native or factitious; the factitious cinnabar is called vermilion. The particles of mercury uniting with the particles of sulphur, compose cinnabar.

CI'NNABAR of Antimony, is made of mercury, sulphur, and crude antimony.

C I R

CI'NNAMON, *n. f.* the fragrant bark of a low tree in the island of Ceylon.

CINQUE, *n. f.* a five.

CINQUE-FOIL, *n. f.* a kind of five-leaved clover.

CINQUE-PACE, *n. f.* a kind of grave dance.

CINQUE-PORTS, *n. f.* those havens in England that lie towards France.

CINQUE-SPOTTED, *adj.* having five spots.

CION, *n. f.* a sprout; a shoot from a plant. The shoot engrafted on a stock.

CI'PHER, *n. f.* [commonly wrote *cypher*], an arithmetical character, by which some number is noted; a figure. An arithmetical mark, which, standing for nothing itself, increases the value of the other figures. An intertexture of letters. A character in general. A secret or occult manner of writing, or the key to it.

To CI'PHER, *v. n.* to practise arithmetic.

To CI'PHER, *v. a.* to write in occult characters.

To CI'RCINATE, *v. a.* to make a circle.

CIRCINA'TION, *n. f.* an orbicular motion.

CI'RCLE, *n. f.* A line continued till it ends where it begun. The space included in a circular line. A round body; an orb. Compass; inclosure. An assembly surrounding the principal person. A company. Any series ending as it begins. An inconclusive form of argument, in which the foregoing proposition is proved by the following, and the following inferred from the foregoing. Circumlocution; indirect form of words. *Circles of the German empire*; such provinces and principalities as have a right to be present at diets.

To CI'RCLE, *v. a.* to move round any thing. To inclose; to surround. To confine; to keep together.

To CI'RCLE, *v. n.* to move circularly.

CI'RCLED, *adj.* having the form of a circle; round.

CI'RCLET, *n. f.* a circle; an orb.

CI'RCLING, *part. adj.* circular; round.

CI'RCUIT, *n. f.* the act of moving round any thing. The space inclosed in

C I R

a circle. Space ; extent ; measured by travelling round. A ring ; a diadem. The visitations of the judges for holding assizes.

To CIRCUI'T, *v. n.* to move circularly.

CIRCUITE'ER, *n. f.* one that travels a circuit.

CIRCUIT'ION, *n. f.* the act of going round any thing. Compass ; maze of argument ; comprehension.

CIRCULAR, *adj.* round, like a circle ; circumscribed by a circle. Successive to itself ; always returning. Vulgar ; mean ; circumforaneous. *Circular letter* ; a letter directed to several persons, who have the same interest in some common affair. *Circular sailing*, is that performed on the arch of a great circle.

CIRCULARITY, *n. f.* a circular form.

CIRCULARLY, *adj.* in form of a circle. With a circular motion.

To CIRCULATE, *v. n.* to move in a circle.

To CIRCULATE, *v. a.* to put about.

CIRCULA'TION, *n. f.* motion in a circle. A series in which the same order is always observed, and things always return to the same state. A reciprocal interchange of meaning.

CIRCULATORY, *n. f.* a chymical vessel, in which that which rises from the vessel on the fire, is collected and cooled in another fixed upon it, and falls down again.

CIRCUMA'MBIENCY, *n. f.* the act of encompassing.

CIRCUMA'MBIENT, *adj.* surrounding ; encompassing.

To CIRCUMA'MBULATE, *v. n.* to walk round about.

To CIRCUMCI'SE, *v. a.* to cut the prepuce, according to the law given to the Jews.

CIRCUMCI'SION, *n. f.* the rite or act of cutting off the foreskin.

To CIRCUMDU'CT, *v. a.* to contravene ; to nullify.

CIRCUMDU'CTION, *n. f.* nullification ; cancellation. A leading about.

CIRCUM'FERENCE, *n. f.* the peri-

C I R

phery ; the line including and surrounding any thing. The space inclosed in a circle. The external part of an orbicular body. An orb ; a circle.

To CIRCUM'FERENCE, *v. a.* to include in a circular space.

CIRCUMFERE'NTOR, *n. f.* an instrument used in surveying, for measuring angles.

CIRCUMFLEX, *n. f.* an accent used to regulate the pronunciation of syllables, including or participating the acute and grave.

CIRCUM'FLUENCE, *n. f.* an inclosure of waters.

CIRCUM'FLUENT, *adj.* flowing round any thing.

CIRCUM'FLUOUS, *adj.* environing with waters.

CIRCUMFORA'NEOUS, *adj.* wandering from house to house.

To CIRCUMFU'SE, *v. a.* to pour round.

CIRCUMFU'SILE, *adj.* that which may be poured round any thing.

CIRCUMFU'SION, *n. f.* the act of spreading round.

To CIRCUM'GYRATE, *v.* to roll round.

CIRCUMGYRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of running round.

CIRCUMJA'CENT, *adj.* lying round any thing.

CIRCUMI'TION, *n. f.* the act of going round.

CIRCUMLIGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of binding round. The bond with which any thing is encompassed.

CIRCUMLOCU'TION, *n. f.* a circuit or compass of words ; periphrasis. The use of indirect expressions.

CIRCUMMURED, *adj.* walled round.

CIRCUMNA'VIGABLE, *adj.* that which may be sailed round.

To CIRCUMNA'VIGATE, *v. a.* to sail round.

CIRCUMNAVIGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sailing round.

CIRCUMPLICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of enwrapping on every side. The state of being enwrapped.

CIRCUMPO'LAR, *adj.* round the pole.

C I R

CIRCUMPO'SITION, *n. f.* the act of placing any thing circularly.

CIRCUMRA'SION, *n. f.* the act of having or paring round.

CIRCUMROTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of whirling round like a wheel.

To CIRCUMSCRI'BE, *v. a.* to inclose in certain lines or boundaries. To bound; to limit; to confine.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION, *n. f.* determination of particular form or magnitude. Limitation; confinement.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE, *adj.* inclosing the superficies.

CIRCUMSPE'CT, *adj.* cautious; attentive; watchful.

CIRCUMSPE'CTION, *n. f.* watchfulness on every side; caution; general attention.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVE, *adj.* attentive; vigilant; cautious.

CIRCUMSPE'CTIVELY, *adv.* cautiously; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTLY, *adv.* watchfully; vigilantly.

CIRCUMSPE'CTNESS, *n. f.* caution; vigilance.

CIRCUMSTANCE, *n. f.* something appendent or relative to a fact. Accident; something adventitious. Incident; event. Condition; state of affairs.

To CIRCUMSTANCE, *v. a.* to place in particular situation, or relation to the things.

CIRCUMSTANT, *adj.* surrounding.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIAL, *adj.* accidental; not essential. Incidental; casual. Full of small events; detailed.

CIRCUMSTANTIA'LITY, *n. f.* the appendage of circumstances.

CIRCUMSTA'NTIALLY, *adv.* according to circumstance; not essentially. Minutely; exactly.

To CIRCUMSTA'NTIATE, *v. a.* to place in particular circumstances. To place in a particular condition.

To CIRCUMVALLATE, *v. a.* to inclose round with trenches or fortifications.

CIRCUMVALLA'TION, *adj.* the art or act of casting up fortifications round a place. The fortification thrown up round a place besieged.

C I T

CIRCUMVE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of carrying round. The state of being carried round.

To CIRCUMVE'NT, *v. a.* to deceive; to cheat.

CIRCUMVE'NTION, *n. f.* fraud; imposture; cheat; delusion. Prevention; preoccupation.

To CIRCUMVE'ST, *v. a.* to cover round with a garment.

CIRCUMVOLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of flying round.

To CIRCUMVO'LVE, *v. a.* to roll round.

CIRCUMVOLU'TION, *n. f.* the act of rolling round. The thing rolled round another.

CIRCUS, CIRQUE, *n. f.* an open space or area for sports.

CIST, *n. f.* a case; a tegument; commonly the inclosure of a tumour.

CI'STED, *adj.* inclosed in a cist or bag.

CI'STERN, *n. f.* a receptacle of water for domestic uses. A reservoir; an inclosed fountain. Any watery receptacle.

CI'STUS, *n. f.* rockrose.

CIT, *n. f.* an inhabitant of a city. A pert low townsman.

CI'TADEL, *n. f.* a fortress; a castle.

CI'TAL, *n. f.* reproof; impeachment. Summons; citation.

CITA'TION, *n. f.* the calling a person before the judge. Quotation from another author. The passage or words quoted. Enumeration; mention.

CI'TATORY, *adj.* having the power or form of citation.

To CITE, *v. a.* to summon to answer in a court. To enjoin; to call upon another authoritatively. To quote.

CI'TER, *n. f.* one who cites into a court. One who quotes; a quoter.

CITE'SS, *n. f.* a city-woman.

CI'THERN, *n. f.* a kind of harp.

CI'TIZEN, *n. f.* a freeman of a city. A townsman; not a gentleman. An inhabitant.

CI'TIZEN, *adj.* having the qualities of a citizen.

CI'TRINE, *adj.* lemon-coloured.

CI'TRINE, *n. f.* a species of crystal

C I V

of an extreme pure, clear, and fine texture, generally free from flaws and blemishes.

CI'TRON-TREE, *n. f.* one sort, with a pointed fruit, is in great esteem.

CI'TRON-WATER, *n. f.* aqua vitæ, distilled with the rind of citrons.

CI'TRUL, *n. f.* pumpkin.

CI'TY, *n. f.* a large collection of houses and inhabitants. A town corporate, that hath a bishop. The inhabitants of a certain city.

CI'TY, *adj.* relating to the city.

CI'VET, *n. f.* a perfume from the civet cat. The *civet*, or *civet* cat, is a little animal, not unlike our cat, excepting that his snout is more pointed, his claws less dangerous, and his cry different.

CI'VIC, *adj.* relating to civil honours; not military.

CI'VIL, *adj.* relating to the community; political. Not in anarchy; not wild. Not foreign; intestine. Not ecclesiastical. Not natural. Not military. Not criminal. Civilised; not barbarous. Complaisant; civilised; gentle; well bred. Grave; sober. Relating to the ancient consular or imperial government; as, *civil* law.

CIVI'LIAN, *n. f.* one that professes the knowledge of the old Roman law.

CIVI'LITY, *n. f.* freedom from barbarity. Politeness; complaisance; elegance of behaviour. Rule of decency; practice of politeness.

To CIVI'LIZE, *v. a.* to reclaim from savageness and brutality.

CI'VILIZER, *n. f.* he that reclaims others from a wild and savage life.

CI'VILLY, *adv.* in a manner relating to government. Politely; complaisantly; without rudeness. Without gay or gaudy colours.

CIZE, *n. f.* the quantity of any thing with regard to its external form.

CLACK, *n. f.* any thing that makes a lasting and importunate noise. The *clack* of a mill; a bell that rings when more corn is required to be put in.

To CLACK, *v. n.* to make a chinking noise. To let the tongue run.

CLAD, *part. pret.* clothed; invested; garbed.

C L A

To CLAIM, *v. a.* to demand of right; to require authoritatively.

CLAIM, *n. f.* a demand of any thing as due. A title to any privilege or possession in the hands of another. A demand of any thing that is in the possession of another.

CLA'IMABLE, *adj.* that which may be demanded as due.

CLA'IMANT, *n. f.* he that demands any thing as unjustly detained by another.

CLA'IMER, *n. f.* he that makes a demand.

To GLAMBER, *v. n.* to climb with difficulty.

To CLAMM, *v. n.* to clog with any glutinous matter.

CLA'MMINESS, *n. f.* viscosity; viscosity.

CLA'MMY, *adj.* viscous; glutinous.

CLA'MOROUS, *adj.* vociferous; noisy.

CLA'MOUR, *n. f.* outcry; noise; exclamation; vociferation.

To CLA'MOUR, *v. n.* to make outcries; to exclaim; to vociferate.

CLAMP, *n. f.* a piece of wood joined to another. A quantity of bricks.

To CLAMP, *v. a.* to fit a board with the grain to another piece across the grain.

CLAN, *n. f.* a family; a race. A body or sect of persons.

CLAN'CLULAR, *adj.* clandestine; secret; underhand.

CLA'NDESTINE, *adj.* secret; hidden.

CLANDE'STINELY, *adv.* secretly; privately.

CLANG, *n. f.* a sharp, shrill noise.

To CLANG, *v. n.* to clatter; to make a loud shrill noise.

CLA'NGOUR, *n. f.* a loud shrill sound.

CLA'NGOUS, *adj.* making a clang.

CLANK, *n. f.* a loud, shrill, sharp noise.

To CLAP, *v. a.* to strike together with a quick motion. To add one thing to another. To do any thing with a sudden hasty motion. To celebrate or praise by clapping the hands; to applaud. To

CL A

ect with a venereal poison. *To clap* ; to complete suddenly.

To CLAP, v. n. to move nimbly with noise. To enter with alacrity and briskness upon any thing. To strike the hands together in applause.

CLAP, n. f. a loud noise made by sudden collision. A sudden or unexpected act or motion. An explosion of thunder. An act of applause. A venereal infection. The nether part of the beak of a hawk.

CLA'PPER, n. f. one who claps with his hands. The tongue of a bell.

To CLAPPERCLA'W, v. a. to tongue-beat ; to scold.

CLA'RENCEUX, CLA'RENCIEUX, the second king at arms : so named from the duchy of Clarence.

CLARE-OBSCURÉ, n. f. light and shade in painting.

CLA'RET, n. f. French wine.

CLA'RICORD, n. f. a musical instrument in form of a spinette.

CLARIFICA'TION, n. f. the act of making any thing clear from impurities.

To CLARIFY, v. a. to purify or clear. To brighten ; to illuminate.

CLA'RITY, n. f. brightness ; splendour.

CLA'RION, n. f. a trumpet.

CLA'RY, n. f. an herb.

To CLASH, v. n. to make a noise by mutual collision. To act with opposite power, or contrary direction. To contradict ; to oppose.

To CLASH, v. a. to strike one thing against another.

CLASH, n. f. a noisy collision of two bodies. Opposition ; contradiction.

CLASP, n. f. a hook to hold any thing close. An embrace.

To CLASP, v. a. to shut with a clasp. To catch and hold by twining. To inclose between the hands. To embrace. To inclose.

CLA'SPER, n. f. the tendrils or threads of creeping plants.

CLA'SPKNIFE, n. f. a knife which folds into the handle.

CLASS, n. f. a rank or order of persons. A number of boys learning the same lesson. A set of beings or things.

To CLASS, v. a. to range according to some stated method of distribution.

CL A

CLA'SSIC, or CLA'SSICAL, adj. relating to antique authors. Of the first order or rank.

CLA'SSIC, n. f. an author of the first rank.

CLA'SSIS, n. f. order ; fort ; body.

To CLA'TTER, v. n. to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together. To utter a noise by being struck together. To talk fast and idly.

To CLA'TTER, v. a. to strike any thing so as to make it sound. To dispute, jar, or clamour.

CLA'TTER, n. f. a rattling noise made by frequent collision of sonorous bodies. Any tumultuous and confused noise.

CLA'VATED, adj. knobbed.

CLA'UDENT, adj. shutting ; inclosing.

To CLA'UDICATE, v. n. to halt.

CLAUDICA'TION, n. f. the habit of halting.

CLAVE, the preterite of cleave.

CLA'VELLATED, adj. made with burnt tartar. A chymical term.

CLA'VER, n. f. clover.

CLA'VICLE, n. f. the collar bone.

CLAUSE, n. f. a sentence ; a single part of discourse ; a subdivision of a larger sentence. An article, or particular stipulation.

CLA'USTRAL, adj. relating to a cloyster.

CLA'USURE, n. f. confinement.

CLAW, n. f. the foot of a beast or bird with nails. A hand, in contempt.

To CLAW, v. a. to tear with nails or claws. To tear or scratch in general. To tickle. *To claw off ; to scold.*

CLA'WBACK, n. f. a flatterer ; a wheedler.

CLA'WED, adj. furnished or armed with claws.

CLAY, n. f. unctuous and tenacious earth.

To CLAY, v. a. to cover with clay.

CLAY-COLD, adj. cold as the unanimated earth.

CLAY-PIT, n. f. a pit where clay is dug.

CLA'YEY, adj. consisting of clay.

CLA'YMARL, n. f. a chalky clay.

C L E

CLEAN, *adj.* free from dirt or filth. Chaste; innocent; guiltless. Elegant; neat; not unwieldy; not incumbered. Not leprous.

CLEAN, *adv.* quite; perfectly; fully; completely.

To **CLEAN**, *v. a.* to free from dirt.

CLE'ANLILY, *adv.* in a cleanly manner.

CLE'ANLINESS, *n. f.* freedom from dirt or filth. Neatness of drefs; purity.

CLE'ANLY, *adj.* free from dirtiness; pure in person. That which makes cleanliness. Pure; immaculate. Nice; artful.

CLE'ANLY, *adv.* elegantly; neatly.

CLE'ANNESS, *n. f.* neatness; freedom from filth. Easy exactness; justness; natural, unlaboured correctness. Purity; innocence.

To **CLEANSE**, *v. a.* to free from filth or dirt. To purify from guilt. To free from noxious humours. To free from leprosy. To scour.

CLE'ANSER, *n. f.* that which has the quality of evacuating.

CLEAR, *adj.* bright; transpicious; pellucid; transparent; not opacous. Free from clouds; serene; as, a *clear* day. Without mixture; pure; unmingled. Perspicious; not obscure; not ambiguous. Indisputable; evident; undeniable. Apparent; manifest; not hid. Unspotted; guiltless; irreproachable. Unprepossessed; impartial. Free from distress, prosecution, or imputed guilt. Free from deductions or incumbrances. Vacant; unobtruded. Out of debt. Untangled; at a safe distance from danger. Canorous; sounding distinctly. Free; guiltless. Judicious; intelligent.

CLEAR, *adv.* clean; quite; completely. A low word.

To **CLEAR**, *v. a.* to make bright; to brighten. To free from obscurity. To purge from the imputation of guilt; to justify. To cleanse. To discharge; to remove any incumbrance. To free from any thing offensive. To clarify; as, to *clear* liquors. To gain without deduction.

To **CLEAR**, *v. n.* to grow bright; to recover transparency. To be disengaged from incumbrances, or entanglements.

C L E

CLE'ARANCE, *n. f.* a certificate that a ship has been cleared at the custom-house.

CLE'ARER, *n. f.* brightener; purifier; enlightener.

CLE'ARLY, *adv.* brightly; luminously. Plainly; evidently. With discernment; acutely. Without entanglement. Without by-ends; honestly. Without deduction or cost. Without reserve; without subterfuge.

CLE'ARNESS, *n. f.* transparency; brightness. Splendour; lustre. Distinctness; perspicuity.

CLEARSI'GHTEd, *adj.* discerning; judicious.

To **CLE'ARSTARCH**, *v. a.* to stiffen with starch.

To **CLEAVE**, *v. n.* to adhere; to stick; to hold to. To unite aptly; to fit. To unite in concord. To be concomitant.

To **CLEAVE**, *v. a.* to divide with violence; to split. To divide.

To **CLEAVE**, *v. n.* to part asunder. To suffer division.

CLE'AVER, *n. f.* a butcher's instrument to cut animals into joints.

CLEES, *n. f.* the two parts of the foot of beasts which are cloven-footed.

CLEF, *n. f.* a mark at the beginning of the lines of a song, which shews the tone or key in which the song is to begin.

CLEFT, *part. pass.* divided.

CLEFT, *n. f.* a space made by the separation of parts; a crack. *Clefts* appear on the bough of the pasterns, and are caused by a sharp and malignant humour.

To **CLEFTGRAFT**, *v. a.* to engraft by cleaving the stock of a tree.

CLE'MENCY, *n. f.* mercy; remission of severity; tenderness in punishing.

CLE'MENT, *adj.* mild; gentle; merciful; tender; compassionate.

To **CLEPE**, *v. a.* to call.

CLE'RGY, *n. f.* the body of men set apart by due ordination for the service of God.

CLE'RGYMAN, *n. f.* a man in holy orders; not a laic.

CLE'RICAL, *n. f.* relating to the clergy.

C L I

CLERK, *n. f.* a clergyman. A scholar; a man of letters. A man employed under another as a writer. A petty writer in public offices. The layman who reads the responses to the congregation in the church, to direct the rest.

CLERKSHIP, *n. f.* scholarship. The office of a clerk of any kind.

CLEVER, *adj.* dexterous; skilful. Just; fit; proper; commodious. Well-shaped; handsome.

CLEVERLY, *adv.* dexterously; fitly; handsomely.

CLEVERNESS, *n. f.* skill.

CLEW, *n. f.* thread wound upon a bottom. A guide; a direction.

To **CLEW**, *v. a.* to clew the sails, is to raise them, in order to be furled.

To **CLICK**, *v. n.* to make a sharp, small, successive noise.

CLICKER, *n. f.* a low word for the servant of a salesman.

CLICKET, *n. f.* the knocker of a door.

CLIENT, *n. f.* one who applies to an advocate for counsel and defence. A dependent.

CLIENTED, *part. adj.* supplied with clients.

CLIENTELE, *n. f.* the condition or office of a client.

CLIENTSHIP, *n. f.* the condition of a client.

CLIFF, *n. f.* a steep rock; a rock.

CLIFT, *n. f.* the same with *Cliff*.

CLIMACTER, *n. f.* a certain progression of years, supposed to end in a dangerous time.

CLIMACTERIC, **CLIMACTERIC**, *adj.* containing a certain number of years, at the end of which some great change is supposed to befall the body.

CLIMATE, *n. f.* a space upon the surface of the earth, measured from the equator to the polar circles; in each of which spaces the longest day is half an hour longer. From the polar circles to the poles climates are measured by the increase of a month. A region or tract of land.

To **CLIMATE**, *v. n.* to inhabit.

CLIMATURE, *n. f.* the same with climate.

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CLIMAX, *n. f.* gradation; ascent; a figure in rhetoric, by which the sentence rises gradually.

To **CLIMB**, *v. n.* to ascend up any place.

To **CLIMB**, *v. a.* to ascend.

CLIMBER, *n. f.* one that mounts or scales any place; a mounter; a riser. A plant that creeps upon other supports. The name of a particular herb.

CLIME, *n. f.* climate; region; tract of earth.

To **CLINCH**, *v. a.* to hold in hand with the fingers bent. To contract or double the fingers. To bend the point of a nail in the other side. To confirm; to fix; as, to clinch an argument.

CLINCH, *n. f.* a pun; an ambiguity.

CLINCHER, *n. f.* a cramp; a hold-fast.

To **CLING**, *v. n.* to hang upon by twining round. To dry up; to consume.

CLINGY, *adj.* clinging; adhesive.

CLINIC, **CLINICAL**, *adj.* one that keeps the bed.

To **CLINK**, *v. n.* to utter a small, interrupted noise.

CLINK, *n. f.* a sharp successive noise.

CLINQUANT, *n. f.* embroidery; spangles.

To **CLIP**, *v. a.* to embrace, by throwing the arms round; to hug; to infold in the arms. To cut with sheers. To diminish, applied to coin. To curtail; to cut short. To confine; to hold.

CLIPPER, *n. f.* one that debases coin by cutting.

CLIPPING, *n. f.* the part cut or clipped off.

CLIVER, *n. f.* an herb.

CLOAK, *n. f.* the outer garment. A concealment; a pretext; a cover.

To **CLOAK**, *v. a.* to cover with a cloak. To hide; to conceal.

CLOAKBAG, *n. f.* a portmanteau; a bag in which cloaths are carried.

CLOATHING, *n. f.* dress; vesture; garments.

CLOATHS, *n. f. plural*, dress, habit; garment; vesture; vestments. See **CLOTH**, to **CLOTHE**.

CLOCK, *n. f.* the instrument which

C L O

tells the hour. It is an usual expression to say, *What is it of the clock?* for *What hour is it?* Or, *ten o'clock*, for *the tenth hour*. The clock of a stocking; the flowers or inverted work about the ankle. A sort of beetle.

CLO'CKMAKER, *n. f.* an artificer whose profession is to make clocks.

CLO'CKWORK, *n. f.* movements by weights or springs.

CLOD, *n. f.* a lump of earth or clay. A turf; the ground. Any thing vile, base, and earthy. A dull fellow; a dolt.

To CLOD, *v. n.* to gather into concretions; to coagulate.

To CLOD, *v. a.* to pelt with clods.

CLO'DDY, *adj.* consisting of earth or clods; earthy. Full of clods unbroken.

CLO'DPATE, *n. f.* a stupid fellow; a dolt; a thickskull.

CLO'DPATED, *adj.* doltish; thoughtless.

CLO'DPOLL, *n. f.* a thickskull; a dolt.

To CLOG, *v. a.* to load with something that may hinder motion. To hinder; to obstruct. To load; to burthen.

To CLOG, *v. n.* to coalesce; to adhere. To be encumbered or impeded.

CLOG, *n. f.* any incumbrance hung to hinder motion. A hinderance; an obstruction. A kind of additional shoe worn by women, to keep them from wet. A wooden shoe.

CLO'GGINESS, *n. f.* the state of being clogged.

CLO'GGY, *adj.* that which has the power of clogging up.

CLO'I'STER, *n. f.* a religious retirement. A peristyle; a piazza.

To CLO'I'STER, *v. a.* to shut up in a religious house; to immure from the world.

CLO'ISTERAL, *adj.* solitary; retired.

CLO'ISTERED, *part. adj.* solitary; inhabiting cloisters. Built with peristyles or piazzas.

CLO'ISTRESS, *n. f.* a nun.

CLOMB, *pret. of to climb.*

To CLOOM, *v. a.* to shut with viscous matter.

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To CLOSE, *v. a.* to shut; to lay together. To conclude; to end; to finish. To inclose; to confine. To join; to unite fractures.

To CLOSE, *v. n.* to coalesce; to join its own parts together. *To close upon;* to agree upon. *To close with;* to close in with; to come to an agreement with; to unite with.

CLOSE, *n. f.* any thing shut; without outlet. A small field inclosed. The manner of shutting. The time of shutting up. A grapple in wrestling. A pause or cessation. A conclusion or end. Used in Scotland for an alley or narrow lane.

CLOSE, *adj.* shut fast. Without vent; without inlet; private. Confined; stagnant. Compact; solid. Viscous; glutinous. Concise; brief. Immediate; without any intervening distance or space. Joined one to another. Narrow; as a close alley. Admitting small distance. Undiscovered. Hidden; secret; not revealed. Having the quality of secrecy; trusty. Cloudy; sly. Without wandering; attentive. Full to the point; home. Retired; solitary. Secluded from communication. Dark; cloudy; not clear.

CLOSE-BANDED, *adj.* in close order; thick ranged.

CLO'SE-BODIED, *adj.* made to fit the body exactly.

CLO'SE-HANDED, *adj.* covetous.

CLOSE-PENT, *adj.* shut close; without vent.

CLO'SELY, *adv.* without inlet or outlet. Without much space intervening; nearly. Secretly; sily. Without deviation.

CLO'SENESS, *n. f.* the state of being shut. Narrowness; straitness. Want of air, or ventilation. Compactness; solidity. Recluseness; solitude; retirement. Secrecy; privacy. Covetousness; sly avarice. Connection; dependence.

CLO'SER, *n. f.* a finisher; a concluder.

CLO'SESTOOL, *n. f.* a chamber-impliment.

CLO'SET. *n. f.* a small room of privacy and retirement. A private repository of curiosities.

To CLO'SET, *v. a.* to shut up or con-

C L O

deal in a closet. To take into a closet for a secret interview.

CLOSH, *n. f.* a distemper in the feet of cattle.

CLOSURE, *n. f.* the act of shutting up. That by which any thing is closed or shut. The parts inclosing; inclosure. Conclusion; end.

CLOT, *n. f.* concretion; grume.

To CLOT, *v. n.* to form clots; to hang together. To concrete; to coagulate.

CLOTH, *n. f.* [plural *cloths*], any thing woven for dress or covering. The piece of linen spread upon a table. The canvass on which pictures are delineated. In the plural, *cloaths*. Dress; habit; garment; vesture. The covering of a bed.

To CLOTHE, *v. a.* to invest with garments; to cover with dress. To adorn with dress. To invest; as with cloaths. To furnish or provide with cloaths.

CLO'THIER, *n. f.* a maker of cloth.

CLOTHSHE'ARER, *n. f.* one who trims the cloth.

CLO'TPOLL, *n. f.* thickscull; block-head. Head, in scorn.

To CLO'TTER, *v. n.* to concrete; to coagulate.

CLO'TTY, *adj.* full of clots; concreted.

CLOUD, *n. f.* the dark collection of vapours in the air. The veins, or stains in stones, or other bodies. Any state of obscurity or darkness. Any thing that spreads wide; as a multitude.

To CLOUD, *v. a.* to darken with clouds. To obscure; to make less evident. To variegate with dark veins.

To CLOUD, *v. n.* to grow cloudy.

CLO'UDBERRY, *n. f.* a plant, called also knotberry.

CLO'UDCAPT, *adj.* topped with clouds.

CLOUDCOMPE'LLING, *adj.* an epithet of Jupiter, by whom clouds were supposed to be collected.

CLO'UDILY, *adv.* with clouds; darkly. Obscurely; not perspicuously.

CLO'UDINESS, *n. f.* the state of being covered with clouds; darkness. Want of brightness.

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CLO'UDLESS, *adj.* clear; unclouded; luminous.

CLO'UDY, *adj.* obscured with clouds. Dark; obscure; not intelligible. Gloomy of look; not open, not cheerful. Marked with spots or veins.

CLOVE, *n. f.* the preterite of *cleave*.

CLOVE, *n. f.* a valuable spice brought from Ternate. The fruit or seed of a very large tree. Some of the parts into which garlic separates.

CLOVE-GILLYFLOWER, *n. f.* a flower.

CLO'VEN, *part. pret.* from *cleave*.

CLO'VEN-FOOTED, CLO'VEN-HOOFED, *adj.* having the foot divided into two parts.

CLO'VER, *n. f.* a species of trefoil. To live in clover, to live luxuriously.

CLO'VERED, *adj.* covered with clover.

CLOUGH, *n. f.* a cliff.

CLOUGH, *n. f.* an allowance of two pounds in every hundred weight for the turn of the scale, that the commodity may hold out weight when sold by retail.

CLOUT, *n. f.* a cloth for any mean use. A patch on a shoe or coat. Anciently, the mark of white cloth at which archers shot. An iron plate to an axle-tree.

To CLOUT, *v. a.* to patch; to mend coarsely. To cover with a cloth. To join awkwardly together.

CLO'UTED, *part. adj.* congealed; coagulated.

CLO'UTERLY, *adj.* clumsy; awkward.

CLOWN, *n. f.* a rustic; a churl. A coarse ill-bred man.

CLO'WNERY, *n. f.* ill-breeding; churlishness; rudeness; brutality.

CLO'WNISH, *adj.* consisting of rustics or clowns. Coarse; rough; rugged. Uncivil; ill-bred. Clumsy; ungainly.

CLO'WNISHLY, *adv.* coarsely; rudely.

CLO'WNISHNESS, *n. f.* rusticity; coarseness. Incivility; brutality.

CLOWN'S MU'STARD, *n. f.* an herb.

To CLOY, *v. n.* to satiate; to sate;

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to surfeit. To strike the beak together. To nail up guns, by striking a spike into the touch-hole.

CLO'YLESS, *adj.* that which cannot cause satiety.

CLO'YMENT, *n. f.* satiety; repletion.

CLUB, *n. f.* a heavy stick. The name of one of the suits of cards. The shot or dividend. An assembly of good fellows. Concurrence; contribution; joint charge.

To CLUB, *v. n.* to contribute to common expense. To join to one effect.

To CLUB, *v. a.* to pay to a common reckoning.

CLUBHE'ADED, *adj.* having a thick head.

CLUBLA'W, *n. f.* the law of arms.

CLUBRO'OM, *n. f.* the room in which a club or company assembles.

To CLUCK, *v. n.* to call chickens, as a hen.

CLUMP, *n. f.* a shapeless piece of wood.

CLUMPS, *n. f.* a numbscull.

CLU'MSILY, *adv.* awkwardly.

CLU'MSINESS, *n. f.* awkwardness; ungainliness; want of dexterity.

CLU'MSY, *adj.* awkward; heavy; artless; unhandy.

CLUNG, the preterite and participle of *cling*.

To CLUNG, *v. n.* to dry as wood does.

CLUNG, *adj.* wasted with leanness.

CLU'STER, *n. f.* a bunch; a number of things of the same kind growing or joined together. A number of animals gathered together. A body of people collected.

To CLU'STER, *v. n.* to grow in bunches.

To CLU'STER, *v. a.* to collect any thing into bodies.

CLU'STER-GRAPE, *n. f.* the small black grape, called the currant.

CLU'STERY, *adj.* growing in clusters.

To CLUTCH, *v. a.* to hold in the hand; to gripe; to grasp. To contract; to double the hand.

CLUTCH, *n. f.* the gripe; grasp; seizure. The paws; the talons. Hands.

COA

CLU'TTER, *n. f.* a noise; a bustle; a hurry.

To CLU'TTER, *v. n.* to make a noise or bustle.

CLY'STER, *n. f.* an injection into the anus.

To COACER'VATE, *v. a.* to heap up together.

CONCERVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of heaping.

COACH, *n. f.* a carriage of pleasure or state.

To COACH, *v. a.* to carry in a coach.

COACH-BOX, *n. f.* the seat on which the driver of the coach sits.

COACH-HIRE, *n. f.* money paid for the use of a hired coach.

COACHMAN, *n. f.* the driver of a coach.

To COA'CT, *v. n.* to act together, or in concert.

COA'CTION, *n. f.* compulsion; force.

COA'CTIVE, *adj.* having the force of restraining or impelling; compulsory. Acting in concurrence.

COADJU'MENT, *n. f.* mutual assistance.

COADJU'TANT, *n. f.* helping; co-operating.

COADJU'TOR, *n. f.* a fellow-helper; an assistant; an associate. In the canon law, one who is empowered to perform the duties of another.

COADJU'VANCY, *n. f.* help; concurrent help.

COADUNI'TION, *n. f.* the conjunction of different substances into one mass.

To COAGME'NT, *v. a.* to congregate, or heap together.

COAGMENTA'TION, *n. f.* coacervation into one mass; union.

COA'GULABLE, *adj.* that which is capable of concretion.

To COA'GULATE, *v. a.* to force into concretions.

To COA'GULATE, *v. n.* to run into concretions.

COA'GULATION, *n. f.* concretion; congelation. The body formed by coagulation.

COA'GULATIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of causing concretion.

C O A

COAGULA'TOR, *n. f.* that which causes coagulation.

COAL, *n. f.* the common fossil fuel. The cinder of burnt wood, charcoal. Any thing inflamed or ignited.

To **COAL**, *v. n.* to burn wood to charcoal. To delineate with a coal.

COAL-BLACK, *adj.* black in the highest degree.

COAL-MINE, *n. f.* a mine in which coals are dug.

COAL-PIT, *n. f.* a pit for digging coals.

COAL-STONE, *n. f.* a sort of canal-coal.

COAL-WORK, *n. f.* a coalery; a place where coals are found.

CO'ALERY, *n. f.* a place where coals are dug.

To **COALE'SCE**, *v. n.* to unite in masses. To grow together; to join.

COALE'SCENCE, *n. f.* concretion; union.

COALI'TION, *n. f.* union in one mass or body.

CO'ALY, *adj.* containing coal.

COAPTA'TION, *n. f.* the adjustment of parts to each other.

To **COARCT**, *v. a.* to straighten; to confine. To contract power.

COARCTA'TION, *n. f.* confinement; restraint to a narrow space. Contraction of any space. Restraint of liberty.

COARSE, *adj.* not refined. Not soft or fine. Rude; uncivil. Gross; not delicate. Inelegant; unpolished. Unaccomplished by education. Mean; not nice; vile.

CO'ARSELY, *adv.* without fineness. Meanly; not elegantly. Rudely; not civilly. Inelegantly.

CO'ARSENESS, *n. f.* impurity; unrefined state. Roughness; want of fineness. Grossness; want of delicacy. Roughness; rudeness of manners. Meanness; want of nicety.

COAST, *n. f.* the edge or margin of the land next the sea; the shore. Side. *The coast is clear*, the danger is over.

To **COAST**, *v. n.* to sail close by the coast.

To **COAST**, *v. a.* to sail by.

C O B

CO'ASTER, *n. f.* he that sails timorously near the shore.

COAT, *n. f.* the upper garment. Petticoat; the habit of a boy in his infancy; the lower part of a woman's dress. Vesture, as demonstrative of the office. The covering of any animal. Any tegument. That on which the ensigns armorial are portrayed.

To **COAT**, *v. a.* to cover; to invest.

To **COAX**, *v. a.* to wheedle; to flatter; to humour.

CO'AXER, *n. f.* a wheedler; a flatterer.

COB, *n. f.* the head or top.

COB, *n. f.* a sort of sea-fowl.

CO'BALT, *n. f.* a marcasite plentifully impregnated with arsenic.

To **CO'BBLE**, *v. a.* to mend any thing coarsely. To do or make any thing clumsily.

CO'BBLER, *n. f.* a mender of old shoes. A clumsy workman in general. Any mean person.

CO'BIRONS, *n. f.* irons with a knob at the upper end.

COBI'SHOP, *n. f.* a coadjutant bishop.

CO'BNUT, *n. f.* a boy's game.

CO'BSWAN, *n. f.* the head or leading swan.

CO'BWEB, *n. f.* the web or net of a spider. Any snare or trap.

COCCI'FEROUS, *adj.* plants are so called that have berries.

CO'CHINEAL, *n. f.* an insect gathered upon the *opuntia*, from which a red colour is extracted.

CO'CHLEARY, *adj.* screwform.

CO'CHLEATED, *adj.* of a screwed or turbinated form.

COCK, *n. f.* the male to the hen. The male of any small birds. The weathercock, that shews the direction of the wind. A spout to let out water at will. The notch of an arrow. The part of the lock of a gun that strikes with the flint. A conqueror; a leader. Cockcrowing. A cockboat; a small boat. A small heap of hay. The form of a hat. The stile of a dial. The needle of a balance. *Cock on the hoop*, triumphant; exulting.

To **COCK**, *v. a.* to set erect; to hold

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bolt upright. To set up the hat with an air of petulance. To mould the form of the hat. To fix the cock of a gun for a discharge. To raise hay in small heaps.

To COCK, *v. n.* to strut; to hold up the head. To train or use fighting cocks.

COCKA'DE, *n. f.* a riband worn in the hat.

CO'CKATRICE, *n. f.* a serpent supposed to rise from a cock's egg.

CO'CKBOAT, *n. f.* a small boat belonging to a ship.

CO'CKBROATH, *n. f.* broth made by boiling a cock.

COCKCRO'WING, *n. f.* the time at which cocks crow.

To CO'CKER, *v. a.* to cade; to fondle; to indulge.

COCKER, *n. f.* one who follows the sport of cockfighting.

CO'CKEREL, *n. f.* a young cock.

CO'CKET, *n. f.* a seal belonging to the king's customhouse; likewise a scroll of parchment delivered by the officers of the customhouse to merchants, as a warrant that their merchandise is entered.

CO'CKFIGHT, *n. f.* a match of cocks.

CO'CKHORSE, *adj.* on horseback; triumphant.

CO'CKLE, *n. f.* a small testaceous fish.

CO'CKLE-STAIRS, *n. f.* winding or spiral stairs.

CO'CKLE, *n. f.* a weed that grows in corn; corn-rose.

To CO'CKLE, *v. a.* to contract into wrinkles.

CO'CKLED, *adj.* shelled, or turbinated.

CO'CKLOFT, *n. f.* the room over the garret.

CO'CKMASTER, *n. f.* one that breeds game-cocks.

CO'CKMATCH, *n. f.* cockfight for a prize.

CO'CKNEY, *n. f.* a native of London. Any effeminate low citizen.

CO'CKPIT, *n. f.* the area where cocks fight. A place on the lower deck of a man of war.

C O E

CO'CKSCOMB, *n. f.* a plant; lobwort.

CO'CK'SHEAD, *n. f.* a plant; sainfoin.

CO'CKSHUT, *n. f.* the close of the evening.

CO'CKSPUR, *n. f.* Virginian hawthorn. A species of medlar.

CO'CKSURE, confidently certain.

CO'CKSWAIN, *n. f.* the officer that has the command of the cockboat.

CO'CKWEED, *n. f.* a plant, dittander or pepperwort.

CO'COA, *n. f.* a species of palm-tree. The bark of the nut is made into cordage, and the shell into drinking bowls. The kernel of the nut affords a wholesome food, and the milk contained in the shell a cooling liquor. The leaves of the trees are used for thatching houses.

CO'CTILE, *adj.* made by baking.

CO'CTION, *n. f.* the act of boiling.

COD, CO'DFISH, *n. f.* a sea-fish.

COD, *n. f.* any case or husk in which seeds are lodged.

To COD, *v. a.* to inclose in a cod.

CO'DDERS, *n. f.* gatherers of pease.

CODE, *n. f.* a book. A book of the civil law.

CO'DICIL, *n. f.* an appendage to a will.

COD'ILLE, *n. f.* a term at ombre.

To CO'DLE, *v. a.* to parboil.

CO'DLING, *n. f.* an apple generally codled.

COE'FFICACY, *n. f.* the power of several things acting together.

COEFFI'CIENCY, *n. f.* co-operation; the state of acting together to some single end.

COEFFI'CIENT, *n. f.* that which unites its action with the action of another.

CO'ELIAC *Passion*, a diarrhoea or flux, that arises from indigestion, whereby the aliment comes away little altered.

COE'MPTION, *n. f.* the act of buying up the whole quantity of any thing.

COE'QUAL, *adj.* equal.

COEQUA'LITY, *n. f.* the state of being equal.

To COE'RCE, *v. a.* to restrain; to keep in order by force.

COF

COERCIBLE, *adj.* that may be restrained. That ought to be restrained.

COERCION, *n. f.* penal restraint; check.

COERCIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of laying restraint. That which has the authority of restraining by punishment.

COESSE'NTIAL, *adj.* participating of the same essence.

COESSENTIA'LITY, *n. f.* participation of the same essence.

COETA'NEOUS, *adj.* of the same age with another.

COETE'RNAL, *adj.* equally eternal with another.

COETE'RNALLY, *adv.* in a state of equal eternity with another.

COETE'RNITY, *n. f.* having existence from eternity equal with another eternal being.

COE'VAL, *adj.* of the same age.

COE'VAL, *n. f.* a contemporary.

COE'VOUS, *adj.* of the same age.

To COEXI'ST, *v. n.* to exist at the same time.

COEXI'STENCE, *n. f.* existence at the same time with another.

COEXI'STENT, *adj.* having existence at the same time with another.

To COEXT'END, *v. a.* to extend to the same space or duration with another.

COEXT'E'NSION, *n. f.* the state of extending to the same space with another.

CO'FFEE, *n. f.* in Turkey a drink called *coffee*, made of a berry of the same name, as black as foot, and of a strong scent, which is taken, beaten into powder, in water, hot.

CO'FFEEHOUSE, *n. f.* a house where coffee is sold.

CO'FFEEMAN, *n. f.* one that keeps a coffeehouse.

CO'FFEEPOT, *n. f.* the covered pot in which coffee is boiled.

CO'FFER, *n. f.* a chest generally for keeping money. Treasure. A hollow lodgment across a dry moat.

To CO'FFER, *v. a.* to treasure up in chests.

CO'FFERER *of the king's household*, *n. f.* a principal officer of his Majesty's

COG

court, next under the comptroller.

CO'FFIN, *n. f.* the chest in which dead bodies are put into the ground. A mould of paste for a pye. *Coffin of a horse*, the whole hoof of the foot above the coronet, including the *coffin* bone.

To CO'FFIN, *v. a.* to inclose in a coffin.

To COG, *v. a.* to flatter; to wheedle. To obtrude by falsehood. *To cog a die*, to secure it, so as to direct its fall.

To COG, *v. n.* to lie; to wheedle.

COG, *n. f.* the tooth of a wheel, by which it acts upon another wheel.

To COG, *v. a.* to fix cogs in a wheel.

CO'GENCY, *n. f.* force; strength.

CO'GENT, *adj.* forcible; resistsless; convincing; powerful.

CO'GENTLY, *adv.* with resistsless force; forcibly.

CO'GGER, *n. f.* a flatterer; a wheedler.

CO'GGLESTONE, *n. f.* a little stone.

CO'GITABLE, *adj.* what may be the subject of thought.

CO'GITABUND, *adj.* full of thoughts; deeply thoughtful.

To CO'GITATE, *v. n.* to think.

COGITA'TION, *n. f.* thought; the act of thinking. Purpose; reflection previous to action. Meditation.

CO'GITATIVE, *adj.* having the power of thought. Given to meditation.

CO'GNAT, *n. f.* a descendent in the female line.

COGNA'TION, *n. f.* kindred. Relation; participation of the same nature.

CO'GNISABLE, *adj.* that falls under judicial notice. Proper to be tried, judged, or examined.

CO'GNISANCE, *n. f.* judicial notice; trial. A badge by which any one is known.

COGNISE'E, *n. f.* he to whom a fine in lands or tenements is acknowledged.

CO'GNISOR, *n. f.* he that passeth or acknowledgeth a fine.

COGNI'TION, *n. f.* knowledge; complete conviction.

CO'GNITIVE, *adj.* having the power of knowing.

COGNO'MINAL, *adj.* having the same name.

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COGNOMINA'TION, *n. f.* a surname; the name of a family. A name added from any accident or quality.

COGNO'SCENCE, *n. f.* knowledge.

COGNO'SCIBLE, *adj.* that may be known.

To COHA'BIT, *v. n.* to dwell with another in the same place. To live together as husband and wife.

COHA'BITANT, *n. f.* an inhabitant of the same place.

COHABITA'TION, *n. f.* the state of inhabiting the same place with another. The state of living together as married persons.

COHE'IR, *n. f.* one of several among whom an inheritance is divided.

COHE'IRESS, *n. f.* a woman who has an equal share of an inheritance.

To COHE'RE, *v. n.* to stick together. To be well connected. To suit; to fit. To agree.

COHE'RENCE, **COHE'RENCY**, *n. f.* that state of bodies in which their parts are joined together, so that they resist dissolution and separation. Connection; dependency; the relation of parts or things one to another. The texture of a discourse. Consistency in reasoning, or relating.

COHE'RENT, *adj.* sticking together. Suitable to something else; regularly adapted. Consistent; not contradictory.

COHE'SION, *n. f.* the act of sticking together. The state of union. Connection; dependence.

COHE'SIVE, *adj.* that has the power of sticking together.

COHE'SIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being cohesive.

To COHI'BIT, *v. a.* to restrain; to hinder.

To CO'HOBATE, *v. a.* to pour the distilled liquor upon the remaining matter, and distil it again.

COHOBA'TION, *n. f.* a returning any distilled liquor again upon what it was drawn from.

CO'HORT, *n. f.* a troop of soldiers, containing about five hundred foot. A body of warriors.

COHORTA'TION, *n. f.* incitement.

COIF, *n. f.* the head-dress; a cap.

C O I

CO'IFED, *adj.* wearing a coif.

CO'IFURE, *n. f.* head-dress.

COIGNE, *n. f.* a corner.

To COIL, *v. a.* to gather into a narrow compass.

COIL, *n. f.* tumult; turmoil; bustle. A rope wound into a ring.

COIN, *n. f.* a corner; called often *quoins*.

COIN, *n. f.* money stamped with a legal impression. Payment of any kind.

To COIN, *v. a.* to mint or stamp metals for money. To forge any thing in an ill sense.

CO'INAGE, *n. f.* the act or practice of coining money. Coin; money. The charges of coining money. Forgery; invention.

To COINCI'DE, *v. n.* to fall upon the same point. To concur.

CO'INCIDENCE, *n. f.* the state of several bodies or lines, falling upon the same point. Concurrence; tendency of things to the same end.

CO'INCIDENT, *adv.* falling upon the same point. Concurrent; consistent; equivalent.

COINDICA'TION, *n. f.* many symptoms betokening the same cause.

CO'INER, *n. f.* a maker of money; a minter. A counterfeiter of the king's stamp. An inventor.

To CO'JOIN, *v. n.* to join with another.

CO'ISTRIL, *n. f.* a coward cock.

COIT, *n. f.* a thing thrown at a certain mark.

CO'ITION, *n. f.* copulation; the act of generation. The act by which two bodies come together.

COKE, *n. f.* fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders.

CO'LANDER, *n. f.* a sieve through which a mixture is poured, and which retains the thicker parts.

COLA'TION, *n. f.* the art of filtering or straining.

CO'LATURE, *n. f.* the art of straining; filtration. The matter strained.

CO'LBERTINE, *n. f.* a kind of lace worn by women.

CO'LCOTHRAR, *n. f.* the dry sub-

COL

ance which remains after distillation.
COLD, *adj.* not hot ; not warm.
 Chill ; having sense of cold. Having
 old qualities ; not volatile. Unaffected ;
 rigid ; without passion. Unaffected ;
 unable to move the passions. Reserved ;
 coy ; not affectionate ; not cordial. Chaste.
 Not welcome. Not hasty ; not violent.
 Not affecting the scent strongly. Not
 having the scent strongly affected.

COLD, *n. f.* the cause of the sensa-
 tion of cold ; the privation of heat. The
 sensation of cold ; chillness. A disease
 caused by cold ; the obstruction of perspi-
 ration.

CO'LDLY, *adv.* without heat. With-
 out concern ; indifferently ; negligently.

CO'LDNESS, *n. f.* want of heat. Un-
 concern ; frigidity of temper. Coyness ;
 want of kindness. Chastity.

COLE, *n. f.* cabbage.

COLEWORT, *n. f.* cabbage.

CO'LIC, *n. f.* it strictly is a disorder
 of the colon ; but loosely, any disorder
 of the stomach or bowels that is attended
 with pain.

CO'LIC, *adj.* affecting the bowels.

To **COLLA'PSE**, *v. n.* to close so
 as that one side touches the other.

COLLA'PSION, *n. f.* the state of ves-
 sels closed. The act of closing or col-
 lapsing.

CO'LLAR, *n. f.* a ring of metal put
 round the neck. The harness fastened
 about the horse's neck. The part of the
 dress that surrounds the neck. *To slip*
the collar ; to disentangle himself from
 any engagement or difficulty. *A collar*
of brown, is the quantity bound up in
 one parcel.

COLLAR BONE, *n. f.* the clavicle ;
 the bones on each side of the neck.

To **CO'LLAR**, *v. a.* to seize by the
 collar ; to take by the throat. *To collar*
beef, or other meat ; to roll it up, and
 bind it hard and close with a string or
 collar.

To **COLLA'TE**, *v. a.* to compare one
 thing of the same kind with another.
To collate books ; to examine if nothing
 be wanting. To place in an ecclesiastical
 benefice.

COLLA'TERAL, *adj.* side to side.

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Running parallel. Diffused on either side.
 Those that stand in equal relation to some
 ancestor. Not direct ; not immediate.
 Concurrent.

COLLA'TERALLY, *adv.* side by
 side. Indirectly. In collateral relation.

COLLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of con-
 ferring or bestowing ; gift. Comparison
 of one thing of the same kind with ano-
 ther. In law, *collation* is the bestowing
 of a benefice. A repast.

COLLATITIOUS, *adj.* done by the
 contribution of many.

COLLA'TOR, *n. f.* one that com-
 pares copies or manuscripts. One who
 presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

To **COLLA'UD**, *v. a.* to join in
 praising.

COLLE'AGUE, *n. f.* a partner in of-
 fice or employment.

To **CO'LLEAGUE**, *v. a.* to unite
 with.

To **COLLE'CT**, *v. a.* to gather to-
 gether. To draw many units into one
 sum. To gain from observation. To
 infer from premisses. *To collect himself* ;
 to recover from surprise.

COLLE'CT, *n. f.* a short compre-
 hensive prayer used at the sacrament ;
 any short prayer.

COLLECTA'NEOUS, *adj.* gathered
 up together.

COLLE'CTIBLE, *adj.* that which
 may be gathered from the premisses.

COLLE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of ga-
 thering together. The things gathered.
 The act of deducing consequences. A
 confectary deduced from premisses.

COLLECTITIOUS, *adj.* gathered
 up.

COLLE'CTIVE, *adj.* gathered into
 one mass ; accumulative. Employed in
 deducing consequences. A collective noun
 expresses a multitude, though itself be
 singular ; as, a company.

COLLE'CTIVELY, *adv.* in a gene-
 ral mass ; in a body ; not singly.

COLLE'CTOR, *n. f.* a gatherer. A
 tax-gatherer.

COLLE'GATARY, *n. f.* a person
 to whom is left a legacy in common with
 one or more.

CO'LLEGE, *n. f.* a community. A

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society of men set apart for learning or religion. The house in which the collegians reside. A college in foreign universities is a lecture read in public.

COLLE'GIAL, *adj.* relating to a college.

COLLE'GIAN, *n. f.* an inhabitant of a college.

COLLE'GIATE, *adj.* containing a college; instituted after the manner of a college. A *collegiate* church, was such as was built at a distance from the cathedral, wherein a number of presbyters lived together.

COLLE'GIATE, *n. f.* a member of a college; an university-man.

CO'LLET, *n. f.* something that went about the neck. That part of a ring in which the stone is set.

To COLLI'DE, *v. a.* to beat; to dash; to knock together.

CO'LLIER, *n. f.* a digger of coals. A dealer in coals. A ship that carries coals.

CO'LLIERY, *n. f.* the place where coals are dug. The coal-trade.

CO'LLIFLOWER, *n. f.* cauliflower.

COLLIGA'TION, *n. f.* a binding together.

COLLIMA'TION, *n. f.* aim.

COLLINEA'TION, *n. f.* the act of aiming.

CO'LLIQUABLE, *adj.* easily dissolved.

COLLI'QUAMENT, *n. f.* the substance to which any thing is reduced by being melted.

CO'LLIQUANT, *adj.* that which has the power of melting.

To CO'LLIQUATE, *v. a.* to melt; to dissolve.

COLLIQUA'TION, *n. f.* the melting of any thing whatsoever; such a temperament or disposition of the animal fluids as proceeds from a lax compages, and wherein they flow off through the secretory glands.

COLLI'QUATIVE, *adj.* melting; dissolvent.

COLLIQUEFA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of melting together.

COLLI'SION, *n. f.* the act of striking two bodies together. The state of being struck together; a clash.

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To CO'LLOCATE, *v. a.* to place; to station.

COLLOCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of placing. The state of being placed.

COLLOCU'TION, *n. f.* conference; conversation.

To COLLO'GUE, *v. n.* to wheedle; to flatter.

CO'LLOP, *n. f.* A small slice of meat. A piece of an animal. A child.

CO'LLOQUY, *n. f.* conference; conversation; talk.

CO'LLOW, *n. f.* black grime of coals.

COLLU'CTANCY, *n. f.* opposition of nature.

COLLUCTA'TION, *n. f.* contest; contrariety; opposition.

To COLLU'DE, *v. n.* to conspire in a fraud.

COLLU'SION, *n. f.* a deceitful agreement or compact between two or more.

COLLU'SIVE, *adj.* fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SIVELY, *adv.* in a manner fraudulently concerted.

COLLU'SORY, *adj.* carrying on a fraud by secret concert.

CO'LLY, *n. f.* the smut of coal.

To CO'LLY, *v. a.* to grime with coal.

COLLY'RUM, *n. f.* an ointment for the eyes.

CO'LMAR, *n. f.* a sort of pear.

CO'LOGN *earth, n. f.* a deep brown, very light bastard ochre.

CO'LON, *n. f.* a point [:] used to mark a pause greater than that of a comma, and less than that of a period. The greatest and widest of all the intestines, about eight or nine hands breadth long.

CO'LONEL, *n. f.* the chief commander of a regiment.

CO'LONELSHIP, *n. f.* the office or character of a colonel.

To COLONISE, *v. a.* to plant with inhabitants.

COLONNA'DE, *n. f.* a peristyle of a circular figure, or a series of columns, disposed in a circle. Any series or range of pillars.

CO'LONY, *n. f.* a body of people

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drawn from the mother-country to inhabit some distant place. The country planted; a plantation.

CO'LOPHONY, *n. f.* rosin.

COLOQUINTIDA, *n. f.* the fruit of a plant of the same name, called bitter apple.

CO'LORATE, *adj.* coloured; died.

CO'LORATION, *n. f.* the art or practice of colouring. The state of being colouring.

COLORIFIC, *adj.* that has the power of producing colours.

COLO'SSE, COLO'SSUS, *n. f.* a statue of enormous magnitude.

COLOSSE'AN, *n. f.* giantlike.

CO'LOUR, *n. f.* the appearance of bodies to the eye; hue; die. The appearance of blood in the face. The tint of the painter. The representation of any thing superficially examined. Concealment; palliation. Appearance; false shew. Kind; species; character. Colours; a standard; an ensign of war.

To CO'LOUR, *v. a.* to mark with some hue, or die. To palliate; to excuse. To make plausible.

To CO'LOUR, *v. n.* to blush.

CO'LOURABLE, *adj.* specious; plausible.

CO'LOURABLY, *adv.* speciously; plausibly.

CO'LOURED, *part. adj.* streaked; diversified with hues.

CO'LOURING, *n. f.* the part of the painter's art that teaches to lay on his colours.

CO'LOURIST, *n. f.* a painter who excels in giving the proper colours to his designs.

CO'LOURLESS, *adj.* without colour; transparent.

COLT, *n. f.* a young horse. A young foolish fellow.

To COLT, *v. n.* to frisk; to frolic.

To COLT, *v. a.* to befool.

COLTS-FOOT, *n. f.* a plant.

COLTS-TOOTH, *n. f.* an imperfect tooth in young horses. A love of youthful pleasure.

COLTER, *n. f.* the sharp iron of a plough.

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CO'LTISH, *adj.* wanton.

COLU'BRINE, *adj.* relating to a serpent. Cunning; crafty.

CO'LUMBARY, *n. f.* a dovecot; a pigeonhouse.

CO'LUMBINE, *n. f.* a plant with leaves like the meadow-rue.

CO'LUMBINE, *n. f.* a kind of violet colour.

CO'LUMN, *n. f.* a round pillar. Any body pressing vertically upon its base. The long file or row of troops. Half a page, when divided into two equal parts by a line passing through the middle.

COLU'MNAR, COLUMNA'RIAN, *adj.* formed in columns.

CO'LURES, *n. f.* two great circles supposed to pass through the poles of the world: one through the equinoctial points Aries and Libra; the other through the solstitial points, Cancer and Capricorn. They divide the ecliptic into four equal parts.

CO'MA, *n. f.* a morbid disposition to sleep.

COMA'TE, *n. f.* companion.

COMATO'SE, *adj.* lethargic.

COMB, *n. f.* an instrument to separate and adjust the hair. The top or crest of a cock. The cavities in which the bees lodge their honey.

To COMB, *v. a.* to divide and adjust the hair. To lay any thing consisting of filaments smooth; as, *to comb wool*.

COMB-BRUSH, *n. f.* a brush to clean combs.

COMB-MAKER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to make combs.

To CO'MBAT, *v. n.* to fight in a duel.

To CO'MBAT, *v. a.* to oppose; to fight.

CO'MBAT, *n. f.* contest; battle; duel.

CO'MBATANT, *n. f.* he that fights with another; antagonist. A champion.

CO'MBER, *n. f.* he whose trade is to disentangle wool, and lay it smooth for the spinner.

CO'MBINATE, *adj.* betrothed; promised.

COMBINA'TION, *n. f.* union for some certain purpose; association; league.

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Union of bodies ; commixture ; conjunction. Copulation of ideas.

To COMBI'NE, *v. a.* to join together. To link in union. To agree ; to accord.

To COMBI'NE, *v. n.* to coalesce ; to unite each with other. To unite in friendship or design.

CO'MBLESS, *adj.* wanting a comb or crest.

COMBU'STIBLE, *adj.* susceptible of fire.

COMBU'STIBLENESS, *n. f.* aptness to take fire.

COMBU'STION, *n. f.* conflagration ; burning ; consumption by fire. Tumult ; hurry ; hubbub.

To COME, *v. n.* to remove from a distant to a nearer place. To draw near ; to advance towards. To move in any manner towards another. To proceed ; to issue. To advance from one stage to another. To change condition either for better or worse. To attain any condition. To become. To arrive at some act or habit. To change from one state into another desired. To become present. To happen ; to fall out. To follow as a consequence. To cease very lately from some act of state. *To come about* ; to come to pass ; to fall out ; to change ; to come round. *To come again* ; to return. *To come at* ; to reach ; to obtain ; to gain. *To come by* ; to obtain ; to gain ; to acquire. *To come in* ; to enter ; to comply ; to yield ; to become modish ; to be an ingredient ; to make part of a composition. *To come in for* ; to be early enough to obtain. *To come in to* ; to join with ; to bring help ; to comply with ; to agree to. *To come near* ; to approach in excellence. *To come of* ; to proceed, as a descendent from ancestors ; to proceed, as effects from their causes. *To come off* ; to deviate ; to depart from a rule ; to escape ; to end an affair. *To come off from* ; to leave ; to forbear. *To come on* ; to advance ; to make progress ; to advance to combat ; to thrive ; to grow big. *To come over* ; to repeat an act ; to revolt ; to rise in distillation. *To come out* ; to be made public ; to appear upon trial ; to be dis-

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covered. *To come out with* ; to give vent to. *To come to* ; to consent or yield ; to amount to. *To come to himself* ; to recover his senses. *To come to pass* ; to be effected ; to fall out. *To come up* ; to grow out of the ground ; to make appearance ; to come into use. *To come up to* ; to amount to ; to rise to. *To come up with* ; to overtake. *To come upon* ; to invade ; to attack.

CCOME, be quick ; make no delay.

COME, a particle of reconciliation.

To COME, in futurity ; not present.

COME, *n. f.* a sprout ; a cant term.

COME'DIAN, *n. f.* a player or actor of comic parts. A player in general ; an actress or actor. A writer of comedies.

CO'MEDY, *n. f.* a dramatic representation of the lighter faults of mankind.

CO'MELINESS, *n. f.* grace ; beauty ; dignity.

CO'MELY, *adj.* graceful ; decent. Decent ; according to propriety.

CO'MELY, *adv.* handsomely ; gracefully.

CO'MER, *n. f.* one that comes.

CO'MET, *n. f.* a heavenly body in the planetary region appearing suddenly, and again disappearing.

CO'METARY, COME'TIC, *adj.* relating to a comet.

CO'MFIT, *n. f.* a dried sweetmeat.

To CO'MFIT, *v. a.* to preserve dry with sugar.

CO'MFITURE, *n. f.* sweetmeat.

To CO'MFORT, *v. a.* to strengthen ; to enliven ; to invigorate. To console ; to strengthen the mind under calamity.

CO'MFORT, *n. f.* support ; assistance ; countenance. Consolation ; support under calamity. That which gives consolation or support.

CO'MFORTABLE, *adj.* receiving comfort ; susceptible of comfort. Dispensing comfort.

CO'MFORTABLY, *adv.* with comfort ; without despair.

CO'MFORTER, *n. f.* one that administers consolation in misfortunes. The title of the third person of the Holy Trinity ; the paraclete.

CO'MFORTLESS, *adj.* without comfort.

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CO'MFREY, *n. f.* a plant.

CO'MICAL, *adj.* raising mirth; merrily; diverting. Relating to, or befitting comedy.

CO'MICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as raises mirth. In a manner befitting comedy.

CO'MICALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being comical.

CO'MIC, *adj.* relating to comedy. Raising mirth.

CO'MING, *n. f.* the act of coming; approach. State of being come; arrival. *Coming-in*; revenue; income.

CO'MING, *part. adj.* fond; forward; ready to come. Future; to come.

COMI'TIAL, *adj.* relating to the assemblies of the people.

COMITY, *n. f.* courtesy; civility.

COMMA, *n. f.* the point which notes the distinction of clauses, marked thus [,].

To COMMA'ND, *v. a.* to govern; to give orders to. To order; to direct to be done. To have in power. To overlook; to have so subject as that it may be seen or annoyed.

To COMMA'ND, *v. n.* to have the supreme authority.

COMMA'ND, *n. f.* the right of commanding; power; supreme authority. Cogent authority; despotism. The act of commanding; order. The power of overlooking.

COMMA'NDER, *n. f.* he that has the supreme authority; a chief. A paving beetle, or a very great wooden mallet.

COMMA'NDERY, *n. f.* a body of the knights of Malta, belonging to the same nation.

COMMA'NDMENT, *n. f.* mandate; command; order; precept. Authority; coercive power. The precepts of the decalogue.

COMMA'NDRESS, *n. f.* a woman vested with supreme authority.

COMMATE'RIAL, *adj.* consisting of the same matter with another.

COMMATERIA'LITY, *n. f.* resemblance to something in its matter.

CO'MELINE, *n. f.* a plant.

COMME'MORABLE, *adj.* deserving to be mentioned with honour.

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To COMME'MORATE, *v. a.* to preserve the memory by some public act.

COMMEMORA'TION, *n. f.* an act of public celebration.

COMMEMO'RATIVE, *adj.* tending to preserve the memory of any thing.

To COMME'NCE, *v. n.* to begin; to take beginning. To take a new character.

To COMMENCE, *v. a.* to begin; to make a beginning of.

COMME'NCEMENT, *n. f.* beginning; date.

To COMME'ND, *v. a.* to represent as worthy of notice; to recommend. To deliver up with confidence. To mention with approbation. To recommend to remembrance.

COMME'ND, *n. f.* commendation.

COMME'NDABLE, *adj.* laudable; worthy of praise.

COMME'NDABLY, *adv.* laudably; in a manner worthy of commendation.

COMME'NDAM, *n. f.* a benefice, which being void, is commended to the charge of some sufficient clerk to be supplied.

COMME'NDATARY, *n. f.* one who holds a living in commendam.

COMMENDA'TION, *n. f.* recommendation; favourable representation. Praise; declaration of esteem. Message of love.

COMME'NDATORY, *adj.* favourably representative; containing praise.

COMME'NDER, *n. f.* praiser.

COMMENSA'LITY, *n. f.* fellowship of table.

COMMENSURABI'LITY, *n. f.* capacity of being compared with another, as to the measure; or of being measured by another.

COMME'NSURABLENESS, *n. f.* commensurability; proportion.

To COMME'NSURATE, *v. a.* to reduce to some common measure.

COMME'NSURATE, *adj.* reducible to some common measure. Equal; proportionable to each other.

COMME'NSURATELY, *adv.* with the capacity of measuring, or being measured by some other thing.

COMMENSURA'TION, *n. f.* reduc-

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tion of some things to some common measure.

To COMME'NT, *v. n.* to annotate; to write notes; to expound.

CO'MMENT, *n. f.* annotations on an author; notes; exposition.

CO'MMENTARY, *n. f.* an exposition; annotation; remark. Narrative in familiar manner.

COMMENTA'TOR, *n. f.* expositor; annotator.

COMME'NTER, *n. f.* an explainer; an annotator.

COMMENTI'TIOUS, *adj.* invented; imaginary.

CO'MMERCE, *n. f.* exchange of one thing for another; trade; traffic.

To CO'MMERCE, *v. n.* to hold intercourse.

COMME'RCIAL, *adj.* relating to commerce or traffic.

CO'MMERE, *n. f.* a common mother.

To CO'MMIGRATE, *v. n.* to remove by consent, from one country to another.

COMMIGRA'TION, *n. f.* a removal of a people from one country to another.

COMMINA'TION, *n. f.* a threat; a denunciation of punishment. The recital of God's threatenings on stated days.

COMMI'NATORY, *adj.* denunciatory; threatening.

To COMMI'NGLE, *v. a.* to mix into one mass; to mix; to blend.

To COMMI'NGLE, *v. n.* to unite with another thing.

COMMI'NUIBLE, *adj.* frangible; reducible to powder.

To CO'MMINUTE, *v. a.* to grind; to pulverise.

COMMINU'TION, *n. f.* the act of grinding into small parts; pulverisation.

COMMI'SERABLE, *adj.* worthy of compassion; pitiable.

To COMMI'SERATE, *v. a.* to pity; to compassionate; to sympathise with.

COMMISERA'TION, *n. f.* pity; compassion; tenderness.

CO'MMISSARY, *n. f.* an officer made occasionally; a delegate; a deputy. Such as exercise spiritual jurisdiction in places

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of the diocese, far distant from the chief city. An officer who draws up lists of an army, and regulates the procuration of provision.

CO'MMISSARISHIP, *n. f.* the office of a commissary.

COMMI'SSION, *n. f.* the act of entrusting any thing. A trust; a warrant by which any trust is held. A warrant by which a military officer is constituted. Charge; mandate; office. Act of committing a crime. A number of people joined in a trust or office. The state of that which is entrusted to a number of joint officers. The order by which a factor trades for another person.

To COMMI'SSION, *v. a.* to empower; to appoint.

To COMMI'SSIONATE, *v. a.* to empower.

COMMI'SSIONER, *n. f.* one included in a warrant of authority.

COMMI'SSURE, *n. f.* joint; a place where one part is joined to another.

To COMMI'T, *v. a.* to entrust; to give in trust. To put in any place to be kept safe. To send to prison; to imprison. To perpetrate; to do a fault.

COMMI'TMENT, *n. f.* act of sending to prison. An order for sending to prison.

COMMI'TTEE, *n. f.* those to whom the consideration or ordering of any matter is referred, either by some court to whom it belongs, or by consent of parties.

COMMI'TTER, *n. f.* perpetrator; he that commits.

COMMI'TTABLE, *adv.* liable to be committed.

To COMMI'X, *v. a.* to mingle; to blend.

COMMI'XION, or COMMI'XTION, *n. f.* mixture; corporation.

COMMI'XTURE, *n. f.* the act of mingling; the state of being mingled. The mass formed by mingling different things; compound.

COMMO'DE, *n. f.* the head-dress of women.

COMMO'DIOUS, *adj.* convenient; suitable; accommodate. Useful; suited to wants or necessities.

COMMO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* convenient

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Without distress. Suitably to a certain purpose.

COMMO'DIOUSNESS, *n. f.* convenience; advantage.

COMMO'DITY, *n. f.* interest; advantage; profit. Convenience of time or place. Wares; merchandise.

COMMODO'RE, *n. f.* the captain who commands a squadron of ships.

COMMON, *n. f.* belonging equally to more than one. Having no possessor or owner. Vulgar; mean; easy to be had; not scarce. Public; general. Mean; without birth or descent. Frequent; usual; ordinary. Prostitute. Verbs that signify both action and passion; and nouns that are both masculine and feminine.

COMMON, *n. f.* an open ground equally used by many persons.

COMMON, *adv.* commonly; ordinarily. *In common*; equally to be participated by a certain number. Equally with another; indiscriminately.

To COMMON, *v. n.* to have a joint right with others in some common ground.

COMMON LAW, *n. f.* customs which have by long prescription obtained the force of laws; distinguished from the statute law, which owes its authority to acts of parliament.

COMMON PLEAS, *n. f.* a king's court, in which all civil causes, both real and personal, are tried, according to the strict laws of the realm.

COMMONABLE, *adj.* what is held in common.

COMMONAGE, *n. f.* the right of feeding on a common.

COMMONALTY, *n. f.* the common people. The bulk of mankind.

COMMONER, *n. f.* one of the common people; one of low-rank. A man not noble. A member of the house of commons. One who has a joint right in common ground. A prostitute.

COMMONITION, *n. f.* advice; warning.

COMMONLY, *adv.* frequently; usually.

COMMONNESS, *n. f.* equal participation among many. Frequent occurrence; frequency.

COM

To COMMONPLACE, *v. a.* to reduce to general heads.

COMMONPLACE BOOK, *n. f.* a book in which things to be remembered are ranged under general heads.

COMMONS, *n. f.* the vulgar; the lower people. The lower house of parliament, by which the people are represented. Food; fare; diet.

COMMONWEAL, COMMONWEALTH, *n. f.* a polity; an established form of civil life. The public; the general body of the people. A government in which the supreme power is lodged in the people; a republic.

COMMORANCE, COMMORANCY, *n. f.* dwelling; habitation; residence.

COMMORANT, *adj.* resident; inhabiting; dwelling.

COMMO'TION, *n. f.* tumult; disturbance; combustion. Perturbation; disorder of mind; agitation. Disturbance; restlessness.

COMMO'TIONER, *n. f.* a disturber of the peace.

To COMMO'VE, *v. a.* to disturb; to unsettle.

To COMMUNE, *v. n.* to converse; to impart sentiments mutually.

COMMUNICABILITY, *n. f.* the quality of being communicated.

COMMUNICABLE, *adj.* that which may become the common possession of more than one. That which may be imparted, or recounted.

COMMUNICANT, *n. f.* one who participates of the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

To COMMUNICATE, *v. a.* to impart to others what is in our own power. To reveal; to impart knowledge.

To COMMUNICATE, *v. n.* to partake of the sacrament of the Lord's supper. To have something in common with another.

COMMUNICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of imparting benefits or knowledge. Common boundary or inlet. Interchange of knowledge. Conference; conversation.

COMMUNICATIVE, *adj.* inclined to make advantages common; liberal of knowledge; not selfish.

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COMMUNICATIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being communicative.

COMMUNION, *n. f.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession. The public celebration of the Lord's supper. A common or public act. Union in the common worship of any church.

COMMUNITY, *n. f.* the commonwealth; the body politic. Common possession. Frequency; commonness.

COMMUTABILITY, *n. f.* the quality of being capable of exchange.

COMMUTABLE, *adj.* that may be changed for something else.

COMMUTATION, *n. f.* change; alteration. Exchange; the act of giving one thing for another. Ransom; the act of exchanging a corporal for a pecuniary punishment.

COMMUTATIVE, *adj.* relative to exchange.

To COMMUTE, *v. a.* to exchange; to put one thing in the place of another. To buy off, or ransom one obligation by another.

To COMMUTE, *v. n.* to atone; to bargain for exemption.

COMMUTUAL, *adj.* mutual; reciprocal.

COMPACT, *n. f.* a contract; an accord; an agreement.

To COMPACT, *v. a.* to join together with firmness; to consolidate. To make out of something. To league with. To join together; to bring into a system.

COMPACT, *adj.* firm; solid; close; dense. Brief.

COMPACTEDNESS, *n. f.* firmness; density.

COMPACTLY, *adv.* closely; densely. With neat joining.

COMPACTNESS, *n. f.* firmness; closeness.

COMPACTURE, *n. f.* structure; compagination.

COMPAGES, *n. f.* a system of many parts united.

COMPAGINATION, *n. f.* union; structure.

COMPANABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being a good companion.

COMPANION, *n. f.* one with whom a man frequently converses. A partner;

an associate. A familiar term of contempt; a fellow.

COMPANIONABLE, *adj.* fit for good fellowship; social.

COMPANIONABLY, *adv.* in a companionable manner.

COMPANIONSHIP, *n. f.* company; train. Fellowship; association.

COMPANY, *n. f.* persons assembled together. An assembly of pleasure. Persons considered as capable of conversation. Conversation; fellowship. A number of persons united for the execution of any thing; a band. Persons united in a joint trade or partnership. A body corporate; a corporation. A subdivision of a regiment of foot. To bear company, to keep company, to associate with; to be a companion to. To keep company, to frequent houses of entertainment.

To COMPANY, *v. a.* to accompany; to be associated with.

To COMPANY, *v. n.* to associate one's self with.

COMPARABLE, *adj.* worthy to be compared; of equal regard.

COMPARABLY, *adv.* in a manner worthy to be compared.

COMPARATES, *n. f.* in logic, the two things compared to one another.

COMPARATIVE, *adj.* estimated by comparison; not absolute. Having the power of comparing. The comparative degree expresses more of any quantity in one thing than in another.

COMPARATIVELY, *adv.* in a state of comparison; according to estimate made by comparison.

To COMPARE, *v. a.* to make one thing the measure of another; to estimate the relative goodness or badness.

COMPARE, *n. f.* comparative estimate; comparison. Simile; similitude.

COMPARISON, *n. f.* the act of comparing. The state of being compared. A comparative estimate. A simile in writing or speaking. The formation of an adjective through its various degrees of signification.

To COMPART, *v. a.* to divide.

COMPARTIMENT, *n. f.* a division of a picture, or design.

COMPARTITION, *n. f.* the act of

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compartmenting or dividing. The parts marked out, or separated; a separate part.

COMPARTMENT, *n. f.* division.

To CO'MPASS, *v. a.* to encircle; to environ; to surround. To walk round any thing. To beleague; to besiege. To grasp; to inclose in the arms. To obtain; to procure; to attain. To take measures preparatory to any thing.

CO'MPASS, *n. f.* circle; round. Extent; reach; grasp. Space; room; limits. Inclosure; circumference. A departure from the right line; an indirect advance. Moderate space; moderation; due limits. The power of the voice to express the notes of music. The instrument with which circles are drawn. The instrument composed of a needle and card, whereby mariners steer.

COMPA'SSION, *n. f.* pity; commiseration; painful sympathy.

To COMPA'SSION, *v. a.* to pity.

COMPA'SSIONATE, *adj.* inclined to pity; merciful; tender.

To COMPA'SSIONATE, *v. a.* to pity; to commiserate.

COMPA'SSIONATELY, *adv.* mercifully; tenderly.

COMPATE'RNITY, *n. f.* gossipred, or *compaternity*, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity.

COMPATIBI'LITY, *n. f.* consistency; the power of co-existing with something else.

COMPA'TIBLE, *adj.* suitable to; fit for; consistent with. Consistent; agreeable.

COMPA'TIBLENESS, *n. f.* consistency.

COMPA'TIBLY, *adv.* fitly; suitably.

COMPA'TIENT, *adj.* suffering together.

COMPA'TRIOT, *n. f.* one of the same country.

COMPE'ER, *n. f.* equal; companion; colleague.

To COMPE'ER, *v. a.* to be equal with; to mate.

To COMPE'L, *v. a.* to force to some act; to oblige; to constrain. To take by force or violence.

COMPE'LLABLE, *adj.* that may be forced.

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COMPELLA'TION, *n. f.* the style of address.

COMPE'LLER, *n. f.* he that forces another.

CO'MPEND, *n. f.* abridgment; summary; epitome.

COMPENDIA'RIOUS, *adj.* short; contracted.

COMPENDIO'SITY, *n. f.* shortness.

COMPE'NDIOUS, *adj.* short; summary; abridged; comprehensive.

COMPE'NDIOUSLY, *adv.* shortly; summarily.

COMPE'NDIOUSNESS, *n. f.* shortness; brevity.

COMPE'NDIUM, *n. f.* abridgment; summary; breviate.

COMPE'NSABLE, *adj.* that which may be recompensed.

To COMPE'NSATE, *v. a.* to recompense; to counterbalance; to counter-vail.

COMPENSA'TION, *n. f.* recompense; something equivalent.

COMPE'NSATIVE, *adj.* that which compensates.

To COMPE'NSE, *v. a.* to compensate; to counterbalance; to recompense.

To COMPERE'NDINATE, *v. a.* to delay.

COMPERENDINA'TION, *n. f.* delay.

COMPETENCE, CO'MPETENCY, *n. f.* such a quantity of any thing as is sufficient. A fortune equal to the necessities of life. The power or capacity of a judge or court.

COMPETENT, *adj.* suitable; fit; adequate; proportionate. Without defect or superfluity. Reasonable; moderate. Qualified; fit. Consistent with.

COMPETENTLY, *adv.* reasonably; moderately. Adequately; properly.

COMPE'TIBLE, *adj.* suitable to; consistent with.

COMPE'TIBLENESS, *n. f.* suitability; fitness.

COMPETI'TION, *n. f.* rivalry; contest. Claim of more than one to one thing.

COMPE'TITOR, *n. f.* a rival. An opponent.

COMPILA'TION, *n. f.* a collection

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from various authors. An assemblage; a coacervation.

To COMPI'LE, *v. a.* to draw up from various authors. To write; to compose. To contain; to comprise.

COMPI'LEMENT, *v. f.* coacervation; the act of heaping up.

COMPI'LER, *n. f.* a collector; one who frames a composition from various authors.

COMPLA'CENCE, COMPLA'CENCY, *n. f.* pleasure; satisfaction; gratification. The cause of pleasure; joy. Civility; complaisance.

COMPLA'CENT, *adj.* civil; affable; soft.

To COMPLA'IN, *v. n.* to mention with sorrow; to lament. To inform against.

To COMPLA'IN, *v. a.* to lament; to bewail.

COMPLAI'NANT, *n. f.* one who urges a suit against another.

COMPLA'INER, *n. f.* one who complains; a lamenter.

COMPLA'INT, *n. f.* representation of pains or injuries. The cause or subject of complaint. A malady; a disease. Remonstrance against.

COMPLAISA'NCE, *n. f.* civility; desire of pleasing; act of adulation.

COMPLAISA'NT, *adj.* civil; desirous to please.

COMPLAISA'NTLY, *adv.* civilly; with desire to please; ceremoniously.

COMPLAISA'NTNESS, *n. f.* civility.

To COMPLA'NATE, To COMPLA'NE, *v. a.* to level; to reduce to a flat surface.

CO'MPLEMENT, *n. f.* perfection; fulness; completion. Complete set; complete provision; the full quantity. Adscititious circumstances; appendages.

COMPLE'TE, *adj.* perfect; full; without any defects. Finished; ended; concluded.

To COMPLE'TE, *v. a.* to perfect; to finish.

COMPLE'TELY, *adv.* fully; perfectly.

COMPLE'TEMENT, *n. f.* the act of completing.

COMPLE'TENESS, *n. f.* perfection.

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COMPLETION, *n. f.* accomplishment; act of fulfilling. Utmost height; perfect state.

CO'MPLEX, *adj.* composite; of many parts; not simple.

CO'MPLEX, *n. f.* complication; collection.

COMPLE'XEDNESS, *n. f.* complication; involution of many particular parts in one integral.

COMPLE'XION, *n. f.* involution of one thing in another. The colour of the external parts of any body. The temperature of the body.

COMPLE'XIONAL, *adj.* depending on the complexion or temperament of the body.

COMPLE'XIONALLY, *adv.* by complexion.

COMPLE'XLY, *adv.* in a complex manner; not simply.

COMPLE'XNESS, *n. f.* the state of being complex.

COMPLE'XURE, *n. f.* the involution of one thing with others.

COMPLI'ANCE, *n. f.* the act of yielding; accord; submission. A disposition to yield to others.

COMPLI'ANT, *adj.* yielding; bending. Civil; complaisant.

To CO'MPLICATE, *v. a.* to entangle one with another; to join. To unite by involution of parts. To form by complication; to form by the union of several parts into one integral.

CO'MPLICATE, *adj.* compounded of a multiplicity of parts.

CO'MPLICATENESS, *n. f.* the state of being complicated; intricacy.

COMPLICA'TION, *v. f.* the act of involving one thing to another. The state of being involved one in another. The integral consisting of many things involved.

CO'MPLICE, *n. f.* one who is united with others in an ill design; a confederate.

COMPLI'ER, *n. f.* a man of an easy temper.

COMPLUME'NT, *n. f.* an act or expression of civility, usually understood to include some hypocrisy, and to mean less than it declares.

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To COMPLIMENT, *v. a.* to soothe with expressions of respect; to flatter.

COMPLIMENTAL, *adj.* expressive of respect or civility.

COMPLIMENTALLY, *adv.* in the nature of a compliment; civilly.

COMPLIMENTER, *n. f.* one given to compliments; a flatterer.

COMPLINE, *n. f.* the last act of worship at night.

To COMPLORE, *v. n.* to make lamentation together.

COMPLOT, *n. f.* a confederacy in some secret crime; a plot.

To COMPLOT, *v. a.* to form a plot; to conspire.

COMPLOTTER, *n. f.* a conspirator; one joined in a plot.

To COMPLY, *v. n.* to yield to; to be obsequious to.

COMPONENT, *adj.* that which constitutes the compound body.

To COMPORT, *v. n.* to agree; to suit.

To COMPORT, *v. a.* to bear; to endure.

COMPORT, *n. f.* behaviour; conduct.

COMPORTABLE, *adj.* consistent.

COMPORTANCE, *n. f.* behaviour.

COMPORTMENT, *n. f.* behaviour.

To COMPOSE, *v. a.* to form a mass by joining different things together. To place any thing in its proper form and method. To dispose; to put in the proper state. To put together a discourse or sentence. To constitute by being parts of a whole. To calm; to quiet. To adjust the mind to any business. To adjust; to settle. To arrange the letters in printing. To form a tune from the different musical notes.

COMPOSED, *part. adj.* calm; serious; even; sedate.

COMPOSEDLY, *adv.* calmly; seriously.

COMPOSEDNESS, *n. f.* sedateness; calmness.

COMPOSER, *n. f.* an author; a writer. He that adapts the music to words.

COMPOSITE, *adj.* The composite order in architecture is the last of the five orders; so named because its capital is composed out of those of the other or-

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ders; it is also called the Roman and Ionic order.

COMPOSITION, *n. f.* the act of forming an integral of various dissimilar parts. The act of bringing simple ideas into complication, opposed to analysis. A mass formed by mingling different ingredients. The state of being compounded; union; conjunction. The arrangement of various figures in a picture. Written work. Adjustment; regulation. Compact; agreement. The act of discharging a debt by paying part. Consistency; congruity. The joining two words together. A certain method of demonstration in mathematics, which is the reverse of the analytical method, or of resolution.

COMPOSITIVE, *adj.* compounded; or having the power of compounding.

COMPOSITOR, *n. f.* he that ranges and adjusts the types in printing; distinguished from the pressman, who makes the impression on the paper.

COMPOST, *n. f.* manure.

To COMPOST, *v. a.* to manure.

COMPOSTURE, *n. f.* soil; manure.

COMPOSURE, *n. f.* the act of composing or inditing. Arrangement; combination; order. The form arising from the disposition of the various parts. Frame; make. Relative adjustment. Composition; framed discourse. Sedateness; calmness; tranquillity. Agreement; composition; settlement of differences.

COMPOTATION, *n. f.* the act of drinking together.

To COMPOUND, *v. a.* to mingle many ingredients together. To form by uniting various parts. To mingle in different positions; to combine. To form one word from two or more words. To compose by being united. To adjust a difference by recession from the rigour of claims. To discharge a debt by paying only part.

To COMPOUND, *v. n.* to come to terms of agreement by abating something. To bargain in the lump. To come to terms. To determine.

COMPOUND, *adj.* formed out of many ingredients; not single. Composed of two or more words.

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CO'MPOUND, *n. f.* the mass formed by the union of many ingredients.

COMPO'UNDABLE, *adj.* capable of being compounded.

COMPO'UNDER, *n. f.* one who endeavours to bring parties to terms of agreement. A mingler; one who mixes bodies.

To COMPREHE'ND, *v. a.* to comprise; to include. To contain in the mind; to conceive.

COMPREHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* intelligible; conceivable.

COMPREHE'NSIBLY, *adv.* with great power of signification or understanding.

COMPREHE'NSION, *n. f.* the act or quality of comprising or containing; inclusion. Summary; epitome; compendium. Knowledge; capacity; power of the mind to admit ideas.

COMPREHE'NSIVE, *adj.* having the power to comprehend or understand. Having the quality of comprising much.

COMPREHE'NSIVELY, *adv.* in a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHE'NSIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of including much in a few words or narrow compass.

To COMPRE'SS, *v. a.* to force into a narrower compass. To embrace.

CO'MPRESS, *n. f.* bolsters of linen rags.

COMPREHENSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of admitting to be brought by force into a narrower compass.

COMPRE'SSIBLE, *adj.* yielding to pressure, so as that one part is brought nearer to another.

COMPRE'SSIBLENESS, *n. f.* capability of being pressed close.

COMPRE'SSION, *n. f.* the act of bringing the parts of any body more near to each other by violence.

COMPRE'SSURE, *n. f.* the act or force of the body pressing against another.

To COMPRI'NT, *v. n.* to print another's copy, to the prejudice of the rightful proprietor.

To COMPRI'SE, *v. a.* to contain; to include.

COMPROBA'TION, *n. f.* proof; attestation.

COM

CO'MPROMISE, *n. f.* a mutual promise of parties at difference, to refer their controversies to arbitrators. A compact or bargain, in which concessions are made.

To CO'MPROMISE, *v. a.* to adjust a compact by mutual concessions. To accord; to agree.

COMPROMI'SSORIAL, *adj.* relating to a compromise.

COMPROVIN'CIAL, *n. f.* belonging to the same province.

COMPT, *n. f.* account; computation; reckoning.

To COMPT, *v. a.* to compute; to number. We now use *To COUNT*.

CO'MPTIBLE, *adj.* accountable; ready to give account.

To COMPTRO'LL, *v. a.* to controul; to over-rule; to oppose.

COMPTRO'LLER, *n. f.* director; supervisor.

COMPTRO'LLERSHIP, *n. f.* superintendence.

COMPU'LSATIVELY, *adv.* by constraint.

COMPU'LSATORY, *adj.* having the force of compelling.

COMPU'LSION, *n. f.* the act of compelling to something; force. The state of being compelled.

COMPU'LSIVE, *adj.* having the power to compel; forcible.

COMPU'LSIVELY, *adv.* by force; by violence.

COMPU'LSIVENESS, *n. f.* force; compulsion.

COMPU'LSORILY, *adv.* in a compulsory or forcible manner; by violence.

COMPU'LSORY, *adj.* having the power of compelling.

COMPU'NCTION, *n. f.* the power of pricking; stimulation. Repentance, contrition.

COMPU'NCTIOUS, *adj.* repentant; tender.

COMPU'NCTIVE, *adj.* causing remorse.

COMPURGA'TION, *n. f.* the practice of justifying any man's veracity by the testimony of another.

COMPURGA'TOR, *n. f.* one who

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bears his testimony to the credibility of another.

COMPU'TABLE, *adj.* capable of being numbered.

COMPUTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of reckoning; calculation. The sum collected or settled by calculation.

To COMPU'TE, *v. a.* to reckon; to calculate; to count.

COMPU'TE, *n. f.* computation; calculation.

COMPU'TER, *n. f.* reckoner; accountant.

COMPUTIST, *n. f.* calculator; one skilled in computation.

COM'RADE, *n. f.* one who dwells in the same house or chamber. A companion; a partner.

CON, *n. f.* one who is on the negative side of the question.

To CON, *v. a.* to know. To study. To *con* thanks; to thank.

To CONCA'MERATE, *v. a.* to arch over; to vault.

To CONCA'TENATE, *v. a.* to link together.

CONCATENA'TION, *n. f.* a series of links.

CONCAVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making concave.

CONCA'VE, *n. f.* hollow; opposed to *convex*.

CONCA'VENESS, *n. f.* hollowness.

CONCA'VITY, *n. f.* internal surface of a hollow spherical or spheroidal body.

CONCA'VO-CONCAVE, *adj.* concave or hollow on both sides.

CONCA'VO-CONVEX, *adj.* concave one way, and convex the other.

CONCA'VOUS, *adj.* concave.

CONCA'VOUSLY, *adv.* with hollowness.

To CONCE'AL, *v. a.* to hide; to keep secret; not to divulge.

CONCE'ALABLE, *adj.* capable of being concealed.

CONCE'ALMENT, *n. f.* privacy; obscurity.

CONCE'ALER, *n. f.* he that conceals any thing.

CONCE'ALMENT, *n. f.* the act of hiding; secrecy. The state of being hid; privacy. Hiding-place; retreat.

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To CONCE'DE, *v. a.* to admit; to grant.

CONCE'IT, *n. f.* conception; thought; idea. Understanding; readiness of apprehension. Fancy; fantastical notion. Opinion in a neutral sense. A pleasant fancy. Sentiment. Fondness; favourable opinion. *Out of conceit with*; no longer fond of.

To CONCE'IT, *v. a.* to imagine; to believe.

CONCE'ITED, *part. adj.* endowed with fancy. Proud; fond of himself; opinionative.

CONCE'ITEDLY, *adv.* fancifully; whimsically.

CONCE'ITEDNESS, *n. f.* pride; fondness of himself.

CONCE'ITLESS, *adj.* stupid; without thought.

To CONCE'IVE, *v. a.* to admit into the womb. To form in the mind. To comprehend; to understand. To think; to be of opinion.

To CONCE'IVE, *v. n.* to think; to have idea of. To become pregnant.

CONCEI'VEABLE, *adj.* that may be imagined or thought. That may be understood or believed.

CONCE'IVEABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being conceiveable.

CONCE'IVEABLY, *n. f.* in a conceiveable manner.

CONCE'IVER, *n. f.* one that understands or apprehends.

CONCE'NT, *n. f.* concert of voices; harmony. Consistency.

To CONCE'NTRATE, *v. a.* to drive into a narrow compass.

CONCENTRA'TION, *n. f.* collection into a narrow space round the centre.

To CONCE'NTRE, *v. n.* to tend to one common centre.

To CONCE'NTRE, *v. a.* to emit towards one centre.

CONCE'NTRIC, CONCE'NTRICAL, *adj.* having one common centre.

CONCE'PTACLE, *n. f.* that in which any thing is contained; a vessel.

CONCE'PTIBLE, *adj.* intelligible; capable to be understood.

CONCE'PTION, *n. f.* the act of conceiving, or quickening with pregnancy.

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cy. The state of being conceived. Notion; idea. Sentiment; purpose. Apprehension; knowledge. Conceit; sentiment; pointed thought.

CONCEPTIOUS, *adj.* apt to conceive; pregnant.

CONCEPTIVE, *adj.* capable to conceive.

To **CONCE'RN**, *v. a.* to relate; to belong to. To affect with some passion. To interest; to engage by interest. To disturb; to make uneasy.

CONCE'RN, *n. f.* business; affair. Interest; engagement. Importance; moment. Passion; affection; regard.

CONCE'RNING, *prep.* relating to; with relation to.

CONCE'RNMENT, *n. f.* the thing in which we are concerned or interested; business; interest. Relation; influence. Intercourse; business. Importance; moment. Interposition; regard; meddling. Passion; emotion of mind.

To **CONCE'RT**, *v. a.* to settle any thing in private. To settle; to contrive; to adjust.

CONCE'RT, *n. f.* communication of designs. A symphony; many performers playing to the same tune.

CONCERTA'TION, *n. f.* strife; contention.

CONCE'RTATIVE, *adj.* contentious.

CONCE'SSION, *n. f.* the act of granting or yielding. A grant; the thing yielded.

CONCE'SSIONARY, *adj.* given by indulgence.

CONCE'SSIVELY, *adv.* by way of concession.

CONCH, *n. f.* a shell; a sea fish.

CO'NCHOLD, *n. f.* the name of a curve.

To **CONCI'Liate**, *v. a.* to gain.

CONCILIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of gaining or reconciling.

CONCILIA'TOR, *n. f.* one that makes peace between others.

CONCI'LIA'TORY, *adj.* relating to reconciliation.

CONCI'NNITY, *n. f.* decency; fitness.

CONCI'NNOUS, *adj.* becoming; pleasant.

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CONCI'SE, *adj.* brief; short.

CONCI'SELY, *adv.* briefly; shortly.

CONCI'SENESS, *n. f.* brevity; shortness.

CONCI'SION, *n. f.* cutting off; excision.

CONCITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of stirring up.

CONCLAMA'TION, *n. f.* an outcry.

CONCLA'VE, *n. f.* a private apartment. The room in which the cardinals meet; or the assembly of the cardinals. A close assembly.

To **CONCLU'DE**, *v. a.* to shut. To collect by ratiocination. To decide; to determine. To end; to finish. To oblige, as by the final determination.

To **CONCLU'DE**, *v. n.* to perform the last act of ratiocination; to determine. To settle opinion. Finally to determine. To end.

CONCLU'DENCY, *n. f.* consequence; regular proof.

CONCLU'DENT, *adj.* decisive.

CONCLU'SIBLE, *adj.* determinable.

CONCLU'SION, *n. f.* determination; final decision. Collections from propositions premised; consequence. The close. The event of experiments. The end; the upshot. Silence; confinement of the thoughts.

CONCLU'SIVE, *adj.* decisive; giving the last determination. Regularly consequential.

CONCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* decisively.

CONCLU'SIVENESS, *n. f.* power of determining the opinion.

To **CONCOA'GULATE**, *v. a.* to congeal one thing with another.

CONCOAGULA'TION, *n. f.* a coagulation by which different bodies are joined in one mass.

To **CONCO'CT**, *v. a.* to digest by the stomach. To purify by heat.

CONCO'CTION, *n. f.* digestion in the stomach; maturation by heat.

CONCO'LOUR, *adj.* of one colour.

CONCO'MITANCE, **CONCO'MITANCY**, *n. f.* subsistence together with another thing.

CONCO'MITANT, *adj.* conjoined with; concurrent with.

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CONCO'MITANT, *n. f.* companion ; person connected.

CONCO'MITANTLY, *adv.* in company with others.

To CONCO'MITATE, *v. a.* to be connected with any thing ; to attend.

CO'NCORD, *n. f.* agreement between persons or things ; peace ; union. A compact, or mutual agreement. Harmony ; consent of sounds. Principal grammatical relation of one word to another.

CONCO'RDANCE, *n. f.* agreement. A book which shews in how many texts of scripture any word occurs.

CONCO'RDANT, *adj.* agreeable ; agreeing ; correspondent.

CONCO'RDATE, *n. f.* a compact ; a convention.

CONCO'RPORAL, *adj.* of the same body.

To CONCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* to unite in one mass or substance.

CONCORPORA'TION, *n. f.* union in one mass.

CO'NCOURSE, *n. f.* the confluence of many persons or things. The persons assembled. The point of junction or intersection of two bodies.

CONCREMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of burning together.

CO'NCREMENT, *n. f.* the mass formed by concretion.

CONCRE'SCENCE, *n. f.* the act or quality of growing by the union of separate particles.

To CONCRE'TE, *v. n.* to coalesce into one mass.

To CONCRE'TE, *v. a.* to form by concretion.

CO'NCRETE, *adj.* formed by concretion. Not abstract ; applied to a subject.

CO'NCRETE, *n. f.* a mass formed by concretion.

CONCRE'TELY, *adv.* in a manner including the subject with the predicate.

CONCRE'TENESS, *n. f.* coagulation ; collection of fluids into a solid mass.

CONCRE'TION, *n. f.* the act of concreting ; coalition. The mass formed by a coalition of separate particles.

CO'NCRETIVE, *adj.* coagulative.

CONCRE'TURE, *n. f.* a mass formed by coagulation.

CON

CONCU'BINAGE, *n. f.* the act of living with a woman not married.

CO'NCUBINE, *n. f.* a woman kept in fornication ; a whore ; a strumpet ; a prostitute.

To CONCU'LCATE, *v. a.* to tread or trample under foot.

CONCULCA'TION, *n. f.* trampling with the feet.

CONCU'PISCENCE, *n. f.* irregular desire ; libidinous wish ; lust.

CONCU'PISCENT, *adj.* libidinous ; lecherous ; lustful.

CONCUPISCE'NTIAL, *adj.* relating to concupiscence.

CONCUPISCIBLE, *adj.* impressing desire ; eager ; desirous.

To CONCU'R, *v. n.* to meet in one point. To agree ; to join in one action. To be united with ; to be conjoined. To contribute to one common event.

CONCU'RRENCE, **CONCU'RRENCY**, *n. f.* union ; association ; conjunction. Combination of many agents or circumstances. Assistance ; help. Joint right ; common claim.

CONCU'RRENT, *adj.* acting in conjunction ; concomitant in agency. Conjoined ; associate ; concomitant.

CONCU'RRENT, *n. f.* that which concurs.

CONCU'SSION, *n. f.* the act of shaking ; tremefaction.

CONCU'SSIVE, *adj.* having the power or quality of shaking.

To CONDE'MN, *v. a.* to find guilty ; to doom to punishment. To censure ; to blame. To fine. To show guilty by contrast.

CONDE'MNABLE, *adj.* blameable ; culpable.

CONDEMNATION, *n. f.* the sentence by which any one is doomed to punishment. The state of a person condemned.

CONDE'MNATORY, *adj.* passing a sentence of condemnation.

CONDE'MNER, *n. f.* a blamer ; a censurer.

CONDE'NSABLE, *adj.* that which is capable of condensation.

To CONDE'NSATE, *v. a.* to make thicker.

CON

To CONDE'NSATE, *v. n.* to grow thicker.

CONDE'NSATE, *adj.* made thick; compressed into less space.

CONDENSA'TION, *n. f.* the act of thickening any body. Opposed to rarefaction.

To CONDE'NSE, *v. a.* to make any body more thick, close, and weighty.

To CONDE'NSE, *v. n.* to grow close and weighty.

CONDE'NSE, *adj.* thick; dense.

CONDE'NSER, *n. f.* a vessel wherein to croud the air.

CONDE'NSITY, *n. f.* the state of being condensed.

CO'NDERS, *n. f.* such as stand upon high places near the sea-coast, at the time of herring-fishing, to make signs to the fishers which way the shoal of herrings passeth.

To CONDESCEN'D, *v. n.* to depart from the privileges of superiority. To consent to do more than mere justice can require. To stoop; to bend; to yield.

CONDESCEN'DENCE, *n. f.* voluntary submission.

CONDESCEN'DINGLY, *adv.* by way of voluntary humiliation; by way of kind concession.

CONDESCEN'SION, *n. f.* voluntary humiliation; descent from superiority.

CONDESCEN'SIVE, *adj.* courteous.

CONDI'GN, *adj.* suitable; deserved; merited.

CONDI'GNNESS, *n. f.* suitability; agreeableness to deserts.

CONDI'GNLY, *adv.* deserved; according to merit.

CO'NDIMENT, *n. f.* seasoning; sauce.

CONDISCI'PLE, *n. f.* a schoolfellow.

To CO'NDITE, *v. a.* to pickle; to preserve by salts.

CO'NDITEMENT, *n. f.* a composition of preserves.

CONDI'TION, *n. f.* quality; that by which any thing is denominated good or bad. Attribute; accident; property. Natural quality of the mind; temper; temperament. Moral quality; virtue or

CON

vice. State; circumstances. Rank. Stipulation; terms of compact. The writing of agreement; compact.

To CONDI'TION, *v. n.* to make terms; to stipulate.

CONDI'TIONAL, *adj.* by way of stipulation; not absolute.

CONDI'TIONAL, *n. f.* a limitation.

CONDI'TIONA'LITY, *n. f.* limitation by certain terms.

CONDI'TIONALLY, *adv.* with certain limitations; on particular terms.

CONDI'TIONARY, *adj.* stipulated; bargained.

To CONDI'TIONATE, *v. a.* to regulate by certain conditions.

CONDI'TIONATE, *adj.* established on certain terms.

CONDI'TIONED, *adj.* having qualities or properties good or bad.

To CONDO'LE, *v. n.* to lament with those that are in misfortune.

To CONDO'LE, *v. a.* to bewail with another.

CONDO'LEMENT, *f. n.* grief; sorrow.

CONDO'LENCE, *f. n.* grief for the sorrows of another.

CONDO'LER, *f. n.* one that compliments another upon his misfortunes.

CONDONA'TION, *n. f.* a pardoning; a forgiving.

To CONDU'CE, *v. n.* to promote an end; to contribute.

To CONDU'CE, *v. a.* to conduct.

CONDU'CIBLE, *adj.* having the power of conducting.

CONDU'CIBLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of contributing to any end.

CONDU'CIVE, *adj.* that which may contribute to any end.

CONDU'CIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of conducting.

CO'NDUCT, *n. f.* management; economy. The act of leading troops. Convoy; escort; guard. A warrant by which a convoy is appointed. Behaviour; regular life.

To CONDU'CT, *v. a.* to lead; to direct; to accompany in order to shew the way. To attend in civility. To manage; to head an army.

CONDUCTI'TIOUS, *adj.* hired.

CON

CONDU'CTOR, *n. f.* a leader; one who shews another the way by accompanying him. A chief; a general. A manager; a director. An instrument to direct the knife in cutting.

CONDU'CTRESS, *n. f.* a woman that directs.

CO'NDUIT, *n. f.* a canal of pipes for the conveyance of waters. The pipe or cock at which water is drawn.

CONDUPLICA'TION, *n. f.* a doubling.

CONE, *n. f.* a solid body, of which the base is a circle, and which ends in a point.

To **CONFA'BULATE**, *v. n.* to talk easily together; to chat.

CONFABULA'TION, *n. f.* easy conversation.

CONFA'BULATORY, *adj.* belonging to talk.

CONFARREA'TION, *n. f.* the solemnization of marriage by eating bread together.

To **CONFECT**, *v. a.* to make up into sweetmeats.

CONFECT, or **CONFECTIO**, *n. f.* a preparation of fruit with sugar; a sweetmeat. A composition; a mixture.

CONFECTIONARY, **CONFECTIO**NER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to make sweetmeats.

CONFEDERACY, *n. f.* league; union; engagement.

To **CONFEDERATE**, *v. a.* to join in a league; to unite; to ally.

To **CONFEDERATE**, *v. n.* to league; to unite in league.

CONFEDERATE, *adj.* united in a league.

CONFEDERATE, *n. f.* one who engages to support another; an ally.

CONFEDERA'TION, *n. f.* league; alliance.

To **CONFERR**, *v. n.* to discourse with another upon a stated subject.

To **CONFERR**, *v. a.* to compare. to give; to bestow. To contribute; to conduce.

CONFERENCE, *n. f.* formal discourse; oral discussion of any question. An appointed meeting for discussing some point. Comparison.

CON

CONFERRER, *n. f.* he that confers. He that bestows.

To **CONFESS**, *v. a.* to acknowledge a crime. To disclose the state of the conscience to the priest. To hear the confession of a penitent, as a priest. To own; to avow; not to deny. To grant; not to dispute. To shew; to prove; to attest.

To **CONFESS**, *v. n.* to make confession.

CONFESSED, *adj.* open; known; not concealed.

CONFESSEDLY, *adv.* avowedly; indisputably; evidently.

CONFESSION, *adj.* the acknowledgment of a crime. The act of disburdening the conscience to a priest. Profession; avowal. A formulary in which the articles of faith are comprised.

CONFESSIONAL, *n. f.* the seat in which the confessor sits.

CONFESSIONARY, *n. f.* the seat where the priest sits to hear confessions.

CONFESSOR, *n. f.* one who makes profession of his faith in the face of danger. He that hears confessions, and prescribes penitence. He who confesses his crimes.

CONFICIENT, *adj.* that causes or procures.

To **CONFIDE**, *v. n.* to trust in; to put trust in.

CONFIDENCE, *n. f.* firm belief of another. Trust in his own abilities or fortune. Vicious boldness. Honest boldness; firmness of integrity. Trust in the goodness of another. That which gives or causes confidence.

CONFIDENT, *n. f.* a person trusted with private affairs, or secrets.

CONFIDENT, *adj.* assured beyond doubt. Positive; affirmative; dogmatical. Secure of success. Without suspicion; trusting without limits. Bold to a vice; impudent.

CONFIDENTLY, *adv.* without doubt; without fear; with firm trust. Without appearance of doubt; positively; dogmatically.

CONFIDENTNESS, *n. f.* assurance.

CONFIGURA'TION, *n. f.* the form

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of the various parts, adapted to each other. The face of the horoscope.

To **CONFI'GURE**, *v. a.* to dispose into any form.

CO'NFINE, *n. f.* common boundary; border; edge.

CO'NFINE, *adj.* bordering upon.

To **CONFI'NE**, *v. n.* to border upon; to touch on different territories.

To **CO'NFINE**, *v. a.* to bound; to limit. To shut up; to imprison; to immure. To restrain; to tie up to.

CONFI'NELESS, *adj.* boundless; unlimited.

CONFI'NEMENT, *n. f.* imprisonment; restraint of liberty.

CONFI'NER, *n. f.* a borderer; one that lives upon confines. A near neighbour. One which touches upon two different regions. One who deprives another of liberty.

CONFI'NITY, *n. f.* nearness.

To **CONFI'RM**, *v. a.* to put past doubt by new evidence. To settle; to establish. To fix; to radicate. To complete; to perfect. To strengthen by new solemnities or ties. To admit to the full privileges of a Christian, by imposition of hands.

CONFI'RMABLE, *adj.* that which is capable of incontestable evidence.

CONFIRMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of establishing any thing or person; settlement. Evidence; additional proof. Proof; convincing testimony. An ecclesiastical rite.

CONFIRMA'TOR, *n. f.* an attester; he that puts a matter past doubt.

CONFIRMATORY, *adj.* giving additional testimony.

CONFIRMEDNESS, *n. f.* confirmed state.

CONFIRMER, *n. f.* one that confirms; an attester; an establisher.

CONFI'SCABLE, *adj.* liable to forfeiture.

To **CONFI'SCATE**, *v. a.* to transfer private property to the public, by way of penalty.

CONFI'SCATE, *adj.* transferred to the public as forfeit.

CONFISCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of transferring the forfeited goods of criminals to public use.

C O N

CO'NFITENT, *n. f.* one confessing.

CO'NFITURE, *n. f.* a sweetmeat; a confection.

To **CONFI'X**, *v. a.* to fix down.

CONFLA'GRANT, *adj.* involved in a general fire.

CONFLAGRA'TION, *n. f.* a general fire. It is taken for the fire that shall consume this world at the consummation.

CONFLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of blowing many instruments together. A casting or melting of metal.

CONFLE'XURE, *n. f.* a bending.

To **CONFLI'CT**, *v. n.* to strive; to contest; to fight; to struggle;

CO'NFLICT, *n. f.* a violent collision, or opposition. A combat; a fight between two. Contest; strife; contention. Struggle; agony; pang.

CO'NFLUENCE, *n. f.* the junction or union of several streams. The act of crowding to a place. A concourse; a multitude.

CO'NFLUENT, *adj.* running one into another; meeting.

CO'NFLUX, *n. f.* the union of several currents. Crowd; multitude collected.

CONFO'RM, *adj.* assuming the same form; resembling.

To **CONFO'RM**, *v. a.* to reduce to the like appearance with something else.

To **CONFO'RM**, *v. n.* to comply with.

CONFO'RMABLE, *adj.* having the same form; similar. Agreeable; suitable; not opposite. Compliant; ready to follow directions; obsequious.

CONFO'RMABLY, *adj.* with conformity; suitably.

CONFORMA'TION, *n. f.* the form of things as relating to each other. The act of producing suitableness, or conformity.

CONFO'RMIST, *n. f.* one that complies with the worship of the church of England.

CONFO'RMITY, *n. f.* similitude; resemblance. Consistency.

CONFORTA'TION, *n. f.* collation of strength; corroboration.

To **CONFO'UND**, *v. a.* to mingle things. To perplex; to mention without due distinction. To disturb the appre-

CON

hension by indistinct words. To throw into consternation; to perplex; to astonish; to stupify. To destroy.

CONFO'UNDED, *part. adj.* hateful; detestable; enormous; odious.

CONFO'UNDEDLY, *adv.* hatefully; shamefully.

CONFO'UNDER, *n. f.* he who disturbs, perplexes, or destroys.

CONFRATE'RNITY, *n. f.* a body of men united for some religious purpose.

CONFRICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of rubbing against any thing.

To CONFRONT, *v. a.* to stand against another in full view; to face. To stand face to face, in opposition to another. To oppose one evidence to another in open court. To compare one thing with another.

CONFRONTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of bringing two evidences face to face.

To CONFUSE, *v. a.* to disorder; to disperse irregularly. To mix; not to separate. To perplex; not distinguish. To obscure. To hurry the mind.

CONFUSEDLY, *adv.* in a mixed mass; without separation. Indistinctly; one mingled with another. Not clearly; not plainly. Tumultuously; hastily.

CONFUSEDNESS, *n. f.* want of distinctness; want of clearness.

CONFUSION, *n. f.* irregular mixture; tumultuous medley. Tumult. Indistinct combination. Overthrow; destruction. Astonishment; distraction of mind.

CONFUTABLE, *adj.* possible to be disproved.

CONFUTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of confuting; disproof.

To CONFUTE, *v. a.* to convict of error; to disprove.

CO'NGE, *n. f.* act of reverence; bow; courtesy. Leave; farewell.

To CO'NGE, *v. n.* to take leave.

CO'NGE D'ELIRE, the king's permission royal to a dean and chapter, in time of vacation, to chuse a bishop.

CO'NGE, *n. f.* a moulding in form of a quarter round, or a cavetto.

To CONGE'AL, *v. a.* to turn, by frost, from a fluid to a solid state. To bind or fix, as by cold.

To CONGE'AL, *v. n.* to concrete by cold.

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CONGE'ALABLE, *adj.* susceptible of congelation.

CONGE'ALMENT, *n. f.* the clot formed by congelation.

CONGELA'TION, *n. f.* state of being congealed, or made solid.

CO'NGENER, *n. f.* of the same kind or nature.

CONGE'NEROUS, *adj.* of the same kind.

CONGE'NEROUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being from the same original.

CONGE'NIAL, *adj.* partaking of the same genius; kindred; cognate.

CONGENIA'LITY, CONGE'NIALNESS, *n. f.* cognation of mind.

CONGE'NITE, *adj.* of the same birth; connate

CO'NGER, *n. f.* the sea-eel.

CONGE'RIES, *n. f.* a mass of small bodies heaped up together.

To CONGE'ST, *v. a.* to heap up; to gather together.

CONGE'STIBLE, *adj.* that may be heaped up.

CONGE'STION, *n. f.* a collection of matter, as in abscesses.

CO'NGIARY, *n. f.* a gift distributed to the Roman people or soldiery.

To CONGLA'CIATE, *v. n.* to turn to ice.

CONGLACIA'TION, *n. f.* act of changing into ice.

To CONGLO'BATE, *v. a.* to gather into a hard firm ball.

CONGLO'BATE, *adj.* moulded into a firm ball.

CONGLO'BATELY, *adj.* in a spherical form.

CONGLOBA'TION, *n. f.* a round body; collection into a round mass.

To CONGLO'BE, *v. a.* to gather into a round mass.

To CONGLO'BE, *v. n.* to coalesce into a round mass.

To CONGLO'MERATE, *v. a.* to gather into a ball, like a ball of thread.

CONGLO'MERATE, *adj.* gathered into a round ball, so as that the fibres are distinct. Collected; twisted together.

CONGLOMERA'TION, *n. f.* collection of matter into a loose ball. Inter-texture; mixture.

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To CONGLU'TINATE, *v. a.* to cement ; to reunite.

To CONGLU'TINATE, *v. n.* to coalesce.

CONGLUTINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of uniting wounded bodies.

CONGLU'TINATIVE, *adj.* having the power of uniting wounds.

CONGLUTINA'TOR, *n. f.* that which has the power of uniting wounds.

CONGRA'TULANT, *adj.* rejoicing in participation.

To CONGRA'TULATE, *v. a.* to compliment upon any happy event.

To CONGRA'TULATE, *v. n.* to rejoice in participation.

CONGRATULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of professing joy for the happiness or success of another. The form in which joy is professed.

CONGRA'TULATORY, *adj.* expressing joy for the good of another.

To CONGRE'E, *v. n.* to agree ; to join.

To CONGRE'ET, *v. n.* to salute reciprocally.

To CO'NGREGATE, *v. a.* to collect ; to assemble ; to bring into one place.

To CO'NGREGATE, *v. n.* to assemble ; to meet.

CO'NGREGATE, *adj.* collected ; compact.

CONGREGA'TION, *n. f.* a collection ; a mass brought together. An assembly met to worship God in public.

CONGREGA'TIONAL, *adj.* public ; pertaining to a congregation.

CO'NGRESS, *n. f.* a meeting ; a shock ; a conflict. An appointed meeting for settlement of affairs between different nations.

CONGRE'SSIVE, *adj.* meeting ; encountering.

To CONGRU'E, *v. n.* to agree ; to be consistent with ; to suit.

CO'NGRUENCE, *n. f.* agreement ; suitability of one thing to another.

CO'NGRUENT, *adj.* agreeing ; correspondent.

CONGRU'ITY, *n. f.* suitability ; agreeableness. Fitness ; pertinence. Consequence of argument ; reason ; consistency.

C O N

CO'NGRUMENT, *n. f.* fitness ; adaptation.

CO'NGRUOUS, *adj.* agreeable to ; consistent with. Suitable to ; accommodated to. Rational ; fit.

CO'NGRUOUSLY, *adv.* suitably ; pertinently.

CO'NIC, CO'NICAL, *adj.* having the form of a cone.

CO'NICALLY, *adv.* in form of a cone.

CO'NICALNESS, *n. f.* the state or quality of being conical.

CO'NIC Section, *n. f.* a curve line arising from the section of a cone by a plane.

CO'NIC Sections, CO'NICS, *n. f.* that part of geometry which considers the cone, and the curves arising from its sections.

To CONJE'CT, *v. n.* to guess ; to conjecture.

CONJE'CTOR, *n. f.* a guesser ; a conjecturer.

CONJE'CTURABLE, *adj.* possible to be guessed.

CONJE'CTURAL, *adj.* depending on conjecture.

CONJECTURA'LITY, *n. f.* that which depends upon guess.

CONJE'CTURALLY, *adv.* by guess ; by conjecture.

CONJE'CTURE, *n. f.* guess ; imperfect knowledge. Idea ; notion ; conception.

To CONJE'CTURE, *v. a.* to guess ; to judge by guess.

CONJE'CTURER, *n. f.* a guesser.

CONI'FEROUS, *adj.* bearing a fruit resembling a cone.

To CONJO'BBLE, *v. a.* to concert.

To CONJO'IN, *v. a.* to unite ; to consolidate into one. To unite in marriage. To associate ; to connect.

To CONJO'IN, *v. n.* to league ; to unite.

CONJO'INT, *adj.* united ; connected.

CONJO'INTLY, *adv.* in union ; together.

CO'NJUGAL, *adj.* matrimonial ; belonging to marriage.

CO'NJUGALLY, *adv.* matrimonially ; connubially.

CON

To CONJUGATE, *v. a.* to join; to join in marriage; to unite. To inflect verbs.

CONJUGATE, *n. f.* agreeing in derivation with another word.

CONJUGA'TION, *n. f.* a couple; a pair. The act of uniting or compiling things together. The form of inflecting verbs. Union; assemblage.

CONJU'NCT, *adj.* conjoined; concurrent; united.

CONJU'NCTION, *n. f.* union; association; league. The congress of two planets in the same degree of the zodiac. A word made use of to connect the clauses of a period together.

CONJU'NCTIVE, *adj.* closely united. The mood of a verb.

CONJU'NCTIVELY, *adv.* in union.

CONJU'NCTIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of joining or uniting.

CONJU'NCTLY, *adv.* jointly; together.

CONJU'NCTURE, *n. f.* combination of many circumstances. Occasion; critical time. Mode of union; connection. Consistency.

CONJURA'TION, *n. f.* the form or act of summoning another in some sacred name. An incantation, or enchantment. A plot; a conspiracy.

To CONJURE, *v. a.* to summon in a sacred name. To conspire.

To CO'NJURE, *v. n.* to practise charms or enchantments.

CO'NJURER, *n. f.* an inchanter. An impostor who pretends to secret arts; a cunning man. A man of shrewd conjecture.

CONJU'REMENT, *n. f.* serious injunction.

CONNA'SCENCE, *n. f.* common birth; community of birth. The act of uniting or growing together.

CONNA'TE, *adj.* born with another.

CONNA'TURAL, *adj.* suitable to nature. United with the being; connected by nature. Participation of the same nature.

CONNATURA'LITY, *n. f.* participation of the same nature.

CONNA'TURALLY, *adv.* by the act of nature; originally.

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CONNA'TURALNESS, *n. f.* participation of the same nature; natural union.

To CONNE'CT, *v. a.* to join; to link; to unite. To unite, as a cement. To join in a just series of thought.

To CONNE'CT, *v. n.* to cohere; to have just relation to things precedent and subsequent.

CONNE'CTION, or CONNE'XION, *n. f.* union; junction. Just relation to something precedent or subsequent.

CONNE'CTIVELY, *adv.* in conjunction; in union.

To CONNE'X, *v. a.* to join or link together.

CONNE'XIVE, *adj.* having the force of connexion.

CONNICTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of winking. Voluntary blindness; pretended ignorance; forbearance.

To CONNIVE, *v. n.* to wink. To pretend blindness or ignorance.

CONNOISSE'UR, *n. f.* a perfect judge; a critic.

To CO'NNOTATE, *v. a.* to designate something besides itself.

CONNOTA'TION, *n. f.* implication of something besides itself.

To CONNO'TE, *v. a.* to imply; to betoken; to include.

CONNU'BIAL, *adj.* matrimonial; nuptial; pertaining to marriage; conjugal.

CO'NOID, *n. f.* a figure partaking of a cone.

CONOI'DICAL, *adj.* approaching to a conic form.

To CONQUA'SSATE, *v. a.* to shake; to agitate.

CONQUASSA'TION, *n. f.* agitation; concussion.

To CO'NQUER, *v. a.* to gain by conquest; to win. To overcome; to subdue. To surmount; to overcome.

To CO'NQUER, *v. n.* to get the victory; to overcome.

CO'NQUERABLE, *adj.* possible to be overcome.

CO'NQUEROR, *n. f.* a man that has obtained a victory; a victor. One that subdues and ruins countries.

CO'NQUEST, *n. f.* the act of conquering; subjection. Acquisition by victory; thing gained. Victory; success in arms.

CON

CONSANGU'NEOUS, *adj.* near of kin; related by birth, not affined.

CONSANGUI'NITY, *n. f.* relation by blood.

CONSARCINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of patching together.

CO'NSCIENCE, *n. f.* the knowledge or faculty by which we judge of the goodness or wickedness of ourselves. Justice; the estimate of conscience. Conscientiousness; knowledge of our own thoughts or actions. Real sentiment; veracity; private thoughts. Scruple; difficulty. Reason; reasonableness.

CONSCIE'NTIOUS, *adj.* scrupulous; exactly just.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSLY, *adv.* according to the direction of conscience.

CONSCIE'NTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* exactness of justice.

CO'NSCIONABLE, *adj.* reasonable; just.

CO'NSCIONABLENESS, *n. f.* equity; reasonableness.

CO'NSCIONABLY, *adv.* reasonably; justly.

CO'NSCIOUS, *adj.* endowed with the power of knowing one's own thoughts and actions. Knowing from memory. Admitted to the knowledge of any thing. Bearing witness by conscience to any thing.

CO'NSCIOUSLY, *adv.* with knowledge of one's own actions.

CO'NSCIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the perception of what passes in a man's own mind. Internal sense of guilt, or innocence.

CO'NSCRIPT, *adj.* written or registered. A term used in speaking of the Roman senators.

CONSCRIPTION, *n. f.* an inrolling.

To CO'NSECRATE, *v. a.* to make sacred; to appropriate to sacred uses. To dedicate inviolably to some particular purpose. To canonize.

CO'NSECRATE, *adj.* consecrated; sacred.

CO'NSECRATER, *n. f.* one that performs the rites by which any thing is devoted to sacred purposes.

CONSECRA'TION, *n. f.* a rite of dedicating to the service of God. The act of declaring one holy.

CON

CO'NSECTARY, *adj.* consequent; consequential.

CO'NSECTARY, *n. f.* deduction from premisses; corollary.

CONSECU'TION, *n. f.* train of consequences; chain of deductions. Succession. The month of *consecution*, the space between one conjunction of the moon with the sun unto another.

CONSE'CUTIVE, *adj.* following in train. Consequential; regularly succeeding.

To CONSE'MINATE, *v. a.* to sow different seeds together.

CONSE'NSION, *n. f.* agreement; accord.

CONSE'NT, *n. f.* the act of yielding or consenting. Concord; agreement; accord. Coherence with; correspondence. Tendency to one point. The perception one part has of another, by means of some fibres and nerves common to them both.

To CONSE'NT, *v. n.* to be of the same mind; to agree. To co-operate to the same end. To yield; to allow; to admit.

CONSENTA'NEOUS, *adj.* agreeable to; consistent with.

CONSENTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* agreeably; consistently; suitably.

CONSENTA'NEOUSNESS, *n. f.* agreement; consistence.

CONSENTIENT, *adj.* agreeing; united in opinion.

CO'NSEQUENCE, *n. f.* that which follows from any cause or principle. Event; effect of a cause. Deduction; conclusion. The last proposition of a syllogism introduced by *therefore*. Concatenation of causes and effects. Influence; tendency. Importance; moment.

CO'NSEQUENT, *adj.* following by irrational deduction. Following as the effect of a cause.

CO'NSEQUENT, *n. f.* consequence; that which follows from previous propositions. Effect; that which follows an acting cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL, *adj.* produced by the necessary concatenation of effects to causes. Conclusive.

CONSEQUENTIALLY, *adv.* with

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just deduction of consequences. By consequence; eventually. In a regular series.

CONSEQUENTIALNESS, *n. f.* regular consecution of discourse.

CONSEQUENTLY, *adv.* by consequence; necessarily; inevitably. In consequence; pursuantly.

CONSEQUENTNESS, *n. f.* regular connection.

CONSERVABLE, *adj.* capable of being kept.

CONSERVANCY, *n. f.* courts held by the lord mayor of London for the preservation of the fishery.

CONSERVATION, *n. f.* the act of preserving; continuance; protection. Preservation from corruption.

CONSERVATIVE, *adj.* having the power of opposing diminution or injury.

CONSERVA'TOR, *n. f.* preserver.

CONSERVATORY, *n. f.* a place where any thing is kept.

CONSERVATORY, *adj.* having a preservative quality.

To CONSERVE, *v. a.* to preserve without loss or detriment. To candy or pickle fruit.

CONSERVE, *n. f.* a sweetmeat. A conservatory.

CONSERVER, *n. f.* a layer up; a depositer. A preparer of preserves.

CONGESSION, *n. f.* a sitting together.

CONSESSOR, *n. f.* one that sits with others.

To CONSIDER, *v. a.* to think upon with care; to ponder; to examine. To take into the view; not to omit in the examination. To have regard to; to respect. To requite; to reward one for his trouble.

To CONSIDER, *v. n.* to think maturely. To deliberate; to work in the mind. To doubt; to hesitate.

CONSIDERABLE, *adj.* worthy of consideration; worthy of regard and attention. Respectable; above neglect. Important; valuable. More than a little; a middle sense between little and great.

CONSIDERABLENESS, *n. f.* importance; dignity; moment; value; desert; a claim to notice.

CON

CONSIDERABLY, *adv.* in a degree deserving notice. With importance; importantly.

CONSIDERANCE, *n. f.* consideration; reflection.

CONSIDERATE, *adj.* serious; prudent; not rash. Having respect to; regardful. Moderate; not rigorous.

CONSIDERATELY, *adv.* calmly; coolly.

CONSIDERATENESS, *n. f.* prudence.

CONSIDERATION, *n. f.* the act of considering; regard; notice. Mature thought; prudence. Contemplation; meditation. Importance; claim to notice; worthiness of regard. Equivalent; compensation. Motive of action; influence. Reason; ground of concluding. The material cause of a contract, without which no contract bindeth.

CONSIDERER, *n. f.* a man of reflection.

To CONSIG'N, *v. a.* to give to another any thing. To appropriate; to quit for a certain purpose. To commit; to entrust.

To CONSIG'N, *v. n.* to yield; to submit; to resign. To sign; to consent to.

CONSIGNATION, *n. f.* the act of consigning. The act of signing.

CONSIG'NMENT, *n. f.* the act of consigning. The writing by which any thing is consigned.

CONSIMILAR, *adj.* having one common resemblance.

To CONSI'ST, *v. n.* to subsist; not to perish. To continue fixed; without dissipation. To be comprised; to be contained. To be composed. To agree; not to oppose.

CONSI'STENCE, CONSI'STENCY, *n. f.* state with respect to material existence. Degree of denseness or rarity. Substance; form; make. Agreement with itself, or with any other thing. A state in which things continue for some time at a stand.

CONSI'STENT, *adj.* not contradictory; not opposed. Firm; not fluid.

CONSI'STENTLY, *adv.* without contradiction; agreeably.

CON

CONSISTO'RIAL, *adj.* relating to the ecclesiastical court.

CO'NSISTORY, *n. f.* the place of justice in the court Christian. The assembly of cardinals. Any solemn assembly. Place of residence.

CONSO'CIATE, *n. f.* an accomplice; a confederate; a partner.

To CONSO'CIATE, *v. a.* to unite; to join. To cement; to hold together.

To CONSO'CIATE, *v. n.* to coalesce; to unite.

CONSOCIA'TION, *n. f.* alliance; union; intimacy; companionship.

CONSO'LABLE, *adj.* that which admits comfort.

To CO'NSOLATE, *v. a.* to comfort; to console.

CONSOLA'TION, *n. f.* comfort; alleviation of misery.

CONSOLA'TOR, *n. f.* a comforter.

CONSO'LATORY, *n. f.* a speech or writing containing topics of comfort.

CONSO'LATORY, *adj.* tending to give comfort.

To CONSO'LE, *v. a.* to comfort; to cheer.

CONSO'LE, *n. f.* in architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket.

CONSO'LER, *n. f.* one that gives comfort.

CONSO'LIDANT, *adj.* that which has the quality of uniting wounds.

To CONSO'LIDATE, *v. a.* to form into a compact and solid body; to harden. To combine two parliamentary bills into one.

To CONSO'LIDATE, *v. n.* to grow firm, hard, or solid.

CONSOLIDA'TION, *n. f.* the act of uniting into a solid mass. The annexing of one bill in parliament to another. The combining two benefices in one.

CO'N SONANCE, CO'N SONANCY, *n. f.* accord of sound. Consistency; congruence. Agreement; concord; friendship.

CO'N SONANT, *adj.* agreeable; according; consistent.

CO'N SONANT, *n. f.* a letter which cannot be sounded by itself.

CON

CO'N SONANTLY, *adv.* consistently; agreeably.

CO'N SONANTNESS, *n. f.* agreeableness; consistency.

CO'N SONOUS, *adj.* agreeing in sound; symphonious.

CONSOPIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of laying to sleep.

CO'NSORT, *n. f.* companion; partner. An assembly; a divan; a consultation. A number of instruments playing together. Concurrence; union.

To CONSO'RT, *v. n.* to associate with.

To CONSO'RT, *v. a.* to join; to mix; to marry. To accompany.

CONSO'RTABLE, *adj.* to be compared with; suitable.

CONSO'RTION, *n. f.* partnership; society.

CONSPE'CTABLE, *adj.* easy to be seen.

CONSPICU'ITY, *n. f.* sense of seeing.

CONSPER'SION, *n. f.* a sprinkling about.

CONSPICU'ITY, *n. f.* brightness; favourableness to the sight.

CONSPI'CUOUS, *adj.* obvious to the sight; seen at distance. Eminent; famous; distinguished.

CONSPI'CUOUSLY, *adv.* obviously to the view. Eminently; famously; remarkably.

CONSPI'CUOUSNESS, *n. f.* exposure to the view. Eminence; fame; celebrity.

CONSPI'RACY, *n. f.* a plot; a concerted treason. A agreement of men to do any thing; evil part. Tendency of many causes to one event.

CONSPI'RANT, *adj.* conspiring; engaged in a conspiracy; plotting.

CONSPIRA'TION, *n. f.* a plot.

CONSPI'RATOR, *n. f.* a man engaged in a plot; a plotter.

To CONSPI'RE, *v. n.* to concert a crime; to plot. To agree together;

CONSPI'RER, *n. f.* a conspirator; a plotter.

CONSPI'RING Powers, all such as act in direction not opposite to one another.

CON

CON

CONSPURCA'TION, *n. f.* defilement; pollution.

CONSTABLE, *n. f.* an officer appointed for apprehending riotous persons or delinquents, suppressing insurrections, &c. A governor of a castle. *To over-run the Constable*, to spend more than what a man knows himself to be worth.

CONSTABLESHIP, *n. f.* the office of a constable.

CONSTANCY, *n. f.* immutability; perpetuity; unalterable continuance. *Consistency*; unvaried state. Resolution; steadiness. Lasting affection. Certainty; veracity.

CONSTANT, *adj.* firm; not fluid. Unvaried; unchanged; immutable; durable. Firm; resolute; determined. Free from change of affection. Certain; not various.

CONSTANTLY, *adv.* unvariably; perpetually; certainly; steadily.

To CONSTELLATE, *v. n.* to shine with one general light.

To CONSTELLATE, *v. a.* to unite several shining bodies in one splendour.

CONSTELLA'TION, *n. f.* a cluster of fixed stars. An assemblage of splendours, or excellencies.

CONSTERNA'TION, *n. f.* astonishment; amazement; wonder.

To CONSTIPATE, *v. a.* to crowd together into a narrow room. *To stop* by filling up the passages. *To bind* the belly.

CONSTIPA'TION, *n. f.* the act of crowding any thing into less room. Stoppage; obstruction by plenitude.

CONSTITUENT, *adj.* elemental; essential; that of which any thing consists.

CONSTITUENT, *n. f.* the person or thing which constitutes or settles any thing. That which is necessary to the subsistence of any thing. He that deposes another.

To CONSTITUTE, *v. a.* to give formal existence; to produce. *To erect*; *to establish*. *To depute*.

CONSTITUTER, *n. f.* he that constitutes or appoints.

CONSTITU'TION, *n. f.* the act of constituting; enacting; establishing. State

of being; natural qualities. Corporeal frame. Temper of body, with respect to health. Temper of mind. Established form of government; system of laws and customs. Particular law; establishment; institution.

CONSTITU'TIONAL, *adj.* bred in the constitution; radical. Consistent with the constitution; legal.

CONSTITUTIVE, *adv.* elemental; essential; productive. Having the power to enact or establish.

To CONSTRA'IN, *v. a.* to compel; to force to some action. *To hinder* by force. *To necessitate*. *To violate*; *to ravish*. *To confine*; *to press*.

CONSTRA'INABLE, *adj.* liable to constraint.

CONSTRA'INER, *n. f.* he that constrains.

CONSTRA'INT, *n. f.* compulsion; violence; confinement.

To CONSTRIC'T, *v. a.* to bind; to cramp. *To contract*; *to cause* to shrink.

CONSTRIC'TION, *n. f.* contraction; compression.

CONSTRIC'TOR, *n. f.* that which compresses or contracts.

To CONSTRINGE, *v. a.* to compress; to contract; to bind.

CONSTRINGENT, *adj.* having the quality of binding or compressing.

To CONSTRU'CT, *v. a.* to build; to form; to compile; to constitute.

CONSTRU'CTION, *n. f.* the act of building. The form of building; structure. The putting of words together in such a manner as to convey a complete sense. The act of arranging terms in the proper order; the act of interpreting; explanation. The sense; the meaning. Judgment; mental representation. The manner of describing a figure in geometry.

CONSTRU'CTURE, *n. f.* pile; edifice; fabric.

To CO'NSTRUE, *v. a.* to range words in their natural order. *To interpret*; *to explain*.

To CO'NSTUPRATE, *v. a.* to violate; to debauch; to defile.

CONSTUPRA'TION, *n. f.* violation; defilement.

CON

CONSUBSTA'NTIAL, *adj.* having the same essence or subsistence. Being of the same kind or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'LITY, *n. f.* existence of more than one in the same substance.

To **CONSUBSTA'NTIATE**, *v. a.* to unite in one common substance or nature.

CONSUBSTANTIA'TION, *n. f.* the union of the body of our blessed Saviour with the sacramental element, according to the Lutherans.

CO'NSUL, *n. f.* the chief magistrate in the Roman republic. An officer commissioned in foreign parts to judge between the merchants of his nation.

CO'NSULAR, *adj.* relating to the consul. *Consular man*, one who had been consul.

CO'NSULATE, **CO'NSULSHIP**, *n. f.* the office of consul.

To **CONSUL'T**, *v. n.* to take counsel together.

To **CONSUL'T**, *v. a.* to ask advice of; to regard; to act with view or respect to. To plan; to contrive. To search into; to examine.

CO'NSULT, *n. f.* the act of consulting. The effect of consulting; determination. A council; a number of persons assembled in deliberation.

CONSULTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of consulting; secret deliberation. A number of persons consulted together.

CONSUL'TER, *n. f.* one that consults or asks counsel.

CONSU'MABLE, *adj.* susceptible of destruction.

To **CONSU'ME**, *v. a.* to waste; to spend; to destroy.

To **CONSU'ME**, *v. n.* to waste away; to be exhausted.

CONSU'MER, *n. f.* one that spends, wastes, or destroys any thing.

To **CONSU'MMATE**, *v. a.* to complete; to perfect.

CONSU'MMATE, *adj.* complete; perfect.

CONSUMMA'TION, *n. f.* completion; perfection; end. The end of the present system of things. Death; end of life.

CON

CONSU'MPTION, *n. f.* the act of consuming; waste; destruction. The state of wasting or perishing. A waste of muscular flesh, attended with a hectic fever.

CONSU'MPTIVE, *adj.* destructive; wasting; exhausting. Diseased with a consumption.

CONSU'MPTIVENESS, *n. f.* a tendency to a consumption.

CONSU'TILE, *adj.* that is sewed or stitched together.

To **CONTA'BULATE**, *v. a.* to floor with boards.

CONTABULA'TION, *n. f.* a joining of boards together.

CO'NTACT, *n. f.* touch; close union.

CONTA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of touching.

CONTA'GION, *n. f.* the emission from body to body by which diseases are communicated. Infection; propagation of mischief. Pestilence; venomous emanations.

CONTA'GIOUS, *adj.* infectious; caught by approach.

CONTA'GIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being contagious.

To **CONTA'IN**, *v. a.* to hold as a vessel. To comprise, as a writing. To restrain; to withhold.

To **CONTA'IN**, *v. n.* to live in continence.

CONTA'INABLE, *adj.* possible to be contained.

To **CONTA'MINATE**, *v. a.* to defile; to corrupt by base mixture.

CONTA'MINATE, *adj.* polluted; defiled.

CONTAMINA'TION, *n. f.* pollution; defilement.

CONTE'MERATED, *adj.* violated; polluted.

To **CONTE'MN**, *v. a.* to despise; to scorn; to slight; to neglect.

CONTE'MNER, *n. f.* one that contemns; a despiser.

To **CONTE'MPER**, *v. a.* to moderate.

CONTE'MPERAMENT, *n. f.* the degree of any quality.

To **CONTE'MPERATE**, *v. a.* to moderate; to temper.

CON

CONTEMPERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of moderating or tempering. Proportionate mixture; proportion.

To **CONTE'MPLATE**, *v. a.* to study; to meditate.

To **CONTE'MPLATE**, *v. n.* to muse; to think studiously with long attention.

CONTEMPLA'TION, *n. f.* meditation; studious thought on any subject. Holy meditation; a holy exercise of the soul, employed in attention to sacred things. Study; opposed to action.

CONTE'MPLATIVE, *adj.* given to thought; studious; thoughtful. Employed in study; dedicated to study. Having the power of thought.

CONTE'MPLATIVELY, *adv.* attentively; thoughtfully.

CONTEMPLA'TOR, *n. f.* one employed in study.

CONTE'MPORARY, *adj.* living in the same age. Born at the same time. Existing at the same point of time.

CONTE'MPORARY, *n. f.* one who lives at the same time with another.

To **CONTE'MPORISE**, *v. a.* to make contemporary.

CONTE'MPT, *n. f.* the act of despising others; scorn. The state of being despised; vileness.

CONTE'MPTIBLE, *adj.* worthy of contempt; deserving scorn. Despised; scorned; neglected. Scornful; apt to despise.

CONTE'MPTIBLENESS, *n. f.* the state of being contemptible; vileness; cheapness.

CONTE'MPTIBLY, *adv.* meanly; in a manner deserving contempt.

CONTE'MPTUOUS, *adj.* scornful; apt to despise.

CONTE'MPTUOUSLY, *adv.* with scorn; with despite.

CONTE'MPTUOUSNESS, *n. f.* disposition to contempt.

To **CONTE'ND**, *v. n.* to strive; to struggle in opposition. To vie; to act in emulation.

To **CONTE'ND**, *v. a.* to dispute any thing; to contest.

CONTE'NDENT, *n. f.* antagonist; opponent.

CONTE'NDER, *n. f.* combatant; champion.

CON

CONTE'NT, *adj.* satisfied so as not to repine; easy. Satisfied so as not to oppose.

To **CONTE'NT**, *v. a.* to satisfy so as to stop complaint. To please; to gratify.

CONTE'NT, *n. f.* moderate happiness. Acquiescence; satisfaction in a thing unexamined. That which is contained, or included in any thing. The power of containing; extent; capacity. That which is comprized in a writing.

CONTENTA'TION, *n. f.* satisfaction; content.

CONTE'NTED, *part. adj.* satisfied; at quiet; not repining.

CONTE'NTION, *n. f.* strife; debate; contest. Emulation; endeavour to excel. Eagerness; zeal; ardour.

CONTE'NTIOUS, *adj.* quarrellsome; given to debate; perverse. *Contentious jurisdiction*; a court which has a power to judge and determine differences between contending parties.

CONTE'NTIOUSLY, *adv.* perversely; quarrellsomerly.

CONTENTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* proneness to contest; perverseness; turbulence.

CONTENTLESS, *adj.* discontented; dissatisfied; uneasy.

CONTENTMENT, *n. f.* acquiescence without plenary satisfaction. Gratification.

CONTE'RMINOUS, *adj.* bordering upon.

CONTE'RRANEOUS, *adj.* of the same country.

To **CONTE'ST**, *v. a.* to dispute; to controvert; to litigate.

To **CONTE'ST**, *v. n.* to strive; to contend; to vie; to emulate.

CONTEST, *n. f.* dispute; difference; debate.

CONTE'STABLE, *adj.* disputable; controvertible.

CONTE'STABLENESS, *n. f.* possibility of contest.

CONTE'STATION, *n. f.* the act of contesting; debate; strife.

To **CONTE'X**, *v. a.* to weave together.

CONTEXT, *n. f.* the general series of a discourse.

CON

CONTE'XT, *adj.* knit together; firm.
CONTE'XTURE, *n. f.* the disposition of parts one among another; the system; the constitution.

CONTIGNA'TION, *n. f.* a frame of beams or boards joined together. The act of framing or joining a fabric.

CONTIGU'ITY, *n. f.* actual contact; situation.

CONTIGUOUS, *adj.* meeting so as to touch.

CONTIGUOUSLY, *adv.* without any intervening spaces.

CONTIGUOUSNESS, *n. f.* close connection.

CO'NTINENCE, **CO'NTINENCY**, *n. f.* restraint; command of one's self. Chastity in general. Forbearance of lawful pleasure. Moderation in lawful pleasures. Continuity; uninterrupted course.

CO'NTINENT, *adj.* chaste; abstemious in lawful pleasures. Restrained; moderate, temperate. Continuous; connected.

CO'NTINENT, *n. f.* land not disjoined by the sea from other lands. That which contains any thing.

To **CONTI'NGE**, *v. n.* to touch; to reach.

CONTI'NGENCE, **CONTI'NGENCY**, *n. f.* the quality of being fortuitous; accidental possibility.

CONTI'NGENT, *adj.* falling out by chance; accidental.

CONTI'NGENT, *n. f.* a thing in the hands of chance. A proportion that falls to any person upon a division.

CONTI'NGENTLY, *adv.* accidentally; without any settled rule.

CONTI'NGENTNESS, *n. f.* accidentalness.

CONTI'NUAL, *adj.* incessant; proceeding without interruption. A continual claim, one made from time to time, within every year and day.

CONTI'NUALLY, *adv.* without pause; without interruption. Without ceasing.

CONTI'NUANCE, *n. f.* succession uninterrupted. Permanence in one state. Abode in a place. Duration; lastingness. perseverance. Progression of time.

CONTI'NUATE, *adj.* immediately united. Uninterrupted; unbroken.

CON

CONTINUA'TION, *n. f.* protraction, or succession uninterrupted.

CONTI'NUATIVE, *n. f.* an expression noting permanence or duration.

CONTINUA'TOR, *n. f.* he that continues or keeps up the series or succession.

To **CONTI'NUE**, *v. n.* to remain in the same state. To last; to be durable. To persevere.

To **CONTI'NUE**, *v. a.* to protract, or repeat without interruption. To unite without a chasm, or intervening substance.

CONTI'NUEDLY, *adv.* without interruption; without ceasing.

CONTI'NUER, *n. f.* having the power of perseverance.

CONTI'NUITY, *n. f.* connection uninterrupted; cohesion. The texture or cohesion of the parts of an animal body.

CONTI'NUOUS, *adj.* joined together without the intervention of any space.

To **CONTO'RT**, *v. a.* to twist; to writhe.

CONTO'RTION, *n. f.* twist; wry motion; flexure.

CONTO'UR, *n. f.* the outline; the line by which any figure is defined or terminated.

CONTRA. A Latin preposition used in composition, which signifies *against*.

CO'NTRABAND, *adj.* prohibited; illegal; unlawful.

To **CO'NTRABAND**, *v. a.* to import goods prohibited.

To **CONTRA'CT**, *v. a.* to draw together; to shorten. To bring two parties together; to make a bargain. To betroth; to affianced. To procure; to bring; to incur; to draw; to get. To shorten; to abridge; to epitomise.

To **CONTRA'CT**, *v. n.* to shrink up; to grow short. To bargain; as, to contract for a quantity of provisions.

CONTRA'CT, *part. adj.* affianced; contracted.

CONTRA'CT, *n. f.* a bargain; a compact. An act whereby a man and woman are betrothed to one another. A writing in which the terms of a bargain are included.

CONTRA'CTEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being contracted.

CON

CON

CONTRACTIBILITY, *n. f.* possibility of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE, *adj.* capable of contraction.

CONTRACTIBLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of suffering contraction.

CONTRACTILE, *adj.* having the power of shortening itself.

CONTRACTION, *n. f.* the act of contracting or shortening. The act of shrinking or shriveling. The state of being contracted; drawn into a narrow compass. The reduction of two vowels or syllables to one. Abbreviation.

CONTRACTOR, *n. f.* one of the parties to a contract or bargain.

To **CONTRADICT**, *v. a.* to oppose verbally. To be contrary to; to repugn.

CONTRADICTER, *n. f.* one that contradicts; an opposer.

CONTRADICTION, *n. f.* verbal opposition; controversial assertion. Opposition. Inconsistency; incongruity. Contrariety, in thought or effect.

CONTRADICTIONOUS, *adj.* filled with contradictions; inconsistent. Inclined to contradict.

CONTRADICTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* inconsistency.

CONTRADICTORILY, *adv.* inconsistently with himself; oppositely to others.

CONTRADICTORY, *adj.* opposite to; inconsistent with. That which is in the fullest opposition.

CONTRADICTORY, *n. f.* a proposition which opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency.

CONTRADISTINCTION, *n. f.* distinction by opposite qualities.

To **CONTRADISTINGUISH**, *v. a.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.

CONTRAFISSURE, *n. f.* a crack of the skull, where the blow was inflicted, is called *fissure*; but in the contrary part, *contrafissure*.

To **CONTRAI'NDICATE**, *v. a.* to point out some peculiar symptom, contrary to the general tenor of the malady.

CONTRAI'NDICATION, *n. f.* an indication or symptom which forbids that

to be done which the main scope of a disease points out at first.

CONTRAMU'RE, *n. f.* an out-wall built about the main wall of a city.

CONTRANI'GENCY, *n. f.* re-action; a resistance against pressure.

CONRAPOSITION, *n. f.* a placing overagainst.

CONTRAREGULARITY, *n. f.* contrariety to rule.

CORTRA'RIANT, *adj.* inconsistent; contradictory.

CONTRARIES, *n. f.* propositions which destroy each other.

CONTRARIETY, *n. f.* repugnance; opposition. Inconsistency; quality or position destructive of its opposite.

CONTRA'RILY, *adv.* in a manner contrary. Different ways; in different directions.

CONTRA'RINESS, *n. f.* contrariety; opposition.

CONTRA'RIOUS, *adj.* opposite; repugnant.

CONTRA'RIOUSLY, *adv.* oppositely.

CONTRARIWISE, *adv.* conversely. On the contrary.

CONTRARY, *adj.* opposite; contradictory; not simply different. Inconsistent; disagreeing. Adverse; in an opposite direction.

CONTRARY, *n. f.* a thing of opposite qualities. A proposition contrary to some other. *On the contrary*; in opposition; on the other side. *To the contrary*; to a contrary purpose.

To **CO'NTRARY**, *v. a.* to oppose; to thwart.

CONTRAST, *n. f.* opposition and dissimilitude of figures, by which one contributes to the visibility or effect of another.

To **CO'NTRAST**, *v. a.* to place in opposition. To shew another figure to advantage.

CONTRAVALLA'TION, *n. f.* the fortification thrown up, to hinder the sallies of the garrison.

To **CONTRAVE'NE**, *v. a.* to oppose; to obstruct; to baffle.

CONTRAVE'NER, *n. f.* he who opposes another.

CONTRAVE'NTION, *n. f.* opposition.

CON

CONTRAYE'VA, n. f. a species of birthwort.

CONRECTA'TION, n. f. a touching.

CONTRI'BUTARY, adj. paying tribute to the same sovereign.

To CONTRI'BUTE, v. a. to give to some common stock.

To CONTRI'BUTE, v. n. to bear a part; to have a share in any act or effect.

CONTRIBU'TION, n. f. the act of promoting some design in conjunction with other persons. That which is given by several hands for some common purpose. That which is paid for the support of an army lying in a country.

CONTRI'BUTIVE, adj. that which has the power or quality of promoting any purpose in concurrence with other motives.

CONTRI'BUTOR, n. f. one that bears a part in some common design.

CONTRI'BUTORY, adj. promoting the same end; bringing assistance to some joint design.

To CONTRI'STATE, v. a. to sadden; to make sorrowful.

CONTRISTA'TION, n. f. the act of making sad; the state of being made sad.

CONTRI'TE, adj. bruised; much worn. Worn with sorrow; harassed with the sense of guilt; penitent. *Contrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the love of God and desire of pleasing him; and *attrite* is sorrowful for sin, from the fear of punishment.

CONTRI'TENESS, n. f. contrition; repentance.

CONTRI'TION, n. f. the act of grinding, or rubbing to powder. Penitence; sorrow for sin.

CONTRI'VABLE, adj. possible to be planned by the mind.

CONTRI'VANCE, n. f. the act of contriving; excogitation. Scheme; plan. A conceit; a plot; an artifice.

To CONTRI'VE, v. a. to plan out; to excogitate. To wear away.

To CONTRI'VE, v. n. to form or design; to plan.

CONTRI'VEMENT, n. f. invention.

CONTRI'VE, n. f. an inventor.

CON

CONTRO'L, n. f. a register or account kept by another officer, that each may be examined by the other. Check; restraint. Power; authority; superintendence.

To CONTRO'L, v. a. to keep under check by a counter-reckoning. To govern; to restrain; to subject. To overpower; to confute.

CONTRO'LLABLE, adj. subject to control; subject to be over-ruled.

CONTRO'LLER, n. f. one that has the power of governing or restraining.

CONTRO'LLERSHIP, n. f. the office of a controller.

CONTRO'LEMENT, n. f. the power or act of superintending or restraining; restraint. Opposition; resistance; confutation.

CONTROVE'RSIAL, adj. relating to disputes; disputations.

CO'NTROVERSY, n. f. dispute; debate; agitation of contrary opinions. A suit in law. A quarrel. Opposition; enmity.

To CO'NTROVERT, v. a. to debate; to dispute any thing in writing.

CONTROVE'RTIBLE, adj. disputable.

CONTROVE'RTIST, n. f. disputant.

CONTUMA'CIOUS, adj. obstinate; perverse; stubborn.

CONTUMA'CIOUSLY, adv. obstinately; inflexibly; perversely.

CONTUMA'CIOUSNESS, n. f. obstinacy; perverseness.

CO'NTUMACY, n. f. obstinacy; perverseness; stubbornness; inflexibility. A wilful contempt and disobedience to any lawful summons or judicial order.

CONTUME'LIOUS, adj. reproachful; rude; sarcastic. Inclined to utter reproach; brutal; rude. Productive of reproach; shameful.

CONTUME'LIOUSLY, adv. reproachfully; contemptuously; rudely.

CONTUME'LIOUSNESS, n. f. rudeness; reproach.

CO'NTUMELY, n. f. rudeness; contemptuousness; bitterness of language; reproach.

To CONTU'SE, v. a. to beat toge-

CON

her; to bruise. To bruise the flesh without a breach of the continuity.

CONTU'SION, *n. f.* the act of beating or bruising. The state of being beaten or bruised. A bruise.

CONVALESCENCE, CONVALESCENCY, *n. f.* renewal of health; recovery from a disease.

CONVALESCENT, *adj.* recovering.

CONVE'NABLE, *adj.* consistent with; agreeable to; accordant to.

To CONVE'NE, *v. n.* to come together; to assemble.—*v. a.* To call together; to assemble; to convoke. To summon judicially.

CONVE'NIENCE, CONVE'NIENCY, *n. f.* fitness; propriety. Commodiousness; ease. Cause of ease; accommodation. Fitness of time or place.

CONVE'NIENT, *adj.* fit; suitable; proper; well adapted; commodious.

CONVE'NIENTLY, *adv.* commodiously; without difficulty. Fitly.

CONVENT, *n. f.* an assembly of religious persons. A religious house; a monastery; a nunnery.

To CONVENT, *v. a.* to call before a judge or judicature.

CONVENTICLE, *n. f.* an assembly; a meeting. An assembly for worship. A secret assembly.

CONVENTICLER, *n. f.* one that supports or frequents private and unlawful assemblies.

CONVENTION, *n. f.* the act of coming together; union; coalition. An assembly. A contract; an agreement for a time.

CONVENTIONAL, *adj.* stipulated; agreed on by compact.

CONVENTIONARY, *adj.* acting upon contract; settled by stipulations.

CONVENTUAL, *adj.* belonging to a convent; monastic.

CONVENTUAL, *n. f.* a monk; a monk; one that lives in a convent.

To CONVE'RGE, *v. n.* to tend to one point from different places.

CONVE'RGENT, CONVE'RGING, *adj.* tending to one point from different places.

CONVE'RSABLE, *adj.* qualified for conversation; fit for company.

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CONVE'RSABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being a pleasing companion.

CONVE'RSABLY, *adv.* in a conversable manner.

CONVE'RSANT, *adj.* acquainted with; familiar. Having intercourse with any; acquainted. Relating to; having for its object; concerning.

CONVE'RSATION, *n. f.* familiar discourse; chat; easy talk. A particular act of discoursing upon any subject. Commerce; intercourse; familiarity. Behaviour; manner of acting in common life.

CONVE'RSATIVE, *adj.* relating to public life; not contemplative.

To CONVE'RSE, *v. n.* to cohabit with; to hold intercourse with. To be acquainted with. To convey the thoughts reciprocally in talk. To discourse familiarly upon any subject. To have commerce with a different sex.

CO'NVERSE, *n. f.* manner of discoursing in familiar life. Acquaintance; cohabitation; familiarity.

CONVE'RSELY, *adv.* with change of order; reciprocally.

CONVE'RSION, *n. f.* change from one state into another; transmutation. Change from reprobation to grace. Change from one religion to another. The interchange of terms in an argument.

CONVE'RSIVE, *adj.* conversable; sociable.

To CONVE'RT, *v. a.* to change into another substance; to transmute. To change from one religion to another. To turn from a bad to a good life. To turn towards any point. To apply to any use; to appropriate.—*v. n.* To undergo a change; to be transmuted.

CONVE'RT, *n. f.* a person converted from one opinion to another.

CONVE'RTER, *n. f.* one that makes converts.

CONVE'RTIBILITY, *n. f.* the quality of being possible to be converted.

CONVE'RTIBLE, *adj.* susceptible of change; transmutable. So much alike as that one may be used for the other.

CONVE'RTIBLY, *adv.* reciprocally.

CO'NVE'RTITE, *n. f.* a convert.

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CONVEX, *adj.* rising in a circular form; opposite to concave.

CONVEX, *n. f.* a convex body.

CONVE'XED, *part. adj.* formed convex; protuberant in a circular form.

CONVE'XEDLY, *adv.* in a convex form.

CONVE'XITY, *n. f.* protuberance in a circular form.

CONVE'XLY, *adv.* in a convex form.

CONVE'XNESS, *n. f.* spheroidal protuberance; convexity.

CONVE'XO-CONCAVE, *adj.* having the hollow on the inside, corresponding to the external protuberance.

To CONVE'Y, *v. a.* to carry; to transport from one place to another. To hand from one to another. To move secretly. To bring; to transmit. To transfer; to deliver to another. To impart. To introduce. To manage with privacy.

CONVE'YANCE, *n. f.* the act of removing any thing. Way for carriage or transportation. The method of removing secretly. The means by which any thing is conveyed. Delivery from one to another. Act of transferring property. Writing by which property is transferred. Secret management; juggling artifice.

CONVE'YANCER, *n. f.* a lawyer who draws writings by which property is transferred.

CONVE'YER, *n. f.* one who carries or transmits any thing.

To CONVICT, *v. a.* to prove guilty; to detect in guilt. To confute; to discover to be false.

CONVICT, *adj.* convicted; detected in guilt.

CO'NVICT, *n. f.* a person cast at the bar.

CONVICTION, *n. f.* detection of guilt. The act of convicting; confutation.

CONVICTIVE, *adj.* having the power of convincing.

To CONVINCE, *v. a.* to force another to acknowledge a contested position. To convict; to prove guilty of. To convince; to prove. To overpower; to surmount.

CON

CONVINCEMENT, *n. f.* conviction.

CONVINCIBLE, *adj.* capable of conviction. Capable of being evidently disproved.

CONVINCEINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to leave no room for doubt.

CONVINCEINGNESS, *n. f.* the power of convincing.

To CONVI'VE, *v. a.* to entertain; to feast.

CONVI'VAL, **CONVI'VIAL**, *adj.* relating to an entertainment; festal; social.

CONU'NDRUM, *n. f.* a low jest; a quibble; a mean conceit.

To CO'NVOCATE, *v. a.* to call together.

CONVOCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of calling to an assembly. An assembly. An assembly of the clergy for consultation upon matters ecclesiastical.

To CONVO'KE, *v. a.* to call together; to summon to an assembly.

To CONVO'LVE, *v. a.* to roll together; to roll one part upon another.

CONVOLU'TED, *part.* twitted; rolled upon itself.

CONVOLU'TION, *n. f.* the act of rolling any thing upon itself. The state of rolling together in company.

To CONVO'Y, *v. a.* to accompany by land or sea, for the sake of defence.

CO'NVOY, *n. f.* attendance on the road by way of defence. The act of attending as a defence.

CO'NUSANCE, *n. f.* cognifance; notice; knowledge.

To CONVU'LSE, *v. a.* to give an irregular and involuntary motion to the parts of any body.

CONVU'LSION, *n. f.* an involuntary contraction of the fibres and muscles. Any irregular and violent motion; commotion; disturbance.

CONVU'LSIVE, *adj.* that which gives twitches or spasms.

CO'NY, *n. f.* a rabbit; an animal that burrows in the ground.

CO'NY-BOROW, *n. f.* a place where rabbits make their holes in the ground.

To CO'NYCATCH, *v. n.* to cheat to trick; to bite.

COO

CO'NYCATCHER, *n. f.* a thief; a cheat; a sharper.

To **COO**, *v. n.* to cry as a dove or pigeon.

COOK, *n. f.* one whose profession is to dress and prepare victuals for the table.

COOK-MAID, *n. f.* a maid that dresses provisions.

COOK-ROOM, *n. f.* a room in which provisions are prepared for the ship's crew.

To **COOK**, *v. a.* to prepare victuals for the table. To prepare for any purpose.

CO'OKERY, *n. f.* the art of dressing victuals.

COOL, *adj.* somewhat cold; approaching to cold. Not zealous; not ardent; not fond.

COOL, *n. f.* freedom from heat.

To **COOL**, *v. a.* to make cool; to allay heat. To quiet passion; to calm anger; to moderate zeal.

To **COOL**, *v. n.* to grow less hot. To grow less warm with regard to passion.

CO'OLER, *n. f.* that which has the power of cooling the body. A vessel in which any thing is made cool.

CO'OLLY, *adv.* without heat, or sharp cold. Without passion.

CO'OLNESS, *n. f.* gentle cold; a soft or mild degree of cold. Want of affection; disinclination. Freedom from passion.

COOM, *n. f.* foot that gathers over an oven's mouth. That matter that works out of the wheels of carriages.

COOMB, a measure of corn containing four bushels.

COOP, *n. f.* a barrel; a vessel for the preservation of liquids. A cage; a pen for animals, as poultry or sheep.

To **COOP**, *v. a.* to shut up in a narrow compass; to cage.

COOPE'E, *n. f.* a motion in dancing.

CO'OPER, *n. f.* one that makes hoops or barrels.

CO'OPERAGE, *n. f.* the price paid for cooper's work.

To **COO'PERATE**, *v. n.* to labour jointly with another to the same end. To concur in producing the same effect.

COP

COOPERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of contributing or concurring to the same end.

COO'PERATIVE, *adj.* promoting the same end jointly.

COOPERA'TOR, *n. f.* he that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others.

COOPTA'TION, *n. f.* adoption; assumption.

COO'RDINATE, *adj.* holding the same rank; not subordinate.

COO'RDINATELY, *adv.* in the same rank; not subordinately.

COO'RDINATENESS, *n. f.* the state of being coordinate.

COORDINA'TION, *n. f.* the state of holding the same rank; collateralness.

COOT, *n. f.* a small black water-fowl.

COP, *n. f.* the head; the top of any thing.

CO'PAL, *n. f.* the Mexican term for a gum.

COPA'RCENARY, *n. f.* joint succession to any inheritance.

COPA'RCENER, *n. f.* one who has an equal portion in the inheritance of the ancestor.

COPA'RCENY, *n. f.* an equal share of coparceners.

COPA'RTNER, *n. f.* one that has a share in some common stock or affair.

COPA'RTNERSHIP, *n. f.* the state of bearing an equal part, or possessing an equal share.

CO'PATAIN, *adj.* high raised; pointed.

COPA'YVA, *n. f.* a gum which distils from a tree in Brasil.

COPE, *n. f.* any thing with which the head is covered. A sacerdotal cloak, worn in sacred ministrations. Any thing which is spread over the head.

To **COPE**, *v. a.* to cover, as with a cope. To reward; to give in return. To contend with; to oppose.

To **COPE**, *v. n.* to contend; to struggle; to strive. To interchange kindness or sentiments.

CO'PESMATE, *n. f.* companion; friend.

CO'PIER, *n. f.* one that copies; a

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transcriber. A plagiarist; an imitator.

CO'PING, *n. f.* the upper tire of masonry which covers the wall.

CO'PIOUS, *adj.* plentiful; abundant; exuberant; in great quantities. Abounding in words or images; not barren; not concise.

CO'PIOUSLY, *adv.* plentifully; abundantly; in great quantities. At large; without brevity or conciseness; diffusely.

CO'PIOUSNESS, *n. f.* plenty; abundance; exuberance. Diffusion; exuberance of style.

CO'PIST, *n. f.* a copier; an imitator.

CO'PLAND, *n. f.* a piece of ground which terminates with an acute angle.

CO'PPED, *adj.* rising to a top or head.

CO'PPEL, *n. f.* an instrument used in chymistry. Its use is to try and purify gold and silver.

CO'PPER, *n. f.* one of the six primitive metals.

CO'PPER, *n. f.* a boiler larger than a moveable pot.

COPPER-NOSE, *n. f.* a red nose.

COPPER-PLATE, a plate on which pictures are engraven.

COPPER-WORK, *n. f.* a place where copper is manufactured.

CO'PPERAS, *n. f.* a name given to three sorts of vitriol; the green, the bluish green, and the white. What is commonly sold for *copperas*, is an artificial vitriol, made of a kind of stones found on the sea-shore in Essex.

CO'PPERSMITH, *n. f.* one that manufactures copper.

CO'PPERWORM, *n. f.* a little worm in ships. A worm breeding in one's hand.

CO'PPERY, *adj.* containing copper.

CO'PPICE, *n. f.* low woods cut at stated times for fuel.

COPPLE-DUST, *n. f.* powder used in purifying metals.

CO'PPLED, *adj.* rising in a conic manner.

COPSE, *n. f.* short wood.

To COPSE, *v. a.* to preserve underwoods.

CO'PULA, *n. f.* the word which unites

C O R

the subject and predicate of a proposition; as, *books are dear*.

To CO'PULATE, *v. a.* to unite; to conjoin. — *v. n.* To come together as different sexes.

COPULA'TION, *n. f.* the congress or embrace of the two sexes.

CO'PULATIVE, *adj.* a term of grammar, implying the joining two or more sentences or attributes together.

CO'PY, *n. f.* a transcript from the archetype or original. An individual book. The autograph; the original; the archetype. An instrument by which any conveyance is made in law. A picture drawn from another picture.

CO'PY-BOOK, *n. f.* a book in which copies are written for learners to imitate.

CO'PY-HOLD, *n. f.* a tenure, for which the tenant hath nothing to shew but the copy of the rolls made by the steward of his lord's court. This is called a base tenure, because it holds at the will of the lord.

COPY HOLDER, *n. f.* one that is possessed of land in copyhold.

To CO'PY, *v. a.* to transcribe; to write after an original. To imitate; to propose to imitation.

To CO'PY, *v. n.* to do any thing in imitation of something else.

To COQUE'T, *v. a.* to treat with an appearance of amorous tenderness. — *v. n.* to act the lover.

CO'QUETRY, *n. f.* affectation of amorous advances.

CO'QUETTE, *n. f.* a gay, airy girl, who endeavours to attract notice.

CO'RACLE, *n. f.* a boat used in Wales by fishers; made by drawing leather, or oiled cloth, upon a frame of wicker-work.

CO'RAL, *n. f.* a plant of great hardness and stony nature while growing in the water, as it has after long exposure to the air. The piece of coral which children have about their necks.

CO'RALLINE, *adj.* consisting of coral.

CO'RALLINE, *n. f.* Coralline is a sea-plant used in medicine; but much inferior to the coral in hardness.

CO'RALLOID, or CO'RALLOIDAL, *adj.* resembling coral.

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CORA'NT, *n. f.* a nimble sprightly dance.

CO'RBAN, *n. f.* an alms-basket; a gift; an alms.

CO'RBEILS, *n. f.* little baskets used in fortification, filled with earth.

CO'RBEL, *n. f.* the representation of a basket.

CO'RBEL, or **CO'RBIL**, *n. f.* a short piece of timber sticking out six or eight inches from a wall.

CORD, *n. f.* a rope; a string. A quantity of wood for fuel; a pile eight feet long, four high, and four broad.

CORD-MAKER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to make ropes; a ropemaker.

CORD-WOOD, *n. f.* wood piled up for fuel.

To **CORD**, *v. a.* to bind with ropes.

CO'RDAGE, *n. f.* a quantity of cords.

CO'RDED, *adj.* made of ropes.

CORDELI'ER, *n. f.* a Franciscan friar; so named from the cord which serves him for a cincture.

CO'RDIAL, *n. f.* a medicine that increases the force of the heart, or quickens the circulation. Any medicine that increases strength. Any thing that comforts, gladdens, and exhilarates.

CO'RDIAL, *adj.* reviving; invigorating; restorative. Sincere; hearty; proceeding from the heart.

CORDIA'LITY, *n. f.* relation to the heart. Sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy.

CO'RDIALLY, *adv.* sincerely; heartily.

CO'RDINER, *n. f.* a shoemaker.

CO'RDON, *n. f.* a row of stones.

CO'RDWAIN, *n. f.* Spanish leather.

CORDWA'INER, *n. f.* a shoemaker.

CORE, *n. f.* the heart. The inner part of any thing. The inner part of a fruit which contains the kernel. The matter contained in a boil or sore.

CORIA'CEOUS, *adj.* consisting of leather. Of a substance resembling leather.

CORIA'NDER, *n. f.* a plant.

CO'RINTH, *n. f.* a small fruit commonly called currant.

CORI'NTHIAN Order, the fourth of the five orders of architecture. The ca-

pital is adorned with two rows of leaves, between which little stalks arise, of which the sixteen volutes are formed, which support the abacus.

CORK, *n. f.* a glandiferous tree, in all respects like the ilex, excepting the bark. The bark of the cork-tree used for stopples. The stopple of a bottle.

CO'RKING-PIN, *n. f.* a pin of the largest size.

CO'RKY, *adj.* consisting of cork.

CO'RMORANT, *n. f.* a bird that preys upon fish. A glutton.

CORN, *n. f.* the seeds which grow in ears, not in pods. Grain yet unreaped. Grain in the ear, yet unthreshed. An excrescence on the feet, hard and painful.

To **CORN**, *v. a.* to salt; to sprinkle with salt. To granulate.

CORN-FIELD, *n. f.* a field where corn is growing.

CORN-FLAG, *n. f.* a plant. The leaves are like those of the fleur-de-lys.

CORN-FLOOR, *n. f.* the floor where corn is stored.

CORN-FLOWER, *n. f.* the blue bottle.

CORN-LAND, *n. f.* land appropriated to the production of grain.

CORN-MASTER, *n. f.* one that cultivates corn for sale.

CORN-MILL, *n. f.* a mill to grind corn into meal.

CORN-PIPE, *n. f.* a pipe made by fitting the joint of a green stalk of corn.

CORN SALAD, *n. f.* an herb, whose top-leaves are a salad of themselves.

CO'RNAGE, *n. f.* a tenure which obliges the landholder to give notice of an invasion by blowing a horn.

CO'RNCHANDLER, *n. f.* one that retails corn.

CO'RN-CUTTER, *n. f.* a man whose profession is to extirpate corns from the foot.

CO'RNEL, **CORNELIAN-TREE**, *n. f.* it beareth the fruit commonly called the cornel or cornelian cherry.

CO'RNEMUSE, *n. f.* a kind of rustic flute.

CO'RNEOUS, *adj.* horny; of a substance resembling horn.

CO'RNER, *n. f.* an angle. A secret

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or remote place. The extremities; the utmost limit.

CORNER-STONE, *n. f.* the stone that unites the two walls at the corner.

CORNER-TEETH *of a horse*, the four teeth which are placed between the middling teeth and the tusks.

CO'RNERWISE, *adv.* diagonally.

CO'RNET, *n. f.* a musical instrument blown with the mouth. A company or troop of horse. The officer that bears the standard of a troop. *Cornet of a horse*, the lowest part of his pasteron that runs round the coffin. A scarf anciently worn by doctors.

CO'RNETTER, *n. f.* a blower of the cornet.

CO'RNICE, *n. f.* the highest projection of a wall or column.

CO'RNICLE, *n. f.* a little horn.

CORNI'FIG, *adj.* promotive of, or that makes horns.

CORNI'GEROUS, *adj.* horned; having horns.

CORNU'COPIÆ, *n. f.* the horn of plenty.

To CORNU'TE, *v. a.* to bestow horns; to cuckold.

CO'RNUTED, *adj.* grafted with horns; cuckolded.

CORNU'TO, *n. f.* a man horned; a cuckold.

CO'RNY, *adj.* strong, or hard like horn; horny. Producing grain or corn.

CORO'LLARY, *n. f.* the conclusion. Surplus.

CORO'NA, the crown of an order.

CO'RONAL, *n. f.* a crown; a garland.

CO'RONAL, *adj.* belonging to the top of the head.

CO'RONARY, *adj.* relating to a crown. It is applied in anatomy to arteries fancied to encompass the heart in the manner of a garland.

CORONA'TION, *n. f.* the act or solemnity of crowning a king. The pomp or assembly present at a coronation.

CO'RONER, *n. f.* an officer whose duty is to inquire how any violent death was occasioned.

CO'RONET, *n. f.* an inferior crown worn by the nobility.

COR

CO'RPORAL, *n. f.* the lowest officer of the infantry. *Corporal of a ship*, an officer that hath the charge of setting the watches and sentries.

CO'RPORAL, *adj.* relating or belonging to the body. Material; not spiritual.

CORPORA'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of being embodied.

CO'RPORALLY, *adv.* bodily.

CO'RPORATE, *adj.* united in a body or community.

CO'RPORATENESS, *n. f.* a community.

CORPORA'TION, *n. f.* a body politic, authorised to have a common seal, one head officer or more, able by their common consent, to grant or receive in law, any thing within the compass of their charter; even as one man.

CO'RPORATURE, *n. f.* the state of being embodied.

CORPO'REAL, *adj.* having a body; not immaterial.

CORPORE'ITY, *n. f.* materiality; bodiliness.

CORPORIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of giving body or palpability.

To CO'RPORIFY, *v. a.* to embody.

CORPS, CORPSE, *n. f.* a body. A carcase; a dead body; a corse. A body of forces.

CO'RPULENCE, CO'RPULENCY, *n. f.* bulkiness of body; fleshiness. Spillitude; grossness of matter.

CO'RPULENT, *adj.* fleshy; bulky.

CORPU'SCLE, *n. f.* a small body; an atom.

CORPU'SCULAR, CORPUSCULA'RIAN, *adj.* relating to bodies; comprising bodies.

To CORRA'DE, *v. a.* to rub off; to scrape together.

CORRADIA'TION, *n. f.* a conjunction of rays in one point.

To CORRE'CT, *v. a.* to punish; to chastise; to discipline. To amend; to take away faults. To obviate the qualities of one ingredient by another. To remark faults.

CORRE'CT, *adj.* revised or finished with exactness.

CORRE'CTION, *n. f.* punishment;

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discipline; chastisement. Act of taking away faults; amendment. That which is substituted in the place of any thing wrong. Reprehension; animadversion. Abatement of noxious qualities, by the addition of something contrary.

CORRECTIONER, *n. f.* a jail-bird.

CORRECTIVE, *adj.* having the power to alter or obviate any bad qualities.

CORRECTIVE, *n. f.* that which has the power of altering or obviating any thing amiss. Limitation; restriction.

CORRECTLY, *adv.* accurately; oppositely; exactly.

CORRECTNESS, *n. f.* accuracy; exactness; freedom from faults.

CORRECTOR, *n. f.* he that amends, or alters, by punishment. He that revises any thing to free it from faults. In printing, the person who examines and alters the errors of the compositor in the proofs. Such an ingredient in a composition, as guards against or abates the force of another.

To **CORRELATE**, *v. n.* to have a reciprocal relation, as father and son.

CORRELATE, *n. f.* one that stands in the opposite relation.

CORRELATIVE, *adj.* having a reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVENESS, *n. f.* the state of being correlative.

CORREPTION, *n. f.* objurgation; chiding; reprehension; reproof.

To **CORRESPOND**, *v. n.* to suit; to answer; to fit. To keep up commerce with another by alternate letters.

CORRESPONDENCE, **CORRESPONDENCY**, *n. f.* relation; reciprocal adaptation of one thing to another. Interchange; reciprocal intelligence. Friendship; interchange of offices or civilities.

CORRESPONDENT, *adj.* suitable; adapted; agreeable; answerable.

CORRESPONDENT, *n. f.* one with whom intelligence or commerce is kept up by mutual messages or letters.

CORRESPONSIVE, *adj.* answerable; adapted to any thing.

CORRIDOR, *n. f.* the covert-way lying round the fortifications. A gallery or long isle round about a building.

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CORRIGIBLE, *adj.* that which may be altered or amended. Punishable. Corrective; having the power to correct.

CORRI'VAL, *n. f.* rival; competitor.

CORRI'VALRY, *n. f.* competition.

CORROBORANT, *adj.* having the power to give strength.

To **CORROBORATE**, *v. a.* to confirm; to establish. To strengthen; to make strong.

CORROBORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of strengthening or confirming.

CORROBORATIVE, *adj.* having the power of increasing strength.

To **CORRO'DE**, *v. a.* to eat away by degrees; to wear away gradually.

CORRO'DENT, *adj.* having the power of corroding or wasting.

CORRO'DIBLE, *adj.* possible to be consumed.

CORRODY, *n. f.* a defalcation from an allowance.

CORRO'SIBILITY, *n. f.* possibility to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLE, *adj.* possible to be consumed by a menstruum.

CORRO'SIBLENESS, *n. f.* susceptibility of corrosion.

CORRO'SION, *n. f.* the power of eating or wearing away by degrees.

CORRO'SIVE, *adj.* having the power of wearing away. Having the quality to fret or vex.

CORRO'SIVE, *n. f.* that which has the quality of wasting any thing away. That which has the power of giving pain.

CORRO'SIVELY, *adv.* like a corrosive. With the power of corrosion.

CORRO'SIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of corroding or eating away; acrimony.

CORRUGANT, *adj.* having the power of contracting into wrinkles.

To **CORRUGATE**, *v. a.* to wrinkle or purse up.

CORRUGA'TION, *n. f.* contraction into wrinkles.

To **CORRUPT**, *v. a.* to turn from a sound to a putrescent state; to infect. To deprave; to destroy integrity; to vitiate. — *v. n.* To become putrid; to grow rotten.

CORRUPT, *adj.* vicious; tainted with wickedness.

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CORRU'PTER, *n. f.* he that taints or vitiates.

CORRUPTIB'LITY, *n. f.* possibility to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTIBLE, *adj.* susceptible of destruction. Possible to be vitiated.

CORRU'PTIBLENESS, *n. f.* susceptibility of corruption.

CORRU'PTIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be corrupted.

CORRU'PTION, *n. f.* the principle by which bodies tend to the separation of their parts. Wickedness; perversion of principles. Putrescence. Matter or *pus* in a sore. The means by which any thing is vitiated; depravation.

CORRU'PTIVE, *adj.* having the quality of tainting or vitiating.

CORRU'PTLESS, *adj.* insusceptible of corruption; undecaying.

CORRU'PTLY, *adv.* with corruption; with taint. Vitiously; contrary to purity.

CORRU'PTNESS, *n. f.* the quality of corruption; putrescence; vice.

CO'RSAIR, *n. f.* a pirate.

CORSE, *n. f.* a body. A dead body; a carcase.

CO'RSLET, *n. f.* a light armour for the forepart of the body.

CO'RTICAL, *adj.* barky; belonging to the rind.

CO'RTICATED, *adj.* resembling the bark of a tree.

CO'RTICOSE, *adj.* full of bark.

CORVE'TTO, *n. f.* the curvet.

CORU'SCANT, *adj.* glittering by flashes; flashing.

CORUSCA'TION, *n. f.* flash; quick vibration of light.

CORY'MBIATED, *adj.* garnished with branches of berries.

CORYMBI'FEROUS, *adj.* bearing fruit, or berries in bunches.

CORY'MBUS, *n. f.* amongst ancient botanists clusters of berries; amongst modern botanists a compounded discous flower; such are the flowers of daisies, and common marigold.

COSCI'NOMANCY, *n. f.* the art of divination by means of a sieve.

COSE'CANT, *n. f.* the secant of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

C O S

CO'STER, *n. f.* a butcher.

CO'SINE, *n. f.* the right line of an arch, which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

COSME'TIC, *adj.* beautifying.

CO'SMICAL, *adj.* relating to the world. Rising or setting with the sun.

CO'SMICALLY, *adv.* with the sun; not acronychally.

CO'SMOGONY, *n. f.* the rise or birth of the world; the creation.

COSMO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* one who writes a description of the world.

COSMOGRAPHICAL, *adj.* relating to the general description of the world.

COSMOGRA'PHICALLY, *adv.* in a manner relating to the structure of the world.

COSMO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the science of the general system or affections of the world.

COSMOPO'LITAN, **CO'SMOPO-LITE**, *n. f.* a citizen of the world; one who is at home in every place.

COST, *n. f.* the price of any thing. Sumptuousness; luxury. Charge; expense. Loss; fine; detriment.

To **COST**, *v. n.* to be bought for; to be had at a price.

CO'STAL, *adj.* belonging to the ribs.

CO'STARD, *n. f.* a head. An apple round and bulky like the head.

CO'STIVE, *adj.* bound in the belly. Close; unpermeable.

CO'STIVENESS, *n. f.* the state of the body in which excretion is obstructed.

CO'STLINESS, *n. f.* sumptuousness; expensiveness.

CO'STLY, *adj.* sumptuous; expensive.

CO'STMARY, *n. f.* an herb.

CO'STREL, *n. f.* a bottle.

COT, *n. f.* a small house; a hut; a mean habitation.

COT, *n. f.* an abridgement of *cot-quean*.

COTA'NGENT, *n. f.* the tangent of an arch which is the complement of another to ninety degrees.

To **COTE**, *v. a.* to leave behind.

COTE'MPORARY, *adj.* living at the same time; coetaneous.

CO'TLAND, *n.* land appendent to a cottage.

C O T

CO'TQUEAN, *n. f.* a man who busies himself with womens affairs.

CO'TTAGE, *n. f.* a hut; a mean habitation.

CO'TTAGER, *n. f.* one who lives in a hut or cottage. One who lives in the common, without paying rent.

CO'TTER, *n. f.* one who inhabits a cot.

CO'TTON, *n. f.* the down of the cotton tree.

CO'TTON, *n. f.* a plant.

CO'TTON, *n. f.* cloth or stuff made of cotton.

To **CO'TTON**, *v. n.* to rise with a nap. To cement; to unite with.

To **COUCH**, *v. n.* to lie down on a place of repose; on the knees, as a beast to rest, in ambush. To lie in stratum. To stoop or bend down, in fear, in pain. — *v. a.* To repose; to lay on a place of repose. To lay down any thing in a stratum. To bed; to hide in another body. To involve; to include; to comprise. To include secretly; to hide. To lay close to another. To fix the spear in the rest. To depress the film that overspreads the pupil of the eye.

COUCH, *n. f.* a seat of repose, on which it is common to lie down dressed. A bed; a place of repose. A layer, or stratum.

CO'UCHANT, *adj.* lying down; squatting.

CO'UCHEE, *n. f.* bedtime; the time of visiting late at night.

CO'UCHER, *n. f.* he that couches or depresses cataraacts.

CO'UCHFELLOW, *n. f.* bedfellow; companion.

CO'UCHGRASS, *n. f.* a weed.

COVE, *n. f.* a small creek or bay. A shelter; a cover.

CO'VENANT, *n. f.* a contract; a stipulation. An agreement on certain terms; a compact. A writing containing the terms of agreement.

To **CO'VENANT**, *v. n.* to bargain; to stipulate.

COVENANTE'E, *n. f.* a party to a covenant; a stipulator; a bargainer.

COVENA'NTER, *n. f.* one who takes a covenant.

C O V

CO'VENOUS, *adj.* fraudulent; collusive; trickish.

To **CO'VER**, *v. a.* to overspread any thing with something else. To conceal under something laid over. To hide by superficial appearances. To overwhelm; to bury. To shelter; to conceal from harm. To incubate; to brood on. To copulate with a female. To wear the hat.

CO'VER, *n. f.* any thing that is laid over another. A concealment; a screen; a veil. Shelter; defence.

CO'VER-SHAME, *n. f.* some appearance to conceal infamy.

CO'VERING, *n. f.* drefs; vesture.

CO'VERLET, *n. f.* the outermost of the bedcloaths; that under which all the rest are concealed.

CO'VERT, *n. f.* a shelter; a defence. A thicket, or hiding-place.

CO'VERT, *adj.* sheltered; not open; not exposed. Secret; hidden; private; insidious.

CO'VERT, *adj.* the state of a woman sheltered by marriage under her husband.

CO'VERT-WAY, *n. f.* a space of ground level with the field, three or four fathom broad, ranging quite round the half-moons, or other works toward the country.

CO'VERTLY, *adv.* secretly; closely; in private; in privacy.

CO'VERTNESS, *n. f.* secrecy; privacy.

CO'VERTURE, *n. f.* shelter; defence; not exposure. The estate and condition of a married woman.

To **CO'VET**, *v. a.* to desire inordinately; to desire beyond due bounds. To desire earnestly. — *v. n.* to have a strong desire.

CO'VETABLE, *adj.* to be wished for; to be coveted.

CO'VETOUS, *adj.* inordinately desirous. Inordinately eager of money; avaricious. Desirous; eager; in a good sense.

CO'VETOUSLY, *adv.* avariciously; eagerly.

CO'VETOUSNESS, *n. f.* avarice; eagerness of gain.

CO'VEY, *n. f.* a hatch; an old bird

C O U

with her young ones. A number of birds together.

COUGH, *n. f.* a convulsion of the lungs.

To **COUGH**, *v. n.* to have the lungs convulsed; to make a noise in endeavouring to evacuate the peccant matter from the lungs. — *v. a.* to eject by a cough.

CO'UGHER, *n. f.* one that coughs.

CO'VIN, **CO'VINE**, *n. f.* a deceitful agreement between two or more to the hurt of another.

CO'VING, *n. f.* a term in building, used of houses that project over the ground-plot.

COULD, the imperfect preterite of *can*; was able; had power to

CO'ULTER, *n. f.* the sharp iron of the plough which cuts the earth.

CO'UNCIL, *n. f.* an assembly of persons met together in consultation. An assembly of divines to deliberate upon religion. Persons called together to be consulted. The body of privy counsellors.

COUNCIL-BOARD, *n. f.* council-table; table where matters of state are deliberated.

CO'UNSEL, *n. f.* advice; direction. Deliberation. Prudence; art; machination. Secrecy; the secrets intrusted in consulting. Scheme; purpose; design. Those that plead a cause; the counsellors.

To **CO'UNSEL**, *v. a.* to give advice or counsel to any person. To advise any thing.

CO'UNSELLABLE, *adj.* willing to receive and follow advice.

CO'UNSELLOR, *n. f.* one that gives advice. Confident; bosom-friend. One whose province is to deliberate and advise upon public affairs. One that is consulted in a case of law.

CO'UNSELLORSHIP, *n. f.* the office or post of privy counsellor.

To **COUNT**, *v. a.* to number; to tell. To preserve a reckoning. To reckon; to place to an account. To esteem; to account; to consider as having a certain character. To impute to; to charge to. — *v. n.* to found an account or scheme.

COUNT, *n. f.* number; reckoning.

C O U

COUNT, *n. f.* a title of foreign nobility; an earl.

CO'UNTABLE, *adj.* that which may be numbered.

CO'UNTENANCE, *n. f.* the form of the face; the system of the features. Air; look. Calmness of look; composure of face. Confidence of mien; aspect of assurance. Affection or ill-will, as it appears upon the face. Patronage; appearance of favour; support. Superficial appearance.

To **COUNTENA'NCE**, *v. a.* to support; to patronise; to vindicate. To make a shew of. To act suitably to any thing. To encourage; to appear in defence.

COUNTENA'NCER, *n. f.* one that countenances or supports another.

CO'UNTER, *n. f.* a false piece of money used as a means of reckoning. The form on which goods are viewed and money told in a shop. *Counter of a horse*, that part of a horse's forehead that lies between the shoulder and under the neck.

CO'UNTER, *adv.* contrary to; in opposition to. The wrong way. Contrary ways. This word is often found in composition, and may be placed before any word used in a sense of opposition.

To **COUNTERA'CT**, *v. n.* to hinder any thing from its effect by contrary agency.

To **COUNTERBA'LNCE**, *v. a.* to act against with an opposite weight.

COUNTERBA'LNCE, *n. f.* opposite weight.

To **COUNTERBU'FF**, *v. a.* to impel; to strike back.

COUNTERBU'FF, *n. f.* a stroke that produces a recoil.

CO'UNTERCASTER, *n. f.* a book-keeper; a calser of accounts; a reckoner.

CO'UNTERCHANGE, *n. f.* exchange; reciprocation.

To **COU'NTERCHANGE**, *v. a.* to give and receive.

COUNTERCHA'RM, *n. f.* that by which a charm is dissolved.

To **COUNTERCHA'RM**, *v. a.* to destroy the effect of an enchantment.

C O U

To COUNTERCHE'CK, *v. a.* to oppose; to stop.

COUNTERCHE'CK, *n. f.* stop; rebuke.

To COUNTERDRA'W, *v. a.* to copy a design by means of an oiled paper, whereon the strokes appearing through are traced with a pencil.

COUNTERE'VIDENCE, *n. f.* testimony by which the deposition of some former witness is opposed.

To CO'UNTERFEIT, *v. a.* to copy with an intent to pass the copy for an original. To imitate; to copy; to resemble.

CO'UNTERFEIT, *adj.* that which is made in imitation of another; forged; fictitious. Deceitful; hypocritical.

CO'UNTERFEIT, *n. f.* one who personates another; an impostor. Something made in imitation of another; a forgery.

CO'UNTERFEITER, *n. f.* a forger.

CO'UNTERFEITLY, *adv.* falsely; with forgery.

COUNTERFE'RMENT, *n. f.* ferment opposed to ferment.

COUNTERFE'SANCE, *n. f.* the act of counterfeiting; forgery.

CO'UNTERFORT, *n. f.* a pillar to support walls, subject to bulge.

COUNTERGA'GE, *n. f.* a method used to measure the joints, by transferring the breadth of a mortise to the place where the tenon is to be.

COUNTERGUARD, *n. f.* a small rampart with parapet and ditch.

COUNTERLIGHT, *n. f.* a window or light opposite to any thing.

To COUNTERMA'ND, *v. a.* to order the contrary to what was ordered before. To contradict the orders of another.

COUNTERMA'ND, *n. f.* repeal of a former order.

To COUNTERMA'RCH, *v. n.* to march backward, or in indirect ways.

COUNTERMA'RCH, *n. f.* retrocession; march backward. Change of measures; alteration of conduct.

COUNTERMA'RK, *n. f.* a second or third mark put on a bale of goods. The mark of the goldsmiths company. An artificial cavity made in the teeth of horses. A mark added to a medal a long

C O U

time after it is struck, by which the curious know the several changes in value.

To COUNTERMA'RK, *v. a.* a horse is said to be *countermarked* when his corner-teeth are artificially made hollow.

COUNTERMI'NE, *n. f.* a well or hole sunk into the ground, from which a gallery or branch runs out under ground, to seek out the enemy's mine. Means of opposition. A stratagem by which any contrivance is defeated.

To COUNTERMI'NE, *v. a.* to delve a passage into an enemy's mine. To counterwork; to defeat by secret measures.

COUNTERMO'TION, *n. f.* contrary motion.

COUNTERMU'RE, *n. f.* a wall built up behind another wall.

COUNTERNA'TURAL, *adj.* contrary to nature.

COUNTERNO'ISE, *n. f.* a sound by which any other noise is overpowered.

COUNERO'PENING, *n. f.* an aperture on the contrary side.

COUNTERPA'CE, *n. f.* contrary measure.

CO'UNTERPANE, *n. f.* a coverlet for a bed, or any thing else woven in squares.

COUNTERPA'RT, *n. f.* the correspondent part.

COUNTERPLE'A, *n. f.* in law a replication

To COUNTERPLO'T, *v. a.* to oppose one machination by another.

COUNTERPLO'T, *n. f.* an artifice opposed to an artifice.

CO'UNTERPOINT, *n. f.* a coverlet woven in squares.

To COUNTERPO'ISE, *v. a.* to counterbalance; to be equiponderant to. To produce a contrary action by an equal weight. To act with equal power against any person or cause.

CO'UNTERPOISE, *n. f.* equiponderance; equivalence of weight. The state of being placed in the opposite scale of the balance. Equipollence; equivalence of power.

COUNTERPO'ISON, *n. f.* antidote.

COUNTERPRE'SSURE, *n. f.* opposite force.

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COUNTERPRO'JECT, *n. f.* correspondent part of a scheme.

To COUNTERPRO'VE, *v. a.* to take off a design in black lead, by passing it through the rolling press with another piece of paper, both being moistened with a sponge.

To COUNTER-RO'L, *v. a.* to preserve the power of detecting frauds by a counter-account.

COUNTER-RO'LEMENT, *n. f.* a counter-account.

CO'UNTERSCARP, *n. f.* that side of the ditch which is next the camp.

To COUNTERSIGN, *v. a.* to sign an order or patent of a superior, in quality of secretary, to render the thing more authentic.

COUNTERTE'NOR, *n. f.* one of the mean or middle parts of music; so called, as it were, opposite to the tenor.

COUNTERTI'DE, *n. f.* contrary tide.

COUNTERTIME, *n. f.* defence; opposition.

COUNTERTU'RN, *n. f.* the height and full growth of the play, we may call properly the *counterturn*, which destroys expectation.

To COUNTERVA'IL, *v. a.* to be equivalent to; to have equal force or value; to act against with equal power.

COUNTERVA'IL, *n. f.* equal weight. That which has equal weight or value.

COUNTERVI'EW, *n. f.* opposition; a posture in which two persons front each other. Contrast.

To COUNTERWO'RK, *v. a.* to counteract; to hinder by contrary operations.

CO'UNTESS, *n. f.* the lady of an earl or count.

COUNTING-HOUSE, *n. f.* the room appropriated by traders to their books and accounts.

CO'UNTLESS, *adj.* innumerable; without number.

CO'UNTRY, *n. f.* a tract of land; a region. Rural parts. The place which any man inhabits. The place of one's birth; the native soil. The inhabitants of any region.

CO'UNTRY, *adj.* rustic; rural; vil-

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latic. Remote from cities or courts. Peculiar to a region or people. Rude; ignorant; untaught.

CO'UNTRYMAN, *n. f.* one born in the same country. A rustic; one that inhabits the rural parts. A farmer; a husbandman.

CO'UNTY, *n. f.* a shire; that is, a circuit or portion of the realm, into which the whole land is divided. An earldom. A count; a lord.

COUPE'E, *n. f.* a motion in dancing.

CO'UPLE, *n. f.* a chain or tie that holds dogs together. Two; a brace. A male and his female.

To CO'UPLE, *v. a.* to chain together. To join one to another. To marry; to wed.

To CO'UPLE, *v. n.* to join in embraces.

CO'UPLE-BEGGAR, *n. f.* one that makes it his business to marry beggars to each other.

CO'UPLET, *n. f.* two verses; a pair of rhymes. A pair, as of doves.

CO'URAGE, *n. f.* bravery; active fortitude.

COURA'GEOUS, *adj.* brave; daring; bold.

COURA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* bravely; stoutly; boldly.

COURA'GEOUSNESS, *n. f.* bravery; boldness; spirit; courage.

COURA'NT, COURA'NTO, *n. f.* a nimble dance. Any thing that spreads quick, as a paper of news.

To COURB, *v. n.* to bend; to bow.

CO'URIER, *n. f.* a messenger sent in haste.

COURSE, *n. f.* race; career. Passage from place to place. Tilt; act of running in the lists. Ground on which a race is run. Track or line in which a ship sails. Sail; means by which the course is performed. Progress from one gradation to another. Order of succession. Stated and orderly method. Series of successive and methodical procedure. The elements of an art exhibited and explained in a methodical series. Conduct; manner of proceeding. Method of life; train of actions. Natural bent; uncontrolled will. Catamenia. Orderly struc-

C O U

Course. A continued range of stones. Series of consequences. Number of dishes set on at once upon the table. Regularity; settled rule. Empty form.

To **COURSE**, *v. a.* to hunt; to pursue. To pursue with dogs that hunt in view. To put to speed; to force to run. — *v. n.* to run; to rove about.

CO'URSER, *n. f.* a swift horse; a war-horse. One who pursues the sport of courting hares.

COURT, *n. f.* the place where the prince resides; the palace. The hall or chamber where justice is administered. Open space before a house. A small opening inclosed with houses and paved with broad stones. Persons who compose the retinue of a prince. Persons who are assembled for the administration of justice. Any jurisdiction, military, civil, or ecclesiastical. The art of pleasing; the art of insinuation.

To **COURT**, *v. a.* to woo; to solicit a woman. To solicit; to seek. To flatter; to endeavour to please.

COURT-CHAPLAIN, *n. f.* one who attends the king to celebrate the holy offices.

COURT-DAY, *n. f.* day on which justice is solemnly administered.

COURT-DRESSER, *n. f.* a flatterer.

COURT-FAVOUR, *n. f.* favours or benefits bestowed by princes.

COURT-HAND, *n. f.* the hand or manner of writing used in records and judicial proceedings.

COURT-LADY, *n. f.* a lady conversant in court.

CO'URTEOUS, *adj.* elegant of manners; well-bred; polite.

CO'URTEOUSLY, *adv.* respectfully; civilly; complaisantly.

CO'URTEOUSNESS, *n. f.* civility; complaisance.

CO'URTESAN, **CO'URTEZAN**, *n. f.* a woman of the town; a prostitute; a strumpet.

CO'URTESY, *n. f.* elegance of manners; civility; complaisance. An act of civility or respect. The reverence made by women. A tenure, not of right, but by the favour of others. *Courtesy of England*, a tenure, by which if a man

C O W

marry an inheritrice, that is, a woman seized of land, and getteth a child of her that comes alive into the world, though both the child and his wife die forthwith; yet shall he keep the land during his life.

To **CO'URTESY**, *v. n.* to perform an act of reverence. To make a reverence in the manner of ladies.

CO'URTIER, *n. f.* one that frequents or attends the courts of princes. One that courts or solicits the favour of another.

CO'URTLIKE, *adj.* elegant; polite.

CO'URTLINESS, *n. f.* elegance of manners; complaisance; civility.

CO'URTLY, *adj.* relating or pertaining to the court; elegant; soft; flattering.

CO'URTLY, *adv.* in the manner of courts; elegantly.

CO'URTSHIP, *n. f.* the act of soliciting favour. The solicitation of a woman to marriage. Civility; elegance of manners.

CO'USIN, *n. f.* any one collaterally related more remotely than a brother or a sister. A title given by the king to a nobleman, particularly to those of the council.

COW, *n. f.* the female of the bull.

To **COW**, *v. a.* to depress with fear.

COW-HERD, *n. f.* one whose occupation is to tend cows.

COW-HOUSE, *n. f.* the house in which kine are kept.

COW-LEECH, *n. f.* one who professes to cure distempered cows.

To **COW-LEECH**, *v. n.* to profess to cure cows.

COW-WEED, *n. f.* a species of chervil.

COW-WHEAT, *n. f.* a plant.

CO'WARD, *n. f.* a poltron; a wretch whose predominant passion is fear. It is sometimes used in the manner of an adjective.

CO'WARDICE, *n. f.* fear; habitual timidity; want of courage.

CO'WARDLINESS, *n. f.* timidity; cowardice.

CO'WARDLY, *adj.* fearful; timorous; pusillanimous. Mean; besitting a coward.

CO'WARDLY, *adv.* in the manner of a coward; meanly.

To **CO'WER**, *v. n.* to sink by bending the knees; to stoop; to shrink.

CO'WISH, *adj.* timorous; fearful.

COZ

CO'WKEEPER, *n. f.* one whose business is to keep cows.

COWL, *n. f.* a monk's hood. A vessel in which water is carried on a pole between two.

COWL-STAFF, *n. f.* the staff on which a vessel is supported between two men.

CO'WSLIP, *n. f.* also called pagil, a species of primrose.

COWS LUNGWORT, *n. f.* mullen.

CO'XCOMB, *n. f.* the top of the head. The comb resembling that of a cock, which licensed fools wore formerly in their caps. A fop; a superficial pretender.

COXCO'MICAL, *adj.* foppish; conceited.

COY, *adj.* modest; decent. Reserved; not accessible.

To **COY**, *v. n.* to behave with reserve; to reject familiarity. Not to condescend willingly.

CO'YLY, *adv.* with reserve.

CO'YNESS, *n. f.* reserve; unwillingness to become familiar.

COZ, *n. f.* a cant or familiar word, contracted from *cousin*.

To **CO'ZEN**, *v. a.* to cheat; to trick; to defraud.

CO'ZENAGE, *n. f.* fraud; deceit; trick; cheat.

CO'ZENER, *n. f.* a cheater; a defrauder.

CRAB, *n. f.* a crustaceous fish. A wild apple; the tree that bears a wild apple. A peevish morose person. A wooden engine (with three claws for lanching of ships. The sign in the zodiac.

CRAB, *adj.* four or degenerate fruit.

CRA'BBED, *adj.* peevish; morose; cynical; sour. Harsh; unpleasing. Difficult; perplexing.

CRA'BBEDLY, *adv.* peevishly.

CRA'BBEDNESS, *n. f.* sourness of taste. Sourness of countenance; asperity of manners. Difficulty.

CRA'BER, *n. f.* the water-rat.

CRABS-EYES, *n. f.* whitish bodies rounded on one side and depressed on the other, not the eyes of any creature, nor do they belong to the crab; but are produced by the common crawfish.

CRA

CRACK, *n. f.* a sudden disruption. A chink; fissure; a narrow breach. The sound of any body bursting or falling. Any sudden and quick sound. Any breach; injury; or diminution; a flaw. Craziness of intellect. A man crazed. A whore. A boast. A boaster.

To **CRACK**, *v. a.* to break into chinks. To break; to split. To do any thing with quickness or smartness. To break or destroy any thing. To craze; to weaken the intellect. — *v. n.* to burst; to open in chinks. To fall to ruin. To utter a loud and sudden sound. To boast; with *of*.

CRACK-BRAINED, *adj.* crazy; without right reason.

CRACK HEMP, *n. f.* a wretch fated to the gallows.

CRACK-ROPE, *a. f.* one who deserves hanging.

CRA'CKER, *n. f.* a noisy boasting fellow. A quantity of gunpowder confined so as to burst with great noise.

To **CRA'CKLE**, *v. n.* to make slight cracks; to make small and frequent noises; to decrepitate.

CRA'CKNEL, *n. f.* a hard brittle cake.

CRA'DLE, *n. f.* a moveable bed, on which children or sick persons are agitated with a smooth motion. Infancy, or the first part of life. A case for a broken bone. A frame of timber raised along the outside of a ship.

To **CRA'DLE**, *v. a.* to lay in a cradle.

CRA'DLE-CLOATHS, *n. f.* bed-cloaths belonging to a cradle.

CRAFT, *n. f.* manual art; trade. Fraud; cunning. Small sailing vessels.

To **CRAFT**, *v. n.* to play tricks.

CRA'FTILY, *adv.* cunningly; artfully.

CRA'FTINESS, *n. f.* cunning; stratagem.

CRA'FTSMAN, *n. f.* an artificer; a manufacturer.

CRA'FTSMaster, *n. f.* a man skilled in his trade.

CRA'FTY, *adj.* cunning; artful; fraudulent; sly; full of artifice.

CRAG, *n. f.* a rough steep rock.

C R A

The rugged protuberances of rocks. The neck.

CRA'GGED, *adj.* full of inequalities and prominences.

CRA'GGEDNESS, *n. f.* fulness of crags and prominent rocks.

CRA'GGINESS, *n. f.* the state of being craggy.

CRA'GGY, *adj.* rugged; full of prominences; rough.

To CRAM, *v. a.* to stuff; to fill with more than can conveniently be held. To fill with food beyond satiety. To thrust in by force. — *v. n.* to eat beyond satiety.

CRA'MBO, *n. f.* a play at which one gives a word, to which another finds a rhyme.

CRAMP, *n. f.* a spasm or contraction of the limbs. A restriction; a confinement; shackle. A piece of iron bent at each end, by which two bodies are held together.

CRAMP, *adj.* Difficult; knotty: a low term.

To CRAMP, *v. a.* to pain with cramps or twitches. To restrain; to confine; to obstruct. To bind with crampirons.

CRAMP-FISH, *n. f.* the torpedo, which benums the hands of those that touch it.

CRAMPIRON, *n. f.* See *Cramp*.

CRA'NAGE, *n. f.* a liberty to use a crane for drawing up wares from the vessels.

CRANE, *n. f.* a bird with a long beak. An instrument made with ropes, pulleys, and hooks, by which great weights are raised. A crooked pipe for drawing liquors out of a cask.

CRANES-BILL, *n. f.* an herb. A pair of pincers terminating in a point, used by surgeons.

CRA'NIUM, *n. f.* the skull.

CRANK, *n. f.* the end of an iron axis turned square down, and again turned square to the first turning down. Any bending or winding passage. Any conceit formed by twisting or changing a word.

CRANK, *adj.* healthy; sprightly. A ship is said to be *crank* when loaded near to be overset.

To CRA'NKLE, *v. n.* to run in and

C R A

out. — *v. a.* to break into unequal surfaces.

CRA'NKLES, *n. f.* inequalities.

CRA'NKNESS, *n. f.* health; vigour; disposition to overset.

CRA'NNIED, *adj.* full of chinks.

CRA'NNY, *n. f.* a chink; a cleft.

CRAPE, *n. f.* a thin stuff loosely woven.

CRA'PULENCE, *n. f.* drunkenness; sickness by intemperance.

CRAPU'LOUS, *adj.* drunken; sick with intemperance.

To CRASH, *v. n.* to make a loud complicated noise, as of many things falling. — *v. a.* to break or bruise.

CRASH, *n. f.* a loud mixed sound.

CRA'SIS, *n. f.* temperature; constitution.

CRASS, *adj.* gross; coarse; not thin; not subtle.

CRA'SSITUDE, *n. f.* grossness; coarseness.

CRASTINA'TION, *n. f.* delay.

CRATCH, *n. f.* the palisaded frame in which hay is put for cattle.

CRA'VAT, *n. f.* a neckcloth.

To CRAVE, *v. a.* to ask with earnestness; to ask with submission. To ask intently. To long; to wish unreasonably. To call for importunately.

CRA'VEN, *n. f.* a cock conquered and dispirited. A coward; a recreant.

To CRA'VEN, *v. a.* to make recreant or cowardly.

To CRAUNCH, *v. a.* to crush in the mouth.

CRAW, *n. f.* the crop or first stomach of birds.

CRA'WFISH, *n. f.* a small crustaceous fish found in brooks.

To CRAWL, *v. n.* to creep; to move with a slow motion; to move without rising from the ground, as a worm. To move weakly and slowly. To move about hated and despised.

CRA'WLER, *n. f.* a creeper; any thing that creeps.

CRA'YFISH, *n. f.* the river-lobster.

CRA'YON, *n. f.* a kind of pencil; a roll of paste to draw lines with. A drawing done with a crayon.

To CRAZE, *v. a.* to break; to crush;

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to weaken. To powder. To crack the brain; to impair the intellect.

CRA'ZEDNESS, *n. f.* decrepitude; brokenness.

CRA'ZINESS, *n. f.* state of being crazy; imbecillity; weakness.

CRA'ZY, *adj.* broken; decrepit. Broken-witted; shattered in the intellect.

Weak; feeble; shattered.

CREAGHT, *n. f.* herds of cattle.

To **CREAK**, *v. n.* to make a harsh noise.

CREAM, *n. f.* the unctuous or oily part of milk.

To **CREAM**, *v. n.* to gather cream. — *v. a.* to skim off the cream. To take the flower and quintessence of any thing.

CREAM-FACED, *adj.* pale; coward-looking.

CRE'AMY, *adj.* full of cream.

CRE'ANCE, *n. f.* a fine small line, fastened to a hawk's leath.

CREASE, *n. f.* a mark made by doubling any thing.

To **CREASE**, *v. a.* to mark any thing by doubling it, so as to leave the impression.

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CREA'TION, *n. f.* the act of creating or conferring existence. The act of investing with new character. The things created; the universe. Any thing produced or caused.

CREA'TIVE, *adj.* having the power to create. Exerting the act of creation.

CREA'TOR, *n. f.* the being that bestows existence.

CRE'ATURE, *n. f.* a being created. An animal not human. A general term for man. A word of contempt for a human being. A word of petty tenderness. A person who owes his rise or his fortune to another.

CRE'ATURELY, *adj.* having the qualities of a creature.

CRE'BRITUDE, *n. f.* frequentness.

CRE'BROUS, *adj.* frequent.

CRE'DENCE, *n. f.* belief; credit. That which gives a claim to credit or belief.

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CREDE'NDA, *n. f.* things to be believed; articles of faith.

CRE'DENT, *adj.* believing; easy of belief. Having credit; not to be questioned.

CREDE'NTIAL, *n. f.* that which gives a title to credit.

CREDIB'ILITY, *n. f.* claim to credit; possibility of obtaining belief; probability.

CRE'DIBLE, *adj.* worthy of credit; having a just claim to belief.

CRE'DIBLENESS, *n. f.* credibility; worthiness of belief; just claim to belief.

CRE'DIBLY, *adv.* in a manner that claims belief.

CRE'DIT, *n. f.* belief. Honour; reputation. Esteem; good opinion. Faith; testimony. Trust reposed. Promise given. Influence; power not compulsive.

To **CRE'DIT**, *v. a.* to believe. To procure credit or honour to any thing. To trust; to confide in. To admit as a debtor.

CRE'DITABLE, *adj.* reputable; above contempt. Honourable; estimable.

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CRE'DITABLY, *adv.* reputably; without disgrace.

CRE'DITOR, *n. f.* he to whom a debt is owed; he that gives credit; correlative to *debtor*.

CREDU'LITY, *n. f.* easiness of belief.

CRE'DULOUS, *adj.* apt to believe; unsuspecting; easily deceived.

CRE'DULOUSNESS, *n. f.* aptness to believe; credulity.

CREED, *n. f.* a form of words in which the articles of faith are comprehended. Any solemn profession of principles or opinion.

To **CREEK**, *v. a.* to make a harsh noise.

CREEK, *n. f.* a prominence or jut in a winding coast. A small port; a bay; a cove. Any turn or alley.

CRE'EKY, *adj.* full of creeks; unequal; winding.

To **CREEP**, *v. n.* to move with the belly to the ground without legs. To grow along the ground, or on other sup-

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CRE'EPER, *v. f.* a plant that supports itself by means of some stronger body. An iron used to slide along the grate in kitchens. A kind of patten or clog worn by women.

CREE'PHOLE, *n. f.* a hole into which any animal may creep to escape danger. A subterfuge; an excuse.

CREE'PINGLY, *adv.* slowly; after the manner of a reptile.

CREMA'TION, *n. f.* a burning.

CRE'MOR, *n. f.* a milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

CRE'NATED, *adj.* notched; indented.

CRE'PANE, *n. f.* an ulcer seated in the midst of the forepart of the foot.

To **CRE'PITATE**, *v. n.* to make a small crackling noise.

CREPITA'TION, *n. f.* a small crackling noise.

CREPT, *part.* from *creep*.

CREPU'SCULE, *n. f.* twilight.

CREPU'SCULOUS, *adj.* glimmering; in a state between light and darkness.

CRE'SCENT, *adj.* increasing; growing.

CRE'SCENT, *n. f.* the moon in her state of increase; any similitude of the moon increasing.

CRE'SCIVE, *adj.* increasing; growing.

CRESS, *n. f.* an herb.

CRE'SSET, *n. f.* a great light set up on a beacon, light-house, or watch-tower.

CREST, *n. f.* the plume of feathers on the top of the ancient helmet. The ornament of the helmet in heraldry. Any tuft or ornament on the head. Pride; spirit; fire.

CRE'STED, *adj.* adorned with a plume or crest. Wearing a comb.

CREST-FALLEN, *adj.* dejected; sunk; heartless; spiritless.

CRE'STLESS, *adj.* not dignified with coat-armour.

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CRETA'CEOUS, *adj.* abounding with chalk; chalky.

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CREW, *n. f.* a company of people associated for any purpose. The company of a ship. It is now generally used in a bad sense.

CREW, the preterite of *crow*.

CRE'WEL, *n. f.* yarn twisted and wound on a knot or ball.

CRIB, *n. f.* the rack or manger of a stable. The stall or cabin of an ox. A small habitation; a cottage.

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CR'ER, *n. f.* the officer whose business is to cry or make proclamation.

CRIME, *n. f.* an act contrary to right; an offence; a great fault; an act of wickedness.

CRIMEFUL, *adj.* wicked; criminal.

CRIMELESS, *adj.* innocent; without crime.

CRIMINAL, *adj.* faulty; contrary to right; contrary to duty. Guilty; tainted with crime; not innocent. Not civil; as a *criminal* prosecution.

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CR'IMINOUSLY, *adv.* enormously; very wickedly.

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CRIMINOUSNESS, *n. f.* wickedness; guilt; crime.

CRIMOSIN, *adj.* a species of red colour.

CRIMP, *adj.* friable; brittle; easily crumbled. Not consistent; not forcible; a low cant word.

To CRIMPLE, *v. a.* to contract; to corrugate.

CRIMSON, *n. f.* red; somewhat darkened with blue. Red in general.

To CRIMSON, *v. a.* to die with crimson.

CRINCUM, *n. f.* a cramp; whimsy.

CRINGE, *n. f.* bow; servile civility.

To CRINGE, *v. a.* to draw together; to contract. — *v. n.* to bow; to pay court; to fawn; to flatter.

CRINIGEROUS, *adj.* hairy; overgrown with hair.

To CRINKLE, *v. n.* to go in and out; to run in flexures. — *v. a.* to mould into inequalities.

CRINKLE, *n. f.* a wrinkle; a sinuosity.

CRINOSE, *adj.* hairy.

CRINOSITY, *n. f.* hairiness.

CRIPPLE, *n. f.* a lame man.

To CRIPPLE, *v. a.* to lame; to make lame.

CRIPPLENESS, *n. f.* lameness.

CRISIS, *n. f.* the point in which the disease kills, or changes to the better. The point of time at which any affair comes to the height.

CRISP, *adj.* curled. Indented; winding. Brittle; friable.

To CRISP, *v. a.* to curl; to contract into knots. To twist. To indent; to run in and out.

CRISPATION, *n. f.* the act of curling. The state of being curled.

CRISPING-PIN, *n. f.* a curling-iron.

CRISPNESS, *n. f.* curledness.

CRISPY, *adj.* curled.

CRITERION, *n. f.* a mark by which any thing is judged of, with regard to its goodness or badness.

CRITIC, *n. f.* a man skilled in the art of judging of literature. A censor; a man apt to find fault.

CRITIC, *adj.* critical; relating to criticism.

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CRITIC, *n. f.* a critical examination; critical remarks. Science of criticism.

To CRITIC, *v. n.* to play the critic; to criticize.

CRITICAL, *adj.* exact; nicely judicious; accurate. Relating to criticism. Captious; inclined to find fault. Comprising the time at which a great event is determined.

CRITICALLY, *adj.* in a critical manner; exactly; curiously.

CRITICALNESS, *n. f.* exactness; accuracy.

To CRITICISE, *v. n.* to play the critic; to judge. To animadvert upon as faulty. — *v. a.* to censure; to pass judgment upon.

CRITICISM, *n. f.* a standard of judging well. Remark; animadversion; critical observations.

To CROAK, *v. n.* to make a hoarse low noise, like a frog. To caw or cry as a raven or crow.

CROAK, *n. f.* the cry or voice of a frog or raven.

CROCEOUS, *adj.* consisting of saffron; like saffron.

CROCITATION, *n. f.* the croaking of frogs or ravens.

CROCK, *n. f.* a cup; any vessel made of earth.

CROCKERY, *n. f.* earthen ware.

CROCODILE, *n. f.* an amphibious voracious animal, in shape resembling a lizard, and found in Egypt and the Indies. It is covered with very hard scales, which cannot be pierced except under the belly. It runs with great swiftness, but does not easily turn itself. A little animal, otherwise called *stinx*, very much like the lizard or small *crocodile*. It is found in Egypt.

CROCODILINE, *adj.* like a crocodile.

CROCUS, *n. f.* an early flower.

CROFT, *n. f.* a little close joining to a house, that is used for corn or pasture.

CROISA'DE, **CROISA'DO**, *n. f.* a holy war.

CROISES, *n. f.* pilgrims who carry a cross. Soldiers who fight against infidels.

CRONE, *n. f.* an old ewe. In contempt, an old woman.

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CRO'NET, *n. f.* the hair which grows over the top of an horse's hoof.

CRO'NY, *n. f.* an old acquaintance.

CROOK, *n. f.* any crooked or bent instrument. A sheephook. Any thing bent.

To **CROOK**, *v. a.* to bend; to turn into a hook. To pervert from rectitude.

CRO'KBACK, *n. f.* a man that has gibbous shoulders.

CRO'KBACKED, *adj.* having bent shoulders.

CRO'KED, *adj.* bent; not straight; curve. Winding; oblique; anfractuous. Perverse; untoward; without rectitude of mind.

CRO'KEDLY, *adv.* not in a straight line. Untowardly; not compliantly.

CRO'KEDNESS, *n. f.* deviation from straightness; curvity. Deformity of a gibbous body.

CROP, *n. f.* the craw of a bird.

CRO'PFUL, *adj.* satiated; with a full belly.

CRO'PSICK, *adj.* sick with excess and debauchery.

CROP, *n. f.* the highest part or end of any thing. The harvest; the corn gathered off a field. Any thing cut off.

To **CROP**, *v. a.* to cut off the ends of any thing; to mow; to reap. — *v. n.* to yield harvest.

CRO'PPER, *n. f.* a kind of pigeon with a large crop.

CRO'SIER, *n. f.* the pastoral staff of a bishop.

CRO'SLET, *n. f.* a small cross.

CROSS, *n. f.* one straight body laid at right angles over another. The ensign of the Christian religion. A monument with a cross upon it to excite devotion; such as were anciently set in market-places. A line drawn through another. Any thing that thwarts or obstructs; misfortune; hinderance; vexation; opposition; misadventure; trial of patience. Money so called, because marked with a cross. *Cross and pile*, a play with money.

CROSS, *adj.* transverse; falling athwart something else. Oblique; lateral. Adverse; opposite. Perverse; untractable. Peevish; fretful; ill-humoured. Contrary; contradictory. Contrary to wish; unfortunate. Interchanged.

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CROSS, *prep.* athwart; so as to intersect any thing. Over; from side to side.

To **CROSS**, *v. a.* to lay one body, or draw one line athwart another. To sign with the cross. To mark out; to cancel. To pass over. To move laterally, obliquely, or athwart. To thwart; to interpose obstruction. To counteract. To contravene; to hinder by authority. To contradict. To debar; to preclude. — *v. n.* to lie athwart another thing. To be inconsistent.

CROSS-BAR-SHOT, *n. f.* a round shot, or great bullet, with a bar of iron put through it.

To **CROSS-EXAMINE**, *v. a.* to try the faith of evidence by captious questions of the contrary party.

CROSS-STAFF, *n. f.* an instrument commonly called the forestaff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars.

A **CRO'SSBITE**, *n. f.* a deception; a cheat.

To **CRO'SSBITE**, *v. a.* to contravene by deception.

CRO'SSBOW, *n. f.* a missile weapon formed by placing a bow athwart a stock.

CRO'SSBOWER, *n. f.* a shooter with a crossbow.

CRO'SSGRAINED, *adj.* having the fibres transverse or irregular. Perverse; troublesome; vexatious.

CRO'SSLY, *adv.* athwart; so as to intersect something else. Oppositely; adversely; in opposition to. Unfortunately.

CRO'SSNESS, *n. f.* transverseness; intersection. Perverseness; peevishness.

CRO'SSROW, *n. f.* alphabet; so named because a cross is placed at the beginning, to shew that the end of learning is piety.

CRO'SSWIND, *n. f.* wind blowing from the right or left.

CRO'SSWAY, *n. f.* a small obscure path intersecting the chief road.

CRO'SSWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

CROTCH, *n. f.* a hook.

CRO'TCHET, *n. f.* one of the notes or characters of time, equal to half a minim. A piece of wood fitted into another to support a building. Hooks in which

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words are included [thus]. A perverse conceit; an odd fancy..

To CROUCH, *v. n.* to stoop low; to lie close to the ground. To fawn; to bend servilely.

CROUD, *n. f.* a multitude confusedly pressed together. A promiscuous medley. The vulgar; the populace. A fiddle.

To CROUD, *v. a.* to fill with confused multitudes. To press close together. To incumber by multitudes. *To croud sail*, to spread wide the sails upon the yards. — *v. n.* to swarm; to be numerous and confused. To thrust among a multitude.

CRO'UDER, *n. f.* a fidler.

CROUP, *n. f.* the rump of a fowl. The buttocks of a horse.

CROUPA'DES, *n. f.* are higher leaps than those of corvets.

CROW, *n. f.* a large black bird that feeds upon the carcases of beasts. *To pluck a crow*, to be contentious about that which is of no value. A piece of iron used as a lever. The voice of a cock, or the noise which he makes in his gaiety.

CRO'WFOOT, *n. f.* a flower.

CRO'WFOOT, *n. f.* a caltrop.

To CROW, *v. n.* to make the noise which a cock makes. To boast; to bully; to vapour.

CRO'WKEEPER, *n. f.* a scarecrow.

CROWN, *n. f.* the ornament of the head which denotes imperial and regal dignity. A garland. Reward; honorary distinction. Regal power; royalty. The top of the head. The top of any thing; as, of a mountain. Part of the hat that covers the head. A piece of money. Honour; ornament; decoration. Completion; accomplishment.

CROWN-IMPERIAL, *n. f.* a plant.

To CROWN, *v. a.* to invest with the crown or regal ornament. To cover, as with a crown. To dignify; to adorn; to make illustrious. To reward; to recompense. To complete; to perfect. To terminate to finish.

CRO'WGLASS, *n. f.* the finest sort of wine or glass.

CRO'WNPOST, *n. f.* a post, which, in some buildings, stands upright in the

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middle, between two principal rafters.

CRO'WNSCAB, *n. f.* a stinking filthy scab, round a horse's hoof.

CRO'WNWHEEL, *n. f.* the upper wheel of a watch.

CRO'WNWORKS, *n. f.* bulwarks advanced towards the field to gain some hill or rising ground.

CRO'WNET, *n. f.* the same with coronet. Chief end; last purpose.

CRO'YLSTONE, *n. f.* crystallized cauk.

CRU'CIAL, *adj.* transverse; intersecting one another.

To CRU'CIATE, *v. a.* to torture; to torment; to excruciate.

CRU'CIBLE, *n. f.* a chymist's melting-pot made of earth.

CRUCI'FEROUS, *adj.* bearing the cross.

CRU'CIFIER, *n. f.* he that inflicts the punishment of crucifixion.

CRU'CIFIX, *n. f.* a representation in picture or statuary of our Lord's passion.

CRUCIFY'XION, *n. f.* the punishment of nailing to a cross.

CRU'CIFORM, *adj.* having the form of a cross.

To CRU'CIFY, *v. a.* to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross set upright.

CRUCI'GEROUS, *adj.* bearing the cross.

CRUD, *n. f.* [commonly written *curd*], a concretion; coagulation.

CRUDE, *adj.* raw; not subdued by fire. Not changed by any process or preparation. Harsh; unripe. Unconcocted; not well digested. Not brought to perfection; immature. Having indigested notions. Indigested; not fully concocted in the intellect.

CRU'DELY, *adv.* unripely; without due preparation.

CRU'DENESS, *n. f.* unripeness; indigestion.

CRU'DITY, *n. f.* indigestion; concoction; unripeness; want of maturity.

To CRU'DLE, *v. a.* to coagulate, to congeal.

CRU'DY, *adj.* concreted; coagulated. Raw; chill.

CRU'EL, *adj.* pleased with hurting

CRU

others ; inhumane ; hard-hearted ; barbarous. Bloody ; mischievous ; destructive.

CRU'ELLY, *adv.* in a cruel manner ; inhumanly ; barbarously.

CRU'ELNESS, *n. f.* inhumanity ; cruelty.

CRU'ELTY, *n. f.* inhumanity ; faveness ; barbarity.

CRU'ENTATE, *adj.* smeared with blood.

CRU'ET, *n. f.* a vial for vinegar or oil.

CRUISE, *n. f.* a small cup.

CRUISE, *n. f.* a voyage in search of plunder.

To CRUISE, *v. n.* to rove over the sea in search of plunder.

CRU'ISER, *n. f.* on that roves upon the sea in search of plunder.

CRUM, CRUMB, *n. f.* the soft part of bread ; not the crust. A small particle or fragment of bread.

To CRU'MBLE, *v. a.* to break into small pieces ; to comminute. — *v. n.* to fall into small pieces.

CRU'MENAL, *n. f.* a purse.

CRU'MMY, *adj.* soft ; plump ; fleshy.

CRUMP, *adj.* crooked in the back.

To CRU'MPLE, *v. a.* to draw into wrinkles.

CRU'MPLING, *n. f.* a small degenerate apple.

To CRUNK, to CRU'NKLE, *v. n.* to cry like a crane.

CRU'PPER, *n. f.* that part of the horseman's furniture that reaches from the saddle to the tail.

CRU'RAL, *adj.* belonging to the leg.

CRUSA'DE, CRUSA'DO, *n. f.* See *Croisade*. An expedition against the infidels. A coin stamped with a cross.

CRUSE. See *Cruise*.

CRU'SET, *n. f.* a goldsmith's melting-pot.

To CRUSH, *v. a.* to press between two opposite bodies ; to squeeze. To press with violence. To overwhelm ; to bear down. To subdue ; to depress ; to dispirit. — *v. n.* to be condensed.

CRUSH, *n. f.* a collision.

CRUST, *n. f.* any shell, or external coat. An incrustation ; collection of matter into a hard body. The case of a pie

CRY

made of meal, and baked. The outer hard part of bread. A waste piece of bread.

To CRUST, *v. a.* to envelop ; to cover with a hard case. To foul with concretions. — *v. n.* to gather or contract a crust.

CRUSTA'CEOUS, *adj.* shelly, with joints ; not testaceous.

CRUSTA'CEOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of having jointed shells.

CRU'STILY, *adv.* peevishly ; snappishly.

CRU'STINESS, *n. f.* the quality of a crust. Peevishness ; moroseness.

CRU'STY, *adj.* covered with a crust. Sturdy ; morose ; snappish.

CRUTCH, *n. f.* a support used by cripples.

To CRUTCH, *v. a.* to support on crutches as a cripple.

To CRY, *v. n.* to speak with vehemence and loudness. To call importunately. To talk eagerly or incessantly. To proclaim ; to make public. To exclaim. To utter lamentation. To squall, as an infant. To weep ; to shed tears. To utter an inarticulate voice, as an animal. To yelp, as a hound on a scent. — *v. a.* to proclaim publicly something lost or found. To cry down, *v. a.* to blame ; to depreciate ; to decry ; to prohibit ; to overbear. To cry out, *v. n.* to exclaim ; to scream ; to clamour. To complain loudly. To blame ; to censure. To declare loud. To be in labour. To cry up, *v. a.* to applaud ; to exalt ; to praise. To raise the price by proclamation.

CRY, *n. f.* lamentation ; shriek ; scream. Weeping ; mourning. Clamour ; outcry. Exclamation of triumph or wonder. Proclamation. The hawkers' proclamation of wares ; as, *the cries of Edinburgh*. Acclamation ; popular favour. Voice ; utterance ; manner of vocal expression. Importunate call. Yelping of dogs. Yell ; inarticulate noise. A pack of dogs.

CRY'AL, *n. f.* the heron.

CRY'ER, *n. f.* the falcon gentle.

CRY'PTICAL, CRY'PTIC, *n. f.* hidden ; secret ; occult.

C U B

CRY'PTICALLY, *adv.* occultly ; secretly.

CRYPTO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the act of writing secret characters. Secret characters ; ciphers.

CRYPTO'LOGY, *n. f.* ænigmatical language.

CRY'STAL, *n. f.* a hard, pellucid, and naturally colourless body, of regularly angular figures. A factitious body cast in the glass houses, which is carried to a degree of perfection beyond the common glass. In chymistry, expresses salts or other matters shot or congealed in manner of crystal.

CRY'STAL, **CRY'STALLINE**, *adj.* consisting of crystal. Bright ; clear ; transparent ; lucid ; pellucid. — *Chrystalline humour*, *n. f.* the second humour of the eye, that lies immediately next to the aqueous behind the uvea.

CRYSTALLIZA'TION, *n. f.* congelation into crystals. The mass formed by congelation or concretion.

To **CRY'STALLIZE**, *v. a.* to cause to congeal or concrete in crystals. — *v. n.* to coagulate ; congeal ; concrete ; or shoot into crystals.

CUB, *n. f.* the young of a beast, generally of a bear or fox ; also of a whale. In reproach, a young boy or girl.

To **CUB**, *v. a.* to bring forth.

CUBA'TION, *n. f.* the act of lying down.

CU'BATORY, *adj.* recumbent.

CU'BATURE, *n. f.* the finding exactly the solid content of any proposed body.

CUBE, *n. f.* a regular solid body, consisting of six square and equal faces or sides, and the angles all right, and therefore equal. *Cube root*, *cubic root* ; the origin of a cubic number.

CU'BEB, *n. f.* a small dried fruit resembling pepper.

CU'BIC, **CU'BICAL**, *adj.* having the properties of a cube. Applied to numbers, the number of four multiplied into itself, produceth the square number of sixteen ; and that again multiplied by four produceth the *cubic* number of sixty-four.

CU'BICALNESS, *n. f.* the state or quality of being cubical.

CUBI'CULARLY, *adj.* fitted for the posture of lying down.

C U C

CU'BIFORM, *adj.* of the shape of a cube.

CU'BIT, *n. f.* a measure in use among the ancients ; originally the distance from the elbow, bending inwards, to the extremity of the middle finger.

CU'BITAL, *adj.* containing only the length of a cubit.

CU'CKINGSTOOL, *n. f.* an engine invented for the punishment of scolds and unquiet women.

CU'CKOLD, *n. f.* one that is married to an adulteress.

To **CU'CKOLD**, *v. a.* to rob a man of his wife's fidelity. To wrong a husband by unchastity.

CU'CKOLDY, *adj.* having the qualities of a cuckold ; poor ; mean ; sneaking.

CU'CKOLDMAKER, *n. f.* one that makes a practice of corrupting wives.

CU'CKOLDOM, *n. f.* the act of adultery. The state of a cuckold.

CU'CKOO, *n. f.* a bird which appears in the spring ; and is said to suck the eggs of other birds, and lay her own to be hatched in their place. A name of contempt.

CU'CKOO-BUD, **CU'CKOO-FLOWER**, *n. f.* the name of a flower.

CU'CKOO-SPITTLE, *n. f.* wood-seare. that spumous dew or exudation, found upon plants about the latter end of May.

CU'CULATE, **CU'CULATED**, *adj.* hooded ; covered, as with a hood or cowl. Having the resemblance or shape of a hood.

CU'CUMBER, *n. f.* the name of a plant, and fruit of that plant.

CUCURBITA'CEOUS, *adj.* that resembles a gourd ; such as the pumpkin and melon.

CU'CURBITE, *n. f.* a chymical vessel, commonly called a *body*.

CUD, *a. f.* that food which is repositied in the first stomach, in order to rumination.

CU'DDEN, **CU'DDY**, *n. f.* a clown, a stupid low dolt.

To **CU'DDLE**, *v. a.* to lie close ; to squat.

CU'DGEL, *n. f.* a stick to strike with. To *cross the cudgels* ; to yield.

C U L

To CU'DGEL, *v. a.* to beat with a stick.

CU'DGEL-PROOF, *adj.* able to resist a stick.

CU'DWEED, *n. f.* a plant.

CUE, *n. f.* the tail or end of any thing. The last word of a speech. A hint; an intimation; a short direction. The part that any man is to play in his turn. Humour; temper of mind.

CU'ERPO, *n. f.* to be in *cuerpo*, to be without the upper coat.

CUFF, *n. f.* a blow with the fist; a box; a stroke.

To CUFF, *v. n.* to fight; to scuffle. — *v. a.* to strike with the fist. To strike with talons.

CUFF, *n. f.* part of the sleeve.

CU'IRASS, *n. f.* a breastplate.

CUIRA'SSIER, *n. f.* a man at arms; a soldier in armour.

CU'ISH, *n. f.* the armour that covers the thighs.

CULDEES, *n. f.* monks formerly in Scotland.

CU'LERAGE, *n. f.* arse-smart.

CU'LINARY, *adj.* relating to the kitchen.

To CULL, *v. a.* to pick or select from others.

CU'LLER, *n. f.* one who picks or chuses.

CU'LLION *n. f.* a scoundrel.

CU'LLIONLY, *adj.* having the qualities of a cullion; mean; base.

CU'LLY, *n. f.* a man deceived or imposed upon.

To CU'LLY, *v. a.* to befool; to cheat; to impose upon.

CULMI'FEROUS, *adj.* *Culmiferous* plants are such as have a smooth jointed stalk, and their seeds are contained in chaffy husks.

To CU'LMINATE, *v. n.* to be vertical; to be in the meridian.

CULMINA'TION, *n. f.* the transit of a planet through the meridian.

CULPABI'LITY, *n. f.* blameableness.

CU'LPABLE, *adj.* criminal. Blameable; blameworthy.

CU'LPABLENESS, *n. f.* blame; guilt.

CU'LPABLY, *adv.* blameably; criminally.

C U M

CU'LPRIT, *n. f.* a man arraigned before his judge.

CU'LTER, *n. f.* the iron of the plough perpendicular to the share.

To CU'LTIVATE, *v. a.* to forward or improve the product of the earth, by manual industry. To improve; to meliorate.

CULTIVA'TION, *n. f.* the art or practice of improving soils, and forwarding or meliorating vegetables. Improvement in general; melioration.

CULTIVA'TOR, *n. f.* one who improves, promotes, or meliorates.

CU'LTURE, *n. f.* the act of cultivation. Art of improvement and melioration.

To CU'LTURE, *v. a.* to cultivate; to till.

CU'LVER, *n. f.* a pigeon.

CU'LVERIN, *n. f.* a species of ordnance.

CU'LVERKEY, *n. f.* a species of flower.

To CUMBER, *v. a.* to embarrass; to entangle; to obstruct. To croud or load with something useless. To involve in difficulties and dangers; to distress. To busy; to distract with multiplicity of cares. To be troublesome in any place.

CU'MBER, *n. f.* vexation; embarrassment.

CU'MBERSOME, *adj.* troublesome; vexatious. Burthenfome; embarrassing. Unwieldy; unmanageable.

CU'MBERSOMELY, *adv.* in a troublesome manner.

CU'MBERSOMENESS, *n. f.* encumbrance; hinderance; obstruction.

CU'MBRANCE, *n. f.* burden; hinderance; impediment.

CU'MBROUS, *adj.* troublesome; vexatious; disturbing. Oppressive; burdensome. Jumbled; obstructing each other.

CU'MFREY, *n. f.* a medicinal plant.

CU'MIN, *n. f.* a plant.

To CU'MULATE, *v. a.* to heap together.

CUMULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of heaping together.

CUNCTA'TION, *n. f.* delay; procrastination; dilatoriness.

CUNCTA'TOR, *n. f.* one given to delay; a lingerer.

To CUND, *v. n.* to give notice.

C U N

CU'NEAL, *adj.* relating to a wedge; having the form of a wedge.

CU'NEATED, *adj.* made in form of a wedge.

CU'NEIFORM, *adj.* having the form of a wedge.

CU'NNER, *n. f.* a kind of fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks.

CU'NNING, *adj.* skilful; knowing; learned. Performed with skill; artful. Artfully deceitful; trickish; subtle; crafty; subdulous. Acted with subtilty.

CU'NNING, *n. f.* artifice; deceit; slinefs; sleight; fraudulent dexterity. Art; skill; knowledge.

CU'NNINGLY, *adv.* artfully; sily; craftily.

CU'NNINGMAN, *n. f.* a man who pretends to tell fortunes, or teach how to recover stolen goods.

CU'NNINGNESS, *n. f.* deceitfulness; slinefs.

CUP, *n. f.* a small vessel to drink in. The liquor contained in the cup; the draught. Social entertainment; merry bout. Any thing hollow like a cup; as, the husk of an acorn. *Cup and can*; familiar companions.

To **CUP**, *v. a.* to supply with cups. To fix a glass-bell or cucurbite upon the skin, to draw the blood in scarification.

CUPBE'ARER, *n. f.* an officer of the king's household. An attendant to give wine to a feast.

CU'PBOARD, *n. f.* a case with shelves, in which victuals or earthen ware is placed.

To **CU'PBOARD**, *v. a.* to treasure; to hoard up.

CUPIDITY, *n. f.* concupiscence; unlawful longing.

CU'POLA, *n. f.* a dome; the hemispherical summit of a building.

CU'PPEL. See *Coppel*.

CU'PPER, *n. f.* one who applies cupping-glasses; a scarifier.

CU'PPING-GLASS, *n. f.* a glass used by scarifiers to draw out the blood by rarefying the air.

CU'PREOUS, *adj.* coppery; consisting of copper.

CUR, *n. f.* a worthless degenerate dog. A term of reproach for a man.

C U R

CURABLE, *adj.* that admits a remedy.

CURABLENESS, *n. f.* possibility to be healed.

CURACY, *n. f.* employment of a curate; employment which a hired clergyman holds under the beneficiary.

CURATE, *n. f.* a clergyman hired to perform the duties of another. A parish-priest.

CURATESHIP, *n. f.* the same with curacy.

CURATIVE, *adj.* relating to the cure of diseases; not preservative.

CURATOR, *n. f.* one that has the care and superintendence of any thing.

CURB, *n. f.* an iron chain made fast to the upper part of the branches of the bridle, running over the beard of the horse. Restraint; inhibition; opposition. To **CURB**, *v. a.* to guide a horse with a curb. To restrain; to inhibit; to check.

CURD, *n. f.* the coagulation of milk. To **CURD**, *v. a.* to turn to curds; to cause to coagulate.

To **CURDLE**, *v. n.* to coagulate; to concrete. — *v. a.* to cause to coagulate.

CURDY, *adj.* coagulated; concreted; full of curds; curdled.

CURE, *n. f.* remedy; restorative. Act of healing. The benefice or employment of a curate or clergyman.

To **CURE**, *v. a.* to heal; to restore to health; to remedy. To prepare in any manner, so as to be preserved from corruption.

CURELESS, *adj.* without cure; without remedy.

CURER, *n. f.* a healer; a physician.

CURFEW, *n. f.* an evening-peal, by which the conqueror willed, that every man should rake up his fire, and put out his light. A cover for a fire; a fireplate.

CURIALITY, *n. f.* the privileges, or retinue of a court,

CURIOSITY, *n. f.* inquisitiveness; inclination to inquiry. Nicety; delicacy. Accuracy; exactness. An act of curiosity; nice experiment. An object of curiosity; rarity.

CURIUS, *adj.* inquisitive; desirous of information. Attentive to; diligent

CUR

about. Accurate ; careful not to mistake. Difficult to please ; solicitous of perfection. Exact ; nice ; subtle. Artful ; not neglectful ; not fortuitous. Elegant ; neat ; laboured ; finished. Rigid ; severe ; rigorous.

CURIOUSLY, *adv.* inquisitively ; attentively ; studiously. Elegantly ; neatly. Artfully ; exactly. Captiously.

CURL, *n. f.* a ringlet of hair. Undulation ; wave ; sinuosity ; flexure.

To CURL, *v. a.* to turn the hair in ringlets. To writhe ; to twist. To dress with curls. To raise in waves, undulations, or sinuosities. — *v. n.* to shrink into ringlets. To rise in undulations. To twist itself.

CURLEW, *n. f.* a kind of water-fowl. A bird larger than a partridge, with longer legs. It frequents the corn-fields in Spain.

CURMU'DGEON, *n. f.* an avaricious churlish fellow ; a miser ; a niggard ; a griper.

CURMU'DGEONLY, *adj.* avaricious ; covetous ; churlish ; niggardly.

CURRA*G, *n. f.* a tree ; a small dried grape, properly written *corinth*.

CURRENCY, *n. f.* circulation ; power of passing from hand to hand. General reception. Fluency ; readiness of utterance. Continuance ; constant flow. General esteem ; the rate at which any thing is vulgarly valued. The papers stamped in the English colonies by authority, and passing for money.

CURRENT, *adj.* circulatory ; passing from hand to hand. Generally received ; uncontradicted ; authoritative. Common ; general. Popular ; such as is established by vulgar estimation. Fashionable ; popular. Passable ; such as may be allowed or admitted. What is now passing.

CURRENT, *n. f.* a running stream. Currents are certain progressive motions of the water of the sea in several places.

CURRENTLY, *adv.* in a constant motion. Without opposition. Popularly ; fashionably ; generally. Without ceasing.

CURRENTNESS, *n. f.* circulation. General reception. — Easiness of pronunciation.

CUR

CURRIER, *n. f.* one who dresses and pares leather for those who makes shoes, or other things.

CURRISH, *adj.* having the qualities of a degenerate dog ; brutal ; sour ; quarrelsome.

To CURRY, *v. a.* to dress leather. to beat ; to drub ; to thresh ; to chastise. To rub a horse with a scratching instrument, so as to smooth his coat. To scratch in kindness. To curry favour ; to become a favourite by petty officiousness, slight kindnesses, or flattery.

CURRYCOMB, *n. f.* an iron instrument used for currying horses.

To CURSE, *v. a.* to wish evil to ; to execrate ; to devote. To mischief ; to afflict ; to torment. — *v. n.* to imprecate.

CURSE, *n. f.* malediction ; wish of evil to another. Affliction ; torment ; vexation.

CURSED, *part. adj.* under a curse ; hateful ; detestable. Unholy ; unsanctified. Vexatious ; troublesome.

CURSEDLY, *adv.* miserably ; shamefully.

CURSEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being under a curse.

CURSHIP, *n. f.* dogship ; meanness.

CURSITOR, *n. f.* an officer or clerk belonging to the chancery, that makes out original writs.

CURSORY, *adj.* cursory ; hasty ; careles.

CURSORILY, *adv.* hastily ; without care.

CURSORINESS, *n. f.* slight attention.

CURSORY, *adj.* hasty ; quick ; inattentive ; careles.

CURST, *adj.* froward ; peevish ; malignant ; malicious ; snarling.

CURSTNESS, *n. f.* peevishness ; forwardness ; malignity.

CURT, *adj.* short.

To CURTAIL, *v. a.* to cut off ; to cut short ; to shorten.

CURTAIL Dog, *n. f.* a dog whose tail is cut off.

CURTAIN, *n. f.* a cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure. To draw the curtain ; to close it so as to shut out the

CUR

light. To open it so as to discern the object. That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, *n. f.* a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To CURTAIN, *v. a.* to inclose with curtains.

CURTATE *Distance, n. f.* the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, *n. f.* the interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTELASSE, CURTELAX. See *Cutlass*.

CURTSY. See *Courtesy*.

CURVATED, *adj.* bent.

CURVATION, *n. f.* the act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, *n. f.* crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

CURVE, *adj.* crooked; bent; inflected.

CURVE, *n. f.* any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness.

To CURVE, *v. a.* to bend; to crook; to inflect.

To CURVET, *v. n.* to leap; to bound. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVET, *n. f.* a leap; a bound. A frolic; a prank.

CURVILINEAR, *adj.* consisting of a crooked line. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, *n. f.* crookedness.

CUSHION, *n. f.* a pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED, *adj.* seated upon a cushion.

CUSP, *n. f.* a term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, CUSPIDATED, *adj.* when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

CUSTARD, *n. f.* a kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.

CUSTODY, *n. f.* imprisonment; restraint of liberty. Care; preservation; security.

CUSTOM, *n. f.* habit; habitual practice. Fashion; common way of acting.

CUS

Established manner. Practice of buying of certain persons. Application from buyers. A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is daily practised. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOMHOUSE, *n. f.* the house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, *adj.* common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, *n. f.* frequency; habit. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, *adv.* according to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, *adv.* habitually; commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, *n. f.* frequency.

CUSTOMARY, *adj.* conformable to established custom; according to prescription. Habitual. Usual; wonted.

CUSTOMED, *adj.* usual; common.

CUSTOMER, *n. f.* one who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, *n. f.* a buckler-bearer. A vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, *v. a.* to penetrate with an edged instrument. To hew. To carve; to make by sculpture. To form any thing by cutting. To pierce with any uneasy sensation. To divide packs of cards. To intersect; to cross. To cut down; to fell; to hew down. To excel; to overpower. To cut off; to separate from the other parts. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. To rescind. To intercept; to hinder from union. To put an end to; to obviate. To take away; to withhold. To preclude. To interrupt; to silence. To apostrophise; to abbreviate. To cut out; to shape; to form. To scheme; to contrive. To adapt. To debar. To excel; to outdo. To cut short; to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. To abridge. To cut up; to divide an animal into convenient pieces. To eradicate. — *v. n.* to make its way by dividing obstructions. To perform the operation of lithotomy. To interfere.

CUT, *part. adj.* prepared for use.

C U T

CUT, *n. f.* the action of a sharp or edged instrument. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge. A wound made by cutting. A channel made by art. A part cut off from the rest. A small particle; a shred. A lot cut off a stick. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. A fool or cully. *Cut and long tail*, men of all kinds.

CUTA'NEOUS, *adj.* relating to the skin.

CU'TICLE, *n. f.* the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUTICULAR, *adj.* belonging to the skin.

CUTH, knowledge or skill.

CU'TLASS, *n. f.* a broad cutting sword.

CU'TLER, *n. f.* one who makes or sells knives.

CU'TPURSE, *n. f.* one who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief; a robber.

CU'TTER, *n. f.* an agent or instrument that cuts any thing. A nimble boat that cuts the water. The teeth that cut the meat. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, *n. f.* a ruffian; a murderer; an assassin.

CUT-THROAT, *adj.* cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

CU'TTING, *n. f.* a piece cut off; a chop.

CU'TTLE, *n. f.* a fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water, and escapes.

CU'TTLE, *n. f.* a foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the characters of others.

CY'CLE, *n. f.* a circle. A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. A method or account of a me-

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thod continued till the same course begins again. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

CYCLOID, *n. f.* a geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL, *adj.* relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA, *n. f.* a circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'GNET, *n. f.* a young swan.

CY'LINDER, *n. f.* a body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

CYLI'NDRIC, **CYLI'NDRICAL**, *adj.* partaking of the nature or form of a cylinder.

CYMA'R, *n. f.* [properly written *stymar*], a slight covering; a scarf.

CYMA'TIUM, *n. f.* a member of architecture, whereof one half is convex, and the other concave.

CY'MBAL, *n. f.* a musical instrument.

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CY'NOSURE, *n. f.* the star near the north pole, by which sailors steer.

CY'PRESS-TREE, *n. f.* a tall strait tree. The emblem of mourning.

CY'PRUS, *n. f.* a thin transparent black stuff.

CYST, **CY'STIS**, *n. f.* a bag containing some morbid matter.

CY'STIC, *adj.* contained in a bag.

CYSTO'TOMY, *n. f.* the act or practice of opening incysted tumours.

CZAR, *n. f.* [written more properly *tzar*], the title of the emperor of Russia.

CZARINA, *n. f.* the empress of Russia.

CUR

light. To open it so as to discern the object. That part of the wall or rampart that lies between two bastions.

CURTAIN-LECTURE, *n. f.* a reproof given by a wife to her husband in bed.

To CURTAIN, *v. a.* to inclose with curtains.

CURTATE *Distance, n. f.* the distance of a planet's place from the sun, reduced to the ecliptic.

CURTATION, *n. f.* the interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

CURTELASSE, CURTELAX. See *Cutlafs*.

CURTSY. See *Courtesy*.

CURVATED, *adj.* bent.

CURVATION, *n. f.* the act of bending or crooking.

CURVATURE, *n. f.* crookedness; inflexion; manner of bending.

CURVE, *adj.* crooked; bent; inflected.

CURVE, *n. f.* any thing bent; a flexure or crookedness.

To CURVE, *v. a.* to bend; to crook; to inflect.

To CURVET, *v. n.* to leap; to bound. To frisk; to be licentious.

CURVET, *n. f.* a leap; a bound. A frolic; a prank.

CURVILINEAR, *adj.* consisting of a crooked line. Composed of crooked lines.

CURVITY, *n. f.* crookedness.

CUSHION, *n. f.* a pillow for the seat; a soft pad placed upon a chair.

CUSHIONED, *adj.* seated upon a cushion.

CUSP, *n. f.* a term used to express the points or horns of the moon, or other luminary.

CUSPATED, CUSPIDATED, *adj.* when the leaves of a flower end in a point.

CUSTARD, *n. f.* a kind of sweetmeat made by boiling eggs with milk and sugar.

CUSTODY, *n. f.* imprisonment; restraint of liberty. Care; preservation; security.

CUSTOM, *n. f.* habit; habitual practice. Fashion; common way of acting.

CUS

Established manner. Practice of buying of certain persons. Application from buyers. A law or right, not written, which, being established by long use, and the consent of our ancestors, has been, and is daily practised. Tribute; tax paid for goods imported or exported.

CUSTOMHOUSE, *n. f.* the house where the taxes upon goods imported or exported are collected.

CUSTOMABLE, *adj.* common; habitual; frequent.

CUSTOMABLENESS, *n. f.* frequency; habit. Conformity to custom.

CUSTOMABLY, *adv.* according to custom.

CUSTOMARILY, *adv.* habitually; commonly.

CUSTOMARINESS, *n. f.* frequency.

CUSTOMARY, *adj.* conformable to established custom; according to prescription. Habitual. Usual; wonted.

CUSTOMED, *adj.* usual; common.

CUSTOMER, *n. f.* one who frequents any place of sale for the sake of purchasing.

CUSTREL, *n. f.* a buckler-bearer. A vessel for holding wine.

To CUT, *v. a.* to penetrate with an edged instrument. To hew. To carve; to make by sculpture. To form any thing by cutting. To pierce with any uneasy sensation. To divide packs of cards. To intersect; to cross. To cut down; to fell; to hew down. To excel; to overpower. To cut off; to separate from the other parts. To destroy; to extirpate; to put to death untimely. To rescind. To intercept; to hinder from union. To put an end to; to obviate. To take away; to withhold. To preclude. To interrupt; to silence. To apostrophise; to abbreviate. To cut out; to shape; to form. To scheme; to contrive. To adapt. To debar. To excel; to outdo. To cut short; to hinder from proceeding by sudden interruption. To abridge. To cut up; to divide an animal into convenient pieces. To eradicate. — *v. n.* to make its way by dividing obstructions. To perform the operation of lithotomy. To interfere.

CUT, *part. adj.* prepared for use.

C U T

CUT, *n. f.* the action of a sharp or edged instrument. The impression or separation of continuity, made by an edge. A wound made by cutting. A channel made by art. A part cut off from the rest. A small particle; a shred. A lot cut off a stick. A near passage, by which some angle is cut off. A picture cut or carved upon a stamp of wood or copper, and impressed from it. The act or practice of dividing a pack of cards. Fashion; form; shape; manner of cutting into shape. A fool or cully. *Cut and long tail*, men of all kinds.

CUTA'NEOUS, *adj.* relating to the skin.

CU'TICLE, *n. f.* the first and outermost covering of the body, commonly called the scarf-skin. A thin skin formed on the surface of any liquor.

CUT'ICULAR, *adj.* belonging to the skin.

CUTH, knowledge or skill.

CU'TLASS, *n. f.* a broad cutting sword.

CU'TLER, *n. f.* one who makes or sells knives.

CU'TPURSE, *n. f.* one who steals by the method of cutting purses. A thief; a robber.

CU'TTER, *n. f.* an agent or instrument that cuts any thing. A nimble boat that cuts the water. The teeth that cut the meat. An officer in the exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them.

CUT-THROAT, *n. f.* a ruffian; a murderer; an assassin.

CUT-THROAT, *adj.* cruel; inhuman; barbarous.

CUTTING, *n. f.* a piece cut off; a chop.

CU'TTLE, *n. f.* a fish, which, when he is pursued by a fish of prey, throws out a black liquor, by which he darkens the water, and escapes.

CU'TTLE, *n. f.* a foul-mouthed fellow; a fellow who blackens the characters of others.

CY'CLE, *n. f.* a circle. A round of time; a space in which the same revolution begins again; a periodical space of time. A method or account of a me-

C Y N

thod continued till the same course begins again. Imaginary orbs; a circle in the heavens.

CY'CLOID, *n. f.* a geometrical curve, of which the genesis may be conceived by imagining a nail in the circumference of a wheel: the line which the nail describes in the air, while the wheel revolves in a right line, is the cycloid.

CYCLO'IDAL, *adj.* relating to a cycloid.

CYCLOPÆ'DIA, *n. f.* a circle of knowledge; a course of the sciences.

CY'GNET, *n. f.* a young swan.

CY'LINDER, *n. f.* a body having two flat surfaces and one circular.

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D A G

D.

D, The 4th letter in the English alphabet, and the 3d consonant, nearly approaches in sound to T. Its sound is uniform, and it is never mute.

DACAPO, a term in music, which means that the first part of the tune should be repeated at the conclusion.

To **DAB**, *v. a.* to strike gently with something soft or moist.

DAB, *n. f.* a small lump of any thing. A blow with something moist or soft. Something moist or slimy thrown upon one. An artist. A kind of small flat fish.

DAB-CHICK, *n. f.* a water-fowl.

To **DA'BBLE**, *v. a.* to smear; to daub; to wet. — *v. n.* to play in water; to move in water or mud. To do any thing in a slight manner; to tamper.

DA'BBLER, *n. f.* one that plays in water. One that meddles without mastery; a superficial meddler.

DACE, *n. f.* a small river-fish, resembling a roach.

DA'CTYLE, *n. f.* a poetical foot, consisting of one long syllable and two short.

DAD, **DA'DDY**, *n. f.* the child's way of expressing father.

DA'DAL, *adj.* various; variegated.

DA'FFODIL, **DAFFODI'LLY**, **DAFFODOWNDI'LLY**, *n. f.* This plant hath a lily-flower, consisting of one leaf, which is bell-shaped.

To **DAFT**, *v. a.* to toss aside; to throw away slightly.

DAG, *n. f.* a dagger. A handgun; a pistol.

To **DAG**, *v. a.* to dabble; to bemire.

DA'GGER, *n. f.* a short sword; a poniard. A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence. The obelisk; as [†]

DA'GGERSDRAWING, *n. f.* the act of drawing daggers; approach to open violence.

To **DA'GGLE**, *v. a.* to dip negligently in mire or water, — *v. n.* to be in the mire.

DA'GGLEDTAIL, *adj.* bemired; bespattered; dipt in mud or water.

D A I

DAI'LY, *adj.* happening every day; quotidian. — *adv.* every day; very often.

DA'INTILY, *adv.* elegantly; delicately. Deliciously; pleasantly.

DA'INTINESS, *n. f.* delicacy; softness. Elegance; nicety. Squeamishness; fastidiousness.

DA'INTY, *adj.* pleasing to the palate; of exquisite taste. Delicate; of acute sensibility; nice; squeamish. Scrupulous; ceremonious. Elegant; tenderly, languishingly beautiful. Nice; affectedly fine. — *n. f.* something nice or delicate; a delicacy. A word of fondness formerly in use.

DA'IRY, *n. f.* the occupation or art of making various kinds of food from milk. The place where milk is manufactured. Pasturage; milk farm.

DA'IRYMAID, *n. f.* the woman-servant whose business it is to manage the milk.

DA'ISY, *n. f.* a spring-flower.

DALE, *n. f.* a vale; a valley.

DA'LLIANCE, *n. f.* interchange of caresses; acts of fondness. Conjugal conversation. Delay; procrastination.

DA'LLIER, *n. f.* a trifter; a fondler.

DA'LLOP, *n. f.* a tuft or clump.

To **DA'LLY**, *v. n.* to trifle; to play the fool. To exchange caresses; to fondle. To sport; to play; to frolic. To delay. — *v. a.* to put off; to delay; to amuse.

DAM, *n. f.* the mother. A mole or bank to confine water.

To **DAM**, *v. a.* to confine, or shut up water by moles or dams.

DA'MAGE, *n. f.* mischief; hurt; detriment. Loss; mischief suffered. The value of mischief done. Reparation of damage; retribution. Any hurt or hindrance that a man taketh in his estate.

To **DA'MAGE**, *v. a.* to mischief; to injure; to impair. — *v. n.* to take damage.

DA'MAGEABLE, *adj.* susceptible of hurt; mischievous; pernicious.

DA'MASCENE, *n. f.* a small black plum; a damson.

DA'MASK, *n. f.* linen or silk woven in a manner invented at Damascus, by which part rises above the rest in flowers.

D A M

To **DA'MASK**, *v. a.* to form flowers upon stuffs. To variegate; to diversify.

DA'MASK-ROSE, *n. f.* a red rose.

DA'MASKENING, *n. f.* the art or act of adorning iron or steel, by making incisions, and filling them up with gold or silver wire.

DAME, *n. f.* a lady; the title of honour to women. Mistress of a low family. Women in general.

DAMES-VIOLET, *n. f.* queen's gillyflower.

To **DAMN**, *v. a.* to doom to eternal torments in a future state. To procure or cause to be eternally condemned. To condemn. To hoot or hiss any public performance; to explode.

DA'MNABLE, *adj.* deserving damnation.

DA'MNABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to incur eternal punishment.

DAMNA'TION, *n. f.* exclusion from divine mercy; condemnation to eternal punishment.

DA'MNATORY, *adj.* containing a sentence of condemnation.

DA'MNED, *part. adj.* hateful; detestable.

DAMNI'FIC, *adj.* procuring loss; mischievous.

To **DA'MNIFY**, *v. a.* to endamage; to injure. To hurt; to impair.

DA'MNINGNESS, *n. f.* tendency to procure damnation.

DAMP, *adj.* moist; inclining to wet. Dejected; sunk; depressed. — *n. f.* fog; moist air; moisture. A noxious vapour exhaled from the earth. Dejection; depression of spirit.

To **DAMP**, *v. a.* to wet; to moisten. To depress; to deject; to chill. To weaken; to abandon.

DA'MPISHNESS, *n. f.* tendency to wetness; foginess; moisture.

DA'MPNESS, *n. f.* moisture; foginess.

DA'MPY, *adj.* dejected; gloomy; sorrowful.

DA'MSEL, *n. f.* a young gentlewoman. An attendant of the better rank. A wench; a country-lass.

DA'MSON, *n. f.* a small black plum.

DAN, *n. f.* the old term of honour for men.

D A N

To **DANCE**, *v. n.* to move in measure. — To dance attendance, *v. a.* to wait with suppleness and obsequiousness. — To dance, *v. a.* to make to dance; to put into a lively motion.

DANCE, *n. f.* a motion of one or many in concert.

DA'NCER, *n. f.* one that practises the art of dancing.

DA'NCINGMASTER, *n. f.* one who teaches the art of dancing.

DA'NCINGSCHOOL, *n. f.* the school where the art of dancing is taught.

DANDE'LION, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

DA'NDIPRAT, *n. f.* a little fellow; an urchin.

To **DA'NDLE**, *v. a.* to shake a child on the knee. To fondle; to treat like a child. To delay; to procrastinate.

DA'NDLER, *n. f.* he that dandles or fondles children.

DA'NDRUFF, *n. f.* scabs in the head.

DA'NEWORT, *n. f.* a species of elder; called also dwarf-elder, or wall-wort.

DA'NGER, *n. f.* risk; hazard; peril.

To **DA'NGER**, *v. a.* to put in hazard; to endanger.

DA'NGERLESS, *adj.* without hazard; without risk.

DA'NGEROUS, *adj.* hazardous; perilous.

DA'NGEROUSLY, *adv.* hazardously; perilously; with danger.

DA'NGEROUSNESS, *n. f.* danger; hazard; peril.

To **DA'NGLE**, *v. n.* to hang loose and quivering. To hang upon any one; to be an humble follower.

DA'GLER, *n. f.* a man that hangs about women.

DANK, *adj.* damp; humid; moist; wet.

DA'NKISH, *adj.* somewhat dank.

To **DAP**, *v. n.* to let fall gently into the water.

DAPA'TICAL, *adj.* sumptuous in cheer.

DA'PPER, *adj.* little and active; lively without bulk.

DA'PPERLING, *n. f.* a dwarf.

D A R

DA'PPLE, *adj.* marked with various colours; variegated.

To **DA'PPLE**, *v. a.* to streak; to vary.

DAR, **DART**, *n. f.* a fish found in the Severn.

To **DARE**, *v. n.* to have courage for any purpose; not to be afraid; to be adventurous. — *v. a.* to challenge; to defy. To *dare larks*, to catch them by means of a looking glass.

DARE, *n. f.* defiance; challenge.

DA'REFUL, *adj.* full of defiance.

DA'RING, *adj.* bold; adventurous; fearless.

DA'RINGLY, *adv.* boldly; courageously.

DA'RINGNESS, *n. f.* boldness.

DARK, *adj.* not light; without light. Not of a showy or vivid colour. Blind; without the enjoyment of light. Opaque; not transparent. Obscure; not perspicuous. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant. Gloomy; not cheerful. — *n. f.* darkness; obscurity; want of light. Obscurity; condition of one unknown. Want of knowledge.

To **DARK**, *v. a.* to darken; to obscure.

To **DARKEN**, *v. a.* to make dark. To cloud; to perplex. To foul; to sully. — *v. n.* to grow dark.

DA'RKLING, *part.* being in the dark.

DA'RKLY, *adv.* in a situation void of light; obscurely; blindly.

DA'RKNESS, *n. f.* absence of light. Opakeness. Obscurity. Infernal gloom; wickedness. The empire of Satan.

DA'RK SOME, *adj.* gloomy; obscure; not luminous.

DA'RLING, *adj.* favourite; dear; beloved. — *n. f.* a favourite; one much beloved.

To **DARN**, *v. a.* See *Dearn*. To mend holes by imitating the texture of the stuff.

DA'RNEL, *n. f.* a weed growing in the fields.

To **DA'RRAIN**, *v. a.* to range troops for battle. To apply to the fight.

DART, *n. f.* a missile weapon thrown by the hand.

To **DART**, *v. a.* to throw offensively. To throw; to emit. — *v. n.* to fly as a dart.

D A S

To **DASH**, *v. a.* to throw any thing suddenly against something. To break by collision. To throw water in flashes. To bespatter; to besprinkle. To agitate any liquid. To mingle; to change by some small admixture. To form or print in haste. To obliterate; to blot; to cross out. To confound; to make ashamed suddenly. — *v. n.* to fly off the surface. To fly in flashes with a loud noise. To rush through water so as to make it fly.

DASH, *n. f.* collision. Infusion. A mark in writing; a line — Stroke; blow. — *adj.* an expression of the sound of water dashed.

DA'STARD, *n. f.* a coward; a poltron.

To **DA'STARD**, *v. a.* to terrify; to intimidate.

To **DA'STARDISE**, *v. a.* to intimidate; to deject with cowardice.

DA'STARDLY, *adj.* cowardly; mean; timorous.

DA'STARDY, *n. f.* cowardliness.

DA'TARY, *n. f.* an officer of the chancery of Rome.

DATE, *n. f.* the time at which a letter is written, marked at the end or the beginning. The time at which any event happened. The time stipulated when any thing shall be done. End; conclusion. Duration; continuance. The fruit of the date-tree.

DATE-TREE, *n. f.* a species of palm.

To **DATE**, *v. a.* to note with the time at which any thing is written or done.

DA'TELESS, *adj.* without any fixed term.

DA'TIVE, *adj.* in grammar, the case that signifies the person to whom any thing is given.

To **DAUB**, *v. a.* to smear with something adhesive. To paint coarsely. To cover with something specious or strong. To lay on any thing gaudily or ostentatiously. To flatter grossly. — *v. n.* to play the hypocrite.

DA'UBER, *n. f.* a coarse low painter.

DA'UBY, *adj.* viscous; glutinous; adhesive.

DA'UGHTER, *n. f.* the female offspring of a man or woman. A woman.

D A Y

Any descendent. The penitent of a confessor.

To DAUNT, *v. a.* to discourage; to fright.

DA'UNTLESS, *adj.* fearless; not dejected.

DA'UNTLESSNESS, *n. f.* fearlessness.

DAW. *n. f.* the name of a bird.

DAWK, *n. f.* a hollow or incision in stuff.

To DAWK, *v. a.* to mark with an incision.

To DAWN, *v. n.* to grow luminous; to begin to grow light. To glimmer obscurely. To begin yet faintly; to give some promises of lustre.

DAWN, *n. f.* the time between the first appearance of light and the sun's rise. Beginning; first rise.

DAY, *n. f.* the time between the rising and setting of the sun, called the artificial day. The time from noon to noon, called the natural day. Light; sun-shine. The day of contest; the contest; the battle. An appointed or fixed time. A day appointed for some commemoration. *From day to day*; without certainty or continuance.

TO-DAY, on this day.

DA'YBED, *n. f.* a bed used for idleness.

DA'YBOOK, *n. f.* a tradesman's journal.

DA'YBREAK, *n. f.* the dawn; the first appearance of light.

DAYLA'BOUR, *n. f.* labour by the day.

DAYLA'BOURER, *n. f.* one that works by the day.

DA'YLIGHT, *n. f.* the light of the day, as opposed to that of the moon, or a taper.

DAYLI'LY, *n. f.* the same with asphodel.

DA'YSMAN, *n. f.* an old word for umpire or mediator.

DA'YSPRING, *n. f.* the rise of the day; the dawn.

DA'YSTAR, *n. f.* the morning-star.

DA'YTIME, *n. f.* the time in which there is light, opposed to night.

DA'YWORK, *n. f.* work imposed by the day; daylabour.

D E A

To DAZE, *v. a.* to overpower with light.

DA'ZIED, *adj.* besprinkled with daisies.

To DA'ZZLE, *v. a.* to overpower with light; to hinder the action of the sight by a sudden lustre. — *v. n.* to be overpowered with light.

DE'ACON, *n. f.* one of the lowest order of the clergy. In Scotland, an overseer of the poor. And also the master of an incorporated company.

DE'ACONESS, *n. f.* a female officer in the ancient church.

DE'ACONRY, DE'ACONSHIP, *n. f.* the office or dignity of a deacon.

DEAD, *adj.* deprived of life; exanimated. Without life; inanimate. Imitating death; senseless; motionless. Empty; vacant. Useless; unprofitable. Dull; gloomy; unemployed. Still; obscure. Having no resemblance of life. Obtuse; dull; not sprightly. Dull; frigid; not animated. Tasteless; vapid; spiritless. Uninhabited. Without the power of vegetation. Lying under the power of sin. *The dead, n. f.* dead men. — *n. f.* time in which there is remarkable stillness or gloom; as at midwinter, and midnight.

To DEAD, *v. n.* to lose force, of whatever kind.

To DEAD, to DE'ADEN, *v. a.* to deprive of any kind of force or sensation. To make vapid, or spiritless.

DEAD-DOING, *part. adj.* destructive; killing; mischievous.

DEAD-LIFT, *n. f.* hopeless exigence.

DE'ADLY, *adj.* destructive; mortal; murderous. Mortal; implacable.

DE'ADLY, *adv.* in a manner resembling the dead. Mortally; implacably; irreconcilably.

DE'ADNESS, *n. f.* frigidity; want of warmth; want of ardour. Weakness of the vital powers; languor; faintness. Vapidity of liquors; loss of spirit.

DE'ADNETTLE, *n. f.* a weed; the same with archangel.

DEAD-RECKONING, *n. f.* that estimation or conjecture which the seamen make of the place where a ship is, by keeping an account of her way by the log.

DEAF, *adj.* wanting the sense of

D E A

hearing. Deprived of the power of hearing. Obscurely heard.

To DEAF, *v. a.* to deprive of the power of hearing.

To DE'AFFEN, *v. a.* to deprive of the power of hearing.

DE'AFLY, *adv.* without sense of sounds. Obscurely to the ear.

DE'AFNESS, *n. f.* want of the power of hearing; want of sense of sounds. Unwillingness to hear.

DEAL, *n. f.* part. Quantity; degree of more or less. The art or practice of dealing cards. Firwood; the wood of pines.

To DEAL, *v. a.* to distribute; to dispose to different persons. To scatter; to throw about. To give gradually, or one after another. — *v. n.* to traffic; to transact business; to trade. To act between two persons; to intervene. To behave well or ill in any transaction. To act in any manner. *To deal by;* to treat well or ill. *To deal in;* to have to do with; to be engaged in; to practise. *To deal with;* to treat in any manner; to use well or ill; to contend with.

To DE'ALBATE, *v. a.* to whiten; to bleach.

DEALBA'TION, *n. f.* the act of bleaching.

DE'ALER, *n. f.* one that has to do with any thing. A trader or trafficker. A person who deals the cards.

DE'ALING, *n. f.* practice; action. Intercourse. Measure of treatment. Traffic; business.

DEAMBULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of walking abroad.

DEA'MBULATORY, *adj.* relating to the practice of walking abroad.

DEAN, *n. f.* the second dignitary of a diocese.

DE'ANERY, *n. f.* the office of a dean. The revenue of a dean. The house of a dean.

DE'ANSHIP, *n. f.* the office and rank of a dean.

DEAR, *adj.* beloved; favourite; darling. Valuable; of a high price; costly. Scarce; not plentiful. Sad; hateful; grievous. — *n. f.* a word of endearment.

DE'ARBOUGHT, *adj.* purchased at an high price.

D E A

DE'ARLING, *n. f.* favourite.

DE'ARLY, *adv.* with great fondness. At an high price.

To DEARN, *v. a.* to mend cloaths.

DE'ARNNESS, *n. f.* fondness; kindness; love. Scarcity; high price.

DE'ARNLY, *adv.* secretly; privately; unseen.

DEARTH, *n. f.* scarcity which makes food dear. Want; need; famine. Barrenness; sterility.

To DEARTI'ULATE, *v. a.* to disjoint; to dismember.

DEATH, *n. f.* the extinction of life. Mortality; destruction. The state of the dead. The manner of dying. The image of mortality represented by a skeleton. Murder; the act of destroying life unlawfully. Cause of death. Destroyer. The instrument of death. Damnation; eternal torments.

DEATHBED, *n. f.* the bed to which a man is confined by mortal sickness.

DE'ATHFUL, *adj.* full of slaughter; destructive; murderous.

DE'ATHLESS, *adj.* immortal; never dying.

DE'ATHLIKE, *adj.* resembling death; still.

DEATH'S-DOOR, *n. f.* a near approach to death.

DE'ATHSMAN, *n. f.* executioner; hangman; headsmen.

DE'ATHWATCH, *n. f.* an insect that makes a tinkling noise, superstitiously imagined to prognosticate death.

To DEA'URATE, *v. a.* to gild, or cover over with gold.

DEAURA'TION, *n. f.* act of gilding.

DEBACCHA'TION, *n. f.* a raging; a madness.

To DEBARB, *v. a.* to deprive of his beard.

To DEBA'RK, *v. a.* to disembark.

To DEBA'R, *v. a.* to exclude; to preclude.

To DEBA'SE, *v. a.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state. To make mean; to sink into meanness. To sink; to vitiate with meanness. To adulterate; to lessen in value by base admixtures.

DEBA'SEMENT, *n. f.* the act of debasing or degrading.

DEB

DEBA'SER, *n. f.* he that debases ; he that adulterates ; he that degrades another.

DEBA'TABLE, *adj.* disputable ; subject to controversy.

DEBA'TE, *n. f.* a personal dispute ; a controversy. A quarrel ; a contest.

To DEBA'TE, *v. a.* to controvert ; to dispute ; to contest — *v. n.* to deliberate. To dispute.

DEBA'TEFUL, *adj.* quarrelsome ; contentious. Contested ; occasioning quarrels.

DEBA'TEMENT, *n. f.* contest ; controversy.

DEBA'TER, *n. f.* a disputant ; a contravertist.

To DEBA'UCH, *v. a.* to corrupt ; to vitiate. To corrupt with lewdness. To corrupt by intemperance.

DEBA'UCH, *n. f.* a fit of intemperance ; luxury ; excess ; lewdness.

DEBAUCHE'E, *n. f.* a lecher ; a drunkard.

DEBA'UCHER, *n. f.* one who seduces others to intemperance or lewdness.

DEBA'UCHERY, *n. f.* the practice of excess ; lewdness.

DEBA'UCHMENT, *n. f.* the act of debauching or vitiating ; corruption.

To DEBE'L, to DEBELLATE, *v. a.* to conquer ; to overcome in war.

DEBELLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of conquering in war.

DEBE'NTURE, *n. f.* a writ or note, by which a debt is claimed.

DE'BILE, *adj.* weak ; feeble ; languid ; faint.

To DEBI'LITATE, *v. a.* to weaken ; to make faint ; to enfeeble.

DEBILITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of weakening.

DEBI'LITY, *n. f.* weakness ; feebleness ; languor ; faintness.

DEBONA'IR, *adj.* elegant ; civil ; well-bred ; gentle ; complaisant.

DEBONA'IRLY, *adv.* elegantly.

DEBT, *n. f.* that which one man owes to another. That which any one is obliged to do or suffer.

DE'BTED, *part.* indebted ; obliged to.

DE'BTOR, *n. f.* he that owes some-

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thing to another. One that owes money. One side of an account book.

DECACU'MINATED, *adj.* having the top cut off.

DECA'DE, *n. f.* the sum of ten.

DECA'DENCY, *n. f.* decay ; fall.

DE'CAGON, *n. f.* a plain figure in geometry.

DE'CALOGUE, *n. f.* the ten commandments given by God to Moses.

To DECA'MP, *v. n.* to shift the camp ; to move off.

DECA'MPMENT, *n. f.* the act of shifting the camp.

To DECA'NT, *v. a.* to pour off gently by inclination.

DECANTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of decanting.

DECA'NTER, *n. f.* a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear.

To DECA'PITATE, *v. a.* to behead.

To DECA'Y, *v. n.* to lose excellence ; to decline. — *v. a.* to impair ; to bring to decay.

DECA'Y, *n. f.* decline from the state of perfection. The effects of diminution ; the marks of decay. Declension from prosperity.

DECA'YER, *n. f.* that which causes decay.

DECE'ASE, *n. f.* death ; departure from life.

To DECE'ASE, *v. n.* to die ; to depart from life.

DECE'IT, *n. f.* fraud ; a cheat ; a fallacy ; stratagem ; artifice.

DECE'ITFUL, *adj.* fraudulent ; full of deceit.

DECE'ITFULLY, *adv.* fraudulently.

DECE'ITFULNESS, *n. f.* tendency to deceive.

DECE'IVABLE, *adj.* subject to fraud ; exposed to imposture. Subject to produce error ; deceitful.

DECE'IVABLENESS, *n. f.* liability to be deceived.

To DECE'IVE, *v. a.* to cause to mistake ; to bring into error. To delude by stratagem. To cut off from expectation. To mock ; to fail.

DECE'IVER, *n. f.* one that leads another into error.

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DE'CEMBER, *n. f.* the last month of the year.

DECE'MPEDAL, *adj.* having ten feet in length.

DECE'MVIRATE, *n. f.* the dignity and office of the ten governors of Rome.

DE'CENCE, DE'CENCY, *n. f.* propriety of form; proper formality; becoming ceremony. Suitableness to character; propriety. Modesty.

DECE'NNIAL, *adj.* what continues for the space of ten years.

DECENNO'VAL, DECENNO'VARY, *adj.* relating to the number nineteen.

DE'CENT, *adj.* becoming; fit; suitable; neat.

DE'CENTLY, *adv.* in a proper manner; with suitable behaviour. Modestly.

DECEPTI'BLITY, *n. f.* liableness to be deceived.

DECE'PTIBLE, *adj.* liable to be deceived.

DECE'PTION, *n. f.* the act or means of deceiving; cheat; fraud. The state of being deceived.

DECE'PTIOUS, *adj.* deceitful.

DECE'PTIVE, *adj.* having the power of deceiving.

DECE'PTORY, *adj.* containing means of deceit.

DECE'RPT, *adj.* diminished; taken off.

DECE'RPTIBLE, *adj.* that may be taken off.

DECE'RPTION, *n. f.* the act of lessening, or taking off.

DECERTA'TION, *n. f.* a contention; a striving; a dispute.

DECE'SSION, *n. f.* a departure.

To DECHA'RM, *v. a.* to counteract a charm; to disenchanted.

To DECIDE, *v. a.* to fix the event of; to determine. To determine a question or dispute.

DE'CIDENCE, *n. f.* the quality of being shed, or of falling off. The act of falling away.

DECID'ER, *n. f.* one who determines causes. One who determines quarrels.

DECIDUOUS, *adj.* falling; not perennial.

DECIDUOUSNESS, *n. f.* aptness to fall.

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DE'CIMAL, *adj.* numbered by ten.

To DE'CIMATE, *v. a.* to tithe; to take the tenth.

DECIMA'TION, *n. f.* a tithing; a selection of every tenth. A selection by lot of every tenth soldier for punishment.

To DECIPHER, *v. a.* to explain that which is written in ciphers. To write out; to mark down in characters. To stamp; to characterise; to mark. To unfold; to unravel.

DECIPHERER, *n. f.* one who explains writings in cipher.

DECISION, *n. f.* determination of a difference, or of an event.

DECISIVE, *adj.* having the power of determining any difference, or of settling any event.

DECISIVELY, *adv.* in a conclusive manner.

DECISIVENESS, *n. f.* the power of terminating any difference, or settling an event.

DECISORY, *adj.* able to determine or decide.

To DECK, *v. a.* to cover; to overspread. To dress; to array. To adorn; to embellish.

DECK, *n. f.* the floor of a ship. Pack of cards piled regularly on each other.

DE'CKER, *n. f.* a dresser; a coverer.

To DECLAIM, *v. n.* to harangue; to rhetoricate; to speak set orations.

DECLA'IMER, *n. f.* one who makes speeches with intent to move the passions.

DECLAMA'TION, *n. f.* a discourse addressed to the passions; an harangue.

DECLAMA'TOR, *n. f.* a declaimer; an orator.

DECLA'MATORY, *adj.* relating to the practice of declaiming. Appealing to the passions.

DECLA'RABLE, *adj.* capable of proof.

DECLARA'TION, *n. f.* a proclamation or affirmation; publication. An explanation of something doubtful. The shewing forth of an action personal in any suit, though it is used sometimes for real actions.

DECLA'RATIVE, *adj.* making declaration; explanatory. Making proclamation.

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DECLA'RATORILY, *adv.* in the form of a declaration; not promissively.

DECLA'RATORY, *adj.* affirmative; expressive.

To DECLA'RE, *v. a.* to clear; to free from obscurity. To make known; to tell evidently and openly. To publish; to proclaim. To shew in open view. — *v. n.* to make a declaration.

DECLA'REMENT, *n. f.* discovery; declaration; testimony.

DECLA'RER, *n. f.* one that makes any thing known.

DECLI'NSION, *n. f.* tendency from a greater to a less degree of excellence. Declination; descent. Inflexion; manner of changing nouns.

DECLI'NABLE, *adj.* having variety of terminations.

DECLINA'TION, *n. f.* descent; change from a better to a worse state; decay. The act of bending down. Variation from rectitude; oblique motion; obliquity. Variation from a fixed point. The variation of the needle from the true meridian of any place to the east or west. The *declination* of a star, its shortest distance from the equator. The declension or inflexion of a noun through its various terminations.

DECLINA'TOR, DECLI'NATORY, *n. f.* an instrument in dialling.

To DECLI'NE, *v. n.* to lean downward. To deviate; to run into obliquities. To shun; to avoid to do any thing. To sink; to be impaired; to decay. — *v. a.* to bend downward; to bring down. To shun; to avoid; to refuse; to be cautious of. To modify a word by various terminations.

DECLI'NE, *n. f.* the state of tendency to the worse; diminution; decay.

DECLI'VITY, *n. f.* inclination or obliquity reckoned downwards; gradual descent; the contrary to acclivity.

DECLI'VOUS, *adj.* gradually descending; not precipitous.

To DECO'CT, *v. a.* to prepare by boiling for any use; to digest in hot water, or by the heat of the stomach. To boil in water, or up to a consistence.

DECO'CTIBLE, *adj.* that which may be boiled, or prepared by boiling.

DEC

DECO'CTION, *n. f.* the act of boiling any thing. A preparation made by boiling in water.

DECO'CTURE, *n. f.* a substance drawn by decoction.

DECOLLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of beheading.

DECOMPO'SITE, *adj.* compounded a second time.

DECOMPO'SITION, *n. f.* the act of compounding things already compounded.

To DECOMPO'UND, *v. a.* to compose of things already compounded.

DECOMPO'UND, *adj.* composed of things or words already compounded.

DE'CORAMENT, *n. f.* ornament.

To DE'CORATE, *v. a.* to adorn; to embellish; to beautify.

DECORA'TION, *n. f.* ornament; added beauty.

DECORA'TOR, *n. f.* an adorer.

DECO'ROUS, *adj.* decent; suitable to a character.

TO DECO'RTICATE, *v. a.* to divest of the bark or husk.

DECORTICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of stripping the bark or husk.

DECO'RUM, *n. f.* decency; behaviour contrary to licentiousness; seemliness.

To DECO'Y, *v. a.* to lure into a cage; to intrap.

DECO'Y, *n. f.* allurement to mischiefs.

DECO'YDUCK, *n. f.* a duck that lures others.

To DECRE'ASE, *v. n.* to grow less; to be diminished. — *v. a.* to make less; to diminish.

DECRE'ASE, *n. f.* the state of growing less; decay. The wane of the moon.

To DECRE'E, *v. n.* to make an edict; to appoint by edict. — *v. a.* to doom or assign by a decree.

DECRE'E, *n. f.* an edict; a law. An established rule. A determination of a suit.

DE'CREMENT, *n. f.* decrease; the state of growing less; the quantity lost by decreasing.

DECRE'PIT, *adj.* wasted and worn out with age.

To DECRE'PITATE, *v. a.* to calcine salt till it has ceased to crackle in the fire.

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DECREPITA'TION *n. f.* the crackling noise which salt makes over the fire.

DECRE'PITNESS, DECRE'PITUDE, *n. f.* the last stage of decay; the last effects of old age.

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DECU'MBITURE, *n. f.* the time at which a man takes to his bed in a disease. A scheme of the heavens erected for that time, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

DE'CU'PLE, *adj.* tenfold.

DECU'RION, *n. f.* a commander over ten.

DECU'RSION, *n. f.* the act of running down.

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To **DECU'SSATE,** *v. a.* to intersect at acute angles.

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DE'DICATE, *adj.* consecrate; devote; dedicated.

DEDICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of de-

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dicating to any being or purpose; consecration. A servile address to a patron.

DEDICA'TOR, *n. f.* one who inscribes his work to a patron with compliment and servility.

DE'DICATORY, *adj.* composing a dedication; adulatory.

DEDI'TION, *n. f.* the act of yielding up any thing.

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DEED, *n. f.* action, whether good or bad. Exploit; performance. Power of action; agency. Act declaratory of an opinion. Written evidence of any legal act. Fact; reality; the contrary to fiction.

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to sink far below the surface. To darken; to cloud; to make dark. To make sad or gloomy.

DEEPMO'UTHE'D, *adj.* having a hoarse and loud voice.

DEEPMU'SING, *adj.* contemplative; lost in thought.

DE'EPLY, *adv.* to a great depth; far below the surface. With great study or sagacity. Sorrowfully; solemnly. With a tendency to darkness of colour. In a high degree.

DE'EPNESS, *n. f.* entrance far below the surface; profundity; depth.

DEER, *n. f.* that class of animals which is hunted for venison.

To DEFA'CE, *v. a.* to destroy; to raze; to disfigure.

DEFA'CEMENT, *n. f.* violation; injury.

DEFA'CER, *n. f.* destroyer; abolisher; violater.

DEFA'ILANCE, *n. f.* failure.

To DEFA'LCATE, *v. a.* to cut off; to lop; to take away part.

DEFALCA'TION, *n. f.* diminution.

DEFA'MATORY, *adj.* calumnious; unjustly censorious; libellous.

To DEFA'ME, *v. a.* to make infamous; to censure falsely in public; to deprive of honour; to dishonour by reports.

DEFA'ME, *n. f.* disgrace; dishonour.

DEFA'MER, *n. f.* one that injures the reputation of another.

To DEFA'TIGATE, *v. a.* to weary.

DEFATIGA'TION, *n. f.* weariness.

DEFAU'LT, *n. f.* omission of that which we ought to do; neglect. Crime; failure; fault. Defect; want. In law, non-appearance in court at a day assigned.

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DEFE'ASIBLE, *adj.* that which may be annulled.

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DEFE'CTIVENESS, *n. f.* want; faultiness.

DEFE'NCE, *n. f.* guard; protection; security. Vindication; justification; apology. Prohibition. Resistance. The defendant's reply after declaration produced. The part that flanks another work.

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DEFE'NDANT, *adj.* defensive; fit for defence.

DEFE'NDANT, *n. f.* he that defends against assailants. The person accused or sued.

DEFE'NDER, *n. f.* one that defends; a champion. An asserter; a vindicator. An advocate. Used in Scotland in the sense of defendant.

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DEFENDANT, *adj.* defensive; fit for defence.

DEFENDANT, *n. f.* he that defends against assailants. The person accused or sued.

DEFENDER, *n. f.* one that defends; a champion. An asserter; a vindicator. An advocate. Used in Scotland in the sense of defendant.

D E F

DEFENSATIVE, *n. f.* guard ; defence. A bandage, plaster, or the like.

DEFENSIBLE, *adj.* that may be defended. Justifiable ; right ; capable of vindication.

DEFENSIVE, *adj.* that serves to defend ; proper for defence. In a state or posture of defence. — *n. f.* safeguard. State of defence.

DEFENSIVELY, *adv.* in a defensive manner.

DEFENST, *part. pass.* from *defence*, defended.

To **DEFER**, *v. n.* to put off ; to delay to act. To pay deference or regard to another's opinion. — *v. a.* to withhold ; to delay. To refer to ; to leave to another's judgment.

DEFERENCE, *n. f.* regard ; respect. Complaisance ; condescension. Submission.

DEFERENT, *adj.* that carries up and down.

DEFERENT, *n. f.* that which carries ; that which conveys.

DEFIANCE, *n. f.* a challenge ; an invitation to fight. A challenge to make any impeachment good. Expression of abhorrence or contempt.

DEFICIENCE, **DEFICIENCY**, *n. f.* defect ; failing ; imperfection. Want ; something less than is necessary.

DEFICIENT, *adj.* failing ; wanting ; defective.

DEFIER, *n. f.* a challenger ; a contemner.

To **DEFILE**, *v. a.* to make foul or impure ; to dirty. To pollute ; to make legally or ritually impure. To corrupt chastity ; to violate. To taint ; to corrupt ; to vitiate. — *v. n.* to go off file by file.

DEFI'LE, *n. f.* a narrow passage.

DEFILEMENT, *n. f.* the state of being defiled ; pollution ; corruption.

DEFILER, *n. f.* one that defiles ; a corrupter.

DEFINABLE, *adj.* capable of definition. That which may be ascertained.

To **DEFINE**, *v. a.* to give the definition ; to explain a thing by its qualities. To circumscribe ; to mark the limit. — *v. n.* to dermine ; to decide.

D E F

DEFINER, *n. f.* one that describes a thing by its qualities.

DEFINITE, *adj.* certain ; limited ; bounded. Exact ; precise. — *n. f.* thing explained or defined.

DEFINITENESS, *n. f.* certainty ; limitedness.

DEFINITION, *n. f.* a short description of a thing by its properties. Decision ; determination. The explication of the essence of a thing by its kind and difference.

DEFINITIVE, *adj.* determinate ; positive ; express.

DEFINITIVELY, *adv.* positively ; decisively ; expressly.

DEFINITIVENESS, *n. f.* decisiveness.

DEFLAGRABILITY, *n. f.* combustibility.

DEFLAGRABLE, *adj.* having the quality of wasting away wholly in fire.

DEFLAGRATION, *n. f.* setting fire to several things in their preparation.

To **DEFLECT**, *v. n.* to turn aside ; to deviate from a true course.

DEFLECTION, *n. f.* deviation ; the act of turning aside. A turning aside, or out of the way. The departure of a ship from its true course.

DEFLEXURE, *n. f.* a bending down ; a turning aside, or out of the way.

DEFLORATION, *n. f.* the act of deflouring. A selection of that which is most valuable.

To **DEFLOUR**, *v. a.* to ravish ; to take away a woman's virginity. To take away the beauty and grace of any thing.

DEFLOURER, *n. f.* a ravisher.

DEFLUOUS, *adj.* that flows down. That falls off.

DEFLUXION, *n. f.* a flowing down of humours.

DE'FLY, *adv.* dexterously ; skilfully. Properly *defly*.

DEFOEDATION, *n. f.* the act of making filthy ; pollution.

DEFO'RCEMENT, *n. f.* a withholding of lands and tenements by force.

To **DEFO'RM**, *v. a.* to disfigure ; to make ugly. To dishonour ; to make ungraceful.

DEFO'RM, *adj.* ugly ; disfigured.

DEFORMATION, *n. f.* a defacing.

D E G

DEFO'RMEDLY, *adv.* in an ugly manner.

DEFO'RMEDNESS, *n. f.* ugliness.

DEFO'RMITY, *n. f.* ugliness; ill-favouredness. Ridiculousness. Irregularity; inordinateness. Dishonour; disgrace.

DEFO'RSOR, *n. f.* one that overcomes and casteth out by force.

To **DEFRA'UD**, *v. a.* to rob or deprive by a wile or trick.

DEFRA'UDER, *n. f.* a deceiver.

To **DEFRA'Y**, *v. a.* to bear the charges of.

DEFRA'YER, *n. f.* one that discharges expenses.

DEFRA'YMENT, *n. f.* the payment of expenses.

DEFT, *adj.* neat; handsome; spruce. Proper; fitting. Ready; dexterous.

DEFTLY, *adv.* neatly; dexterously. In a skilful manner.

DEFU'NCT, *adj.* dead; deceased.—*n. f.* one that is deceased; a dead man, or woman.

DEFU'NCTION, *n. f.* death.

To **DEFY'**, *v. a.* to call to combat; to challenge. To treat with contempt; to slight.

DEFY', *n. f.* a challenge; an invitation to fight.

DEGE'NERACY, *n. f.* a departing from the virtue of our ancestors. A forsaking of that which is good. Meanness.

To **DEGE'NERATE**, *v. n.* to fall from the virtue of our ancestors. To fall from a more noble to a base state. To fall from its kind; to grow wild or base.

DEGE'NERATE, *adj.* unlike his ancestors. Unworthy; base.

DEGE'NERATENESS, *n. f.* degeneracy; state of being grown wild, or out of kind.

DEGE'NERATION, *n. f.* a deviation from the virtue of one's ancestors. A falling from a more excellent state to one of less worth. The thing changed from its primitive state.

DEGE'NEROUS, *adj.* degenerated; fallen from virtue. Vile; base; infamous; unworthy.

DEGE'NEROUSLY, *adv.* in a degenerate manner; basely; meanly

D E I

DEGLUTI'TION, *n. f.* the act or power of swallowing.

DEGRADA'TION, *n. f.* a deprivation of an office or dignity. Degeneracy; baseness.

To **DEGRA'DE**, *v. a.* to put one from his degree. To lessen; to diminish the value of.

DEGRE'E, *n. f.* quality; rank; station. The state and condition in which a thing is. A step or preparation to any thing. Order of lineage; descent of family. The orders or classes of the angels. Measure; proportion. The three hundred and sixtieth part of the circumference of a circle. A *degree* consists of three figures, of three places comprehending units, tens, and hundreds. The intervals of sounds. The vehemence or slackness of the hot or cold quality of a plant, mineral, or other mixed body.—*By degrees*, *adv.* gradually; by little and little.

DEGUSTA'TION, *n. f.* a tasting.

To **DEHO'RT**, *v. a.* to dissuade.

DEHORTA'TION, *n. f.* dissuasion; a counselling to the contrary.

DEHO'RTATORY, *adj.* belonging to dissuasion.

DEHO'RTER, *n. f.* a dissuader; an adviser to the contrary.

DE'ICIDE, *n. f.* death of our blessed Saviour.

To **DEJE'CT**, *v. a.* to cast down; to afflict; to grieve. To make to look sad.

DEJE'CT, *adj.* cast down; afflicted; lowspirited.

DEJE'CTEDLY, *adv.* in a dejected manner; afflictedly.

DEJE'CTEDNESS, *n. f.* lowness of spirits.

DEJE'CTION, *n. f.* a lowness of spirits; melancholy. Weakness; inability. A stool.

DEJE'CTURE, *n. f.* the excrements.

DEJERA'TION, *n. f.* a taking of a solemn oath.

DEIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of deifying, or making a god.

DE'IFORM, *adj.* of a godlike form.

To **DE'IFY**, *v. a.* to make a god of; to adore as God. To praise excessively.

To **DEIGN**, *v. n.* to vouchsafe; to

DEI

think worthy. — *v. a.* to grant ; to permit.

DE'INTEGRATE, *v. a.* to diminish.

DE'IPAROUS, *adj.* that brings forth a god ; the epithet applied to the Virgin Mary.

DE'ISM, *n. f.* the opinion of those that only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

DE'IST, *n. f.* a man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God.

DE'ISTICAL, *adj.* belonging to the heresy of the Deists.

DE'ITY, *n. f.* divinity ; the nature and essence of God. A fabulous god. The supposed divinity of a heathen god.

DELACERA'TION, *n. f.* a tearing in pieces.

DELACRYMA'TION, *n. f.* the wateringness of the eyes.

DELA'CTA'TION, *n. f.* a weaning from the breast.

DELA'PSED, *adj.* bearing or falling down.

To DELA'TE, *v. a.* to carry ; to convey.

DELA'TION, *n. f.* a carrying ; conveyance. An accusation ; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR, *n. f.* an accuser ; an informer.

To DELA'Y, *v. a.* to defer ; to put off. To hinder ; to frustrate. — *v. n.* to stop ; to cease from action.

DELA'Y, *n. f.* a deferring ; procrastination. Stay ; stop.

DELA'YER, *n. f.* one that defers.

DELE'CTABLE, *adj.* pleasing ; delightful.

DELE'CTABLENESS, *n. f.* delightfulness ; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY, *adv.* delightfully ; pleasantly.

DELECTA'TION, *n. f.* pleasure ; delight.

To DE'LEGATE, *v. a.* to send away. To send upon an embassy. To entrust ; to commit to another. To appoint judges to a particular cause.

DE'LEGATE, *n. f.* a deputy ; a commissioner ; a vicar. *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by the king's com-

DEL

mission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of chancery.

DE'LEGATE, *adj.* deputed.

DE'LEGATES [*court of*], a court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided.

DELEGA'TION, *n. f.* a sending away. A putting into commission. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELENIFI'CAL, *adj.* having virtue to assuage or ease pain.

To DELE'TE, *v. a.* to blot out.

DELETERIOUS, *adj.* deadly ; destructive.

DELE'TERY, *adj.* destructive ; deadly.

DELE'TION, *n. f.* act of rasing or blotting out. A destruction.

DELF, DELFE, *n. f.* a mine ; a quarry. Earthen ware ; counterfeit China ware.

DELIBA'TION, *n. f.* an essay ; a taste.

To DELI'BERATE, *v. n.* to think, in order to choice ; to hesitate.

DELI'BERATE, *adj.* circumspect ; wary ; advised ; discreet. Slow ; tedious ; not sudden.

DELI'BERATELY, *adv.* circumspectly ; advisedly ; warily.

DELI'BERATENESS, *n. f.* circumspection ; wariness ; coolness ; caution.

DELIBERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of deliberating ; thought in order to choice.

DELI'BERATIVE, *adj.* pertaining to deliberation ; apt to consider. — *n. f.* the discourse in which a question is deliberated.

DE'LICACY, *n. f.* daintiness ; fineness in eating. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses. Softness ; feminine beauty. Nicety ; minute accuracy. Neatness ; elegance of dress. Politeness ; gentleness of manners. Indulgence ; gentle treatment. Tendernefs ; scrupulousness ; mercifulness. Weakness of constitution.

DE'LICATE, *adj.* fine ; not coarse ; consisting of small parts. Beautiful ; pleasing to the eye. Nice ; pleasing to the taste ; of an agreeable flavour. Dainty ; desirous of curious meats. Choice ; select ; excellent. Polite ; gentle of manners. Soft ; effeminate ; unable to bear hardships. Pure ; clear.

DEL

DELICATELY, *adv.* beautifully. finely; not coarsely. Daintily. Choice-ly. Politely. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS, *n. f.* the state of being delicate; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

DELICATES, *n. f.* niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

DELICES, *n. f. pl.* pleasures.

DELICIOUS, *adj.* sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable.

DELICIOUSLY, *adv.* sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

DELICIOUSNESS, *n. f.* delight; pleasure; joy.

DELIGATION, *n. f.* a binding up.

DELIGHT, *n. f.* joy; content; satisfaction. That which gives delight.

To DELIGHT, *v. a.* to please; to content; to satisfy. — *v. n.* to have delight or pleasure in.

DELIGHTFUL, *adj.* pleasant; charming.

DELIGHTFULLY, *adv.* pleasantly; charmingly; with delight.

DELIGHTFULNESS, *n. f.* pleasantness; comfort; satisfaction.

DELIGHTSOME, *adj.* pleasant; delightful.

DELIGHTSOMELY, *adv.* pleasantly; in a delightful manner.

DELIGHTSOMENESS, *n. f.* pleasantness; delightfulness.

To DELINEATE, *v. a.* to draw the first draught of a thing; to design. To paint in colours; to represent a true likeness. To describe.

DELINEATION, *n. f.* the first draught of a thing.

DELINQUENCY, *n. f.* a fault; failure in duty.

DELINQUENT, *n. f.* an offender.

To DELIQUATE, *v. n.* to melt; to be dissolved.

DELIQUATION, *n. f.* a melting; a dissolving.

DELIQUIUM, *n. f.* a distillation by the force of fire.

DELIRAMENT, *n. f.* a doting or foolish idle story.

To DELIRATE, *v. n.* to dote; to rave.

DELIRATION, *n. f.* dotage; folly.

DEL

DELIRIOUS, *adj.* light-headed; raving; doting.

DELIRIUM, *n. f.* alienation of mind; dotage.

To DELIVER, *v. a.* to give; to yield; to offer. To cast away; to throw off.

To surrender; to put into one's hands.

To save; to rescue. To speak; to tell;

to relate; to utter. To disburden a woman of a child. — *To deliver over, v. a.*

to put into another's hands. To give

from hand to hand. — *To deliver up, v. a.*

to surrender; to give up.

DELIVERANCE, *n. f.* the act of delivering a thing to another. The act of

freeing from captivity, slavery, or any oppression; rescue. The act of speaking;

utterance. The act of bringing children.

DELIVERER, *n. f.* a saver; a rescuer; a preserver. A relater; one that

communicates something.

DELIVERY, *n. f.* the act of delivering, or giving. Release; rescue; saving.

A surrender; giving up. Utterance; pronouncement; speech. Use of the limbs;

activity. Childbirth.

DELL, *n. f.* a pit; a valley.

DELPH, *n. f.* a fine sort of earthen ware.

DELU'DABLE, *adj.* liable to be deceived.

To DELU'DE, *v. a.* to beguile; to cheat; to deceive. To disappoint; to

frustrate.

DELU'DER, *n. f.* a beguiler; a deceiver; an impostor.

To DELVE, *v. a.* to dig; to open the ground with a spade. To fathom;

to sift.

DELVE, *n. f.* a ditch; a pitfall; a den.

DE'LVER, *n. f.* a digger.

DE'LUGE, *n. f.* a general inundation.

An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river. Any sudden and resistless calamity.

To DE'LUGE, *v. a.* to drown; to lay totally under water. To overwhelm;

to cause to sink.

DELU'SION, *n. f.* a cheat; guile; deceit; treachery. A false representation; illusion; error.

DELU'SIVE, *adj.* apt to deceive.

D E M

DELU'SORY, *adj.* apt to deceive.

DE'MAGOGUE, *n. f.* a ringleader of the rabble.

DEMA'IN, DEME'AN, DEME'SNE, *n. f.* land which a man holds originally of himself. It is sometimes used also for a distinction between those lands that the lord of the manor has in his own hands, or in the hands of his lessee, and such other lands appertaining to the said manor, as belong to free or copyholders.

DEMA'ND, *n. f.* a claim; a challenging. A question; an interrogation. A calling for a thing in order to purchase it. The asking of what is due.

To DEMA'ND, *v. a.* to claim; to ask for with authority.

DEMA'NDABLE, *adj.* that may be demanded, requested, asked for.

DEMA'NDANT, *n. f.* he who is actor or plaintiff in a real action.

DEMA'NDER, *n. f.* one that requires a thing with authority. One that asks for a thing in order to purchase it. A dunner.

DEME'AN, *n. f.* a mien; presence; carriage.

To DEME'AN, *v. a.* to behave; to carry one's self. To lessen; to debase; to undervalue.

DEME'ANOUR, *n. f.* carriage; behaviour.

DEME'ANS, *n. f. pl.* an estate in goods or lands.

To DEME'NTATE, *v. n.* to grow mad.

DEMENTA'TION, *n. f.* state of being mad, or frantic.

DEME'RIT, *n. f.* the opposite to merit; ill-deserving.

To DEME'RIT, *v. a.* to deserve blame or punishment.

DEME'RSED, *adj.* plunged.

DEME'RSION, *n. f.* a drowning.

DE'MI, *insparable particle*, half; as *demigod*; that is, half human, half divine.

DE'MI-CANNON, *n. f.* *Demi-cannon lowest*, a great gun that carries a ball thirty pounds weight. — *Demi-cannon ordinary*, a great gun. It carries a shot thirty-two pounds weight. — *Demi-cannon of the greatest size*, a gun. It carries a ball thirty six pounds weight,

D E M

DE'MI-CULVERIN *of the lowest size*, a gun. It carries nine pounds weight. — *Demi-culverin ordinary*, a gun. It carries a ball ten pounds eleven ounces weight. — *Demi-culverin, elder sort*, a gun. It carries a ball twelve pounds eleven ounces weight.

DE'MI-DEVIL, *n. f.* half a devil.

DE'MI-GOD, *n. f.* partaking of divine nature; half a god.

DE'MI-LANCE, *n. f.* a light lance; a spear.

DE'MI-MAN, *n. f.* half a man.

DE'MI-WOLF, *n. f.* half a wolf.

DEMI'SE, *n. f.* death; decease.

To DEMI'SE, *v. a.* to grant at one's death; to bequeath.

DEMI'SSION, *n. f.* degradation; diminution of dignity; depression.

To DEMI'T, *v. a.* to depress.

DEMOCRA'CY, *n. f.* one of the three forms of government; that in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people.

DEMOCRA'TICAL, *adj.* pertaining to a popular government; popular.

To DEMO'LISH, *v. a.* to throw down buildings; to raze; to destroy.

DEMO'LISHER, *n. f.* one that throws down buildings.

DEMOLITION, *n. f.* the act of overthrowing buildings.

DE'MON, *n. f.* a spirit; generally an evil spirit.

DEMONI'AC, DEMONI'ACAL, *adj.* belonging to the devil; devilish. Induced by the devil.

DEMO'NIAC, *n. f.* one possessed by the devil.

DEMO'NIAN, *adj.* devilish.

DEMONO'CRACY, *n. f.* the power of the devil.

DEMONO'LATRY, *n. f.* the worship of the devil.

DEMONO'LOGY, *n. f.* discourse of the nature of devils.

DEMO'NSTRABLE, *adj.* that which may be proved beyond doubt or contradiction.

DEMO'NSTRABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as admits of certain proof.

To DEMO'NSTRATE, *v. a.* to prove with the highest degree of certainty.

D E N

DEMONSTRA'TION, *n. f.* the highest degree of deducible or argumental evidence. Indubitable evidence of the senses or reason.

DEMO'NSTRATIVE, *adj.* having the power of demonstration; invincibly conclusive. Having the power of expressing clearly.

DEMO'NSTRATIVELY, *adv.* with evidence not to be opposed or doubted. Clearly; plainly; with certain knowledge.

DEMONSTRA'TOR, *n. f.* one that proves; one that teaches.

DEMO'NSTRATORY, *adj.* having the tendency to demonstrate.

DEMU'LCENT, *adj.* softening; mollifying; assuasive.

To DEMU'R, *v. n.* to delay a process in law by doubts and objections. To cause in uncertainty; to suspend determination. To doubt; to have scruples. — *a.* to doubt of.

DEMU'R, *n. f.* doubt; hesitation.

DEMU'RE, *adj.* sober; decent. Grave; affectedly modest.

To DEM'URE, *v. n.* to look with an affected modesty.

DEMU'RELY, *adv.* with affected modesty; solemnly.

DEMU'RENESS, *n. f.* modesty; soberness; gravity of aspect. Affected modesty.

DEMU'RRER, *n. f.* a kind of pause upon a point of difficulty in an action.

DEN, *n. f.* a cavern, or hollow running horizontally. The cave of a wild beast. *Den* may signify either a valley or a woody place.

DENA'Y, *n. f.* denial; refusal.

BENDRO'LOGY, *n. f.* the natural history of trees.

DENI'ABLE, *adj.* that which may be denied.

DENI'AL, *n. f.* negation; the contrary to confession. Refusal; the contrary to grant. Abjuration; contrary to acknowledgment of adherence.

DENI'ER, *n. f.* a contradictor; an opponent. One that does not own or acknowledge. A refuser; one that refuses.

DENI'ER, *n. f.* a small denomination of French money.

D E N

To DENIGRATE, *v. a.* to blacken.

DENIGRA'TION, *n. f.* a blackening, or making black.

DENIZA'TION, *n. f.* the act of infranchising.

DE'NIZEN, **DE'NIZON**, *n. f.* a free-man; one infranchised.

To DE'NIZEN, *v. a.* to infranchise; to make free.

To DENO'MINATE, *v. a.* to name; to give a name to.

DENOMINA'TION, *n. f.* a name given to a thing.

DENO'MINATIVE, *adj.* that which gives a name; that which confers a distinct appellation. That which obtains a distinct appellation.

DENOMINA'TOR, *n. f.* the giver of a name. — *Denominator of a fraction*, the number below the line, shewing the nature and quality of the parts which any integer is supposed to be divided into.

DENOTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of denoting.

To DENO'TE, *v. a.* to mark; to be a sign of; to betoken.

To DENOU'NCE, *v. a.* to threaten by proclamation. To give information against.

DENOU'NCEMENT, *n. f.* the act of proclaiming any menace.

DENOU'NCER, *n. f.* one that declares some menace.

DENSE, *adj.* close; compact; approaching to solidity.

DE'NSITY, *n. f.* closeness; compactness; close adhesion.

DE'NTAL, *adj.* belonging or relating to the teeth. Pronounced principally by the agency of the teeth.

DE'NTAL, *n. f.* a small shell-fish.

DENTE'LLI, *n. f.* modillions.

DENTICULA'TION, *n. f.* the state of being set with small teeth.

DENTI'LATED, *adj.* set with small teeth.

DE'NTIFRICE, *n. f.* a powder made to scour the teeth.

DENTI'TION, *n. f.* the act of breeding the teeth. The time at which childrens teeth are bred.

To DENU'DATE, *v. a.* to divest; to strip.

D E O

DENUDA'TION, *n. f.* the act of stripping.

To DENU'DE, *v. a.* to strip; to make naked; to divest.

DENUNCIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of denouncing; a public menace.

DENUNCIA'TOR, *n. f.* he that proclaims any threat. He that lays an information against another.

To DENY', *v. a.* to contradict an accusation; not to confess. To refuse; not to grant. To abnegate; to disown. To renounce; to disregard; to treat as foreign or not belonging to one.

To DEOBSTRU'CT, *v. a.* to clear from impediments.

DEO'BSTRUENT, *n. f.* a medicine that has the power to resolve viscidities.

DE'ODAND *n. f.* a thing given or forfeited to God for the pacifying his wrath, in case of any misfortune, by which any Christian comes to a violent end, without the fault of any reasonable creature.

To DEO'PPILATE, *v. a.* to deobstruct; to clear a passage.

DEOPPILA'TION, *n. f.* the act of clearing obstructions.

DEO'PPILATIVE, *adj.* deobstruent.

DEOSCUA'TION, *n. f.* the act of kissing.

To DEPA'INT, *v. a.* to picture; to describe by colours. To describe.

To DEPA'RT, *v. n.* to go away from a place. To desist from a practice. To be lost; to perish. To desert; to revolt; to fall away; to apostatise. To desist from a resolution or opinion. To die; to de cease; to leave the world.

To DEPA'RT, *v. a.* to quit; to leave; to retire from.—*v. a.* to divide; to separate.

DEPA'RT, *n. f.* the act of going away. Death. An operation so named, because the particles of silver are *departed* or divided from gold.

DEPA'RTER, *n. f.* one that refines metals by separation.

DEPA'RTMENT, *n. f.* separate allotment; business assigned to a particular person.

DEPA'RTURE, *n. f.* a going away, Death; de cease; the act of leaving the

D E P

present state of existence. A forsaking; an abandoning.

DEPA'SCENT, *adj.* feeding greedily.

To DEPA'STURE, *v. a.* to eat up; to consume by feeding upon it.

To DEPA'UPERATE, *v. a.* to make poor.

DEPE'CTIBLE, *adj.* tough; clammy.

To DEPE'INCT, *v. a.* to paint; to describe in colours.

To DEPE'ND, *v. n.* to hang from. To be in a state of servitude or expectation. To be in suspense. To depend upon, to rely on; to trust to. To be in a state of dependence. To rest upon any thing as its cause.

DEPE'NDENCE, DEPE'NDENCY, *n. f.* the state of hanging down from a supporter. Something hanging upon another. Concatenation; connection; relation of one thing to another. State of being at the disposal of another. The things or persons of which any man has the dominion. Reliance; trust; confidence.

DEPE'NDENT, *adj.* in the power of another. Hanging down.—*n. f.* one who lives in subjection, or at the discretion of another. One subordinate.

DEPE'NDER, *n. f.* a dependent; one that reposes on the kindness of another.

DEPERDI'TION, *n. f.* loss; destruction.

DEPHLEGMA'TION, *n. f.* an operation which takes away from the phlegm any spirituous fluid by repeated distillation.

To DEPHLE'GM, to DEPHLE'GMATE, *v. a.* to clear from phlegm, or aqueous insipid matter.

DEPHLE'GMEDNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being freed from phlegm.

To DEPI'CT, *v. a.* to paint; to portray. To describe to the mind.

DE'PILATORY, *n. f.* an application used to take away hair.

DE'PILOUS, *adj.* without hair.

DEPLANTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of taking plants up from the bed.

DEPLE'TION, *n. f.* the act of emptying.

DEPLO'RABLE, *adj.* lamentable;

DEP

sad; calamitous; miserable; hopeless.
Contemptible; despicable.

DEPLO'RABLENESS, *n. f.* the state of being deplorable.

DEPLO'RABLY, *adv.* lamentably; miserably.

DEPLO'RATE, *adj.* lamentable; hopeless.

DEPLORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of deploring.

To DEPLO'RE, *v. a.* to lament; to bewail; to bemoan.

DEPLO'RER, *n. f.* a lamenter; a mourner.

DEPLUMA'TION, *n. f.* plucking off the feathers. A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs.

To DEPLU'ME, *v. a.* to strip of its feathers.

To DEPO'NE, *v. a.* to lay down as a pledge or security. To risk upon the success of an adventure.

DEPO'NENT, *n. f.* one that deposes his testimony in a court of justice. Such verbs as have no active voice are called *deponents*.

To DEPO'PULATE, *v. a.* to unpeuple; to lay waste.

DEPOPULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of unpeopling; havock; waste.

DEPOPULA'TOR, *n. f.* a dispeopler; a destroyer of mankind.

To DEPO'RT, *v. a.* to carry; to demean.

DEPO'RT, *n. f.* demeanour; behaviour.

DEPORTA'TION, *n. f.* transportation; exile into a remote part of the dominion. Exile in general.

DEPO'RTMENT, *n. f.* conduct; management. Demeanour; behaviour.

To DEPO'SE, *v. a.* to lay down; to lodge; to let fall. To degrade from a throne. To take away; to divest. To give testimony; to attest. To examine any one on his oath. — *v. n.* to bear witness.

DEPO'SITARY, *n. f.* one with whom any thing is lodged in trust.

To DEPO'SITE, *v. a.* to lay up; to lodge in any place. To lay up as a pledge, or security. To place at interest. To lay aside.

DEP

DEPO'SITE, *n. f.* any thing committed to the care and trust of another. A pledge; a pawn; a thing given as a security. The state of a thing pawned or pledged.

DEPOSI'TION, *n. f.* the act of giving public testimony. The act of degrading a prince from sovereignty.

DEPO'SITORY, *n. f.* the place where any thing is lodged.

DEPRAVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making any thing bad. Degeneracy; depravity. Defamation.

To DEPRA'VE, *v. a.* to vitiate; to corrupt.

DEPRA'VEDNESS, *n. f.* corruption; taint; vitiated state.

DEPRA'VEMENT, *n. f.* a vitiated state.

DEPRA'VER, *n. f.* a corrupter.

DEPRA'VITY, *n. f.* corruption.

To DE'PRECATE, *v. n.* to pray earnestly. To ask pardon for. — *v. a.* to implore mercy of. To beg off; to pray deliverance from.

DEPRECA'TION, *n. f.* prayer against evil.

DE'PRECATIVE, DEP'RECATORY, *adj.* that serves to deprecate.

DEPRECA'TOR, *n. f.* an excuser.

To DE'PREDATE, *v. a.* to rob; to pillage. To spoil; to devour.

DEPREDA'TION, *n. f.* a robbing; a spoiling. Voracity; waste.

DEPREDA'TOR, *n. f.* a robber; a devourer.

To DEP'REHE'ND, *v. a.* to catch one; to take unawares. To discover; to find out a thing.

DEPREHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* that may be caught. That may be understood.

DEPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *n. f.* catchableness of being caught. Intelligibility.

DEPREHE'NSION, *n. f.* a catching or taking unawares. A discovery.

To DEP'RESS, *v. a.* to press or thrust down. To let fall; to let down. To humble; to deject; to sink.

DEPRE'SSION, *n. f.* the act of pressing down. The sinking or falling in of a surface. The act of humbling; abasement. — *Depression of an equation* [in

DEP

algebra] is the bringing it into lower and more simple terms by division.

DEPRE'SSOR, *n. f.* he that keeps or presses down.

To DEPRE'TIATE, *v. a.* to bring a thing down to a lower price. To undervalue.

DEPRIVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of depriving or taking away from. In law, when a clergyman, as a bishop, parson, vicar, or prebend is deposed from his preferment.

To DEPRIVE, *v. a.* to bereave one of a thing. To hinder; to debar from. To release; to free from. To put out of an office.

DEPTH, *n. f.* deepness; the measure of any thing from the surface downwards. Deep place; not a shoal. The abyss; a gulf of infinite profundity. The middle or height of a season. Abstruseness; obscurity.

To DEPTHEN, *v. a.* to deepen.

To DEPU'CELATE, *v. a.* to deflour.

DEPU'LSION, *n. f.* a beating or thrusting away.

DEPULSORY, *adj.* putting away.

To DE'PURATE, *v. a.* to purify; to cleanse.

DE'PURATE, *adj.* cleansed; freed from dregs. Pure; not contaminated.

DEPURA'TION, *n. f.* the act of separating the pure from the impure part of any thing.

To DEPU'RE, *v. a.* to free from impurities. To purge.

DEPUTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of deputing, or sending with a special commission. Vicegerency.

To DEPU'TE, *v. a.* to send with a special commission; to empower one to transact instead of another.

DE'PUTY, *n. f.* a lieutenant; a viceroy. Any one that transacts business for another.

To DEQUA'NTITATE, *v. a.* to diminish the quantity of.

To DERA'CINATE, *v. a.* to pluck or tear up by the roots.

To DERA'IGN, to DERA'IN, *v. a.* to prove; to justify.

DERA'Y, *n. f.* tumult; disorder; noise.

DER

DERELI'CTION, *n. f.* an utter forsaking or leaving.

DERELI'CTS, *n. f.* such goods as are wilfully thrown away.

To DERI'DE, *v. a.* to laugh at; to mock; to turn to ridicule.

DERI'DER, *n. f.* a mocker; a scoffer.

DERI'SION, *n. f.* the act of deriding or laughing at. Contempt; scorn; a laughing-stock.

DERI'SIVE, *adj.* mocking; scoffing.

DERI'SORY, *adj.* mocking; ridiculing.

DERI'VABLE, *adj.* attainable by right of descent or derivation.

DERIVA'TION, *n. f.* a draining of water. The tracing of a word from its original. The tracing of any thing from its source. The drawing of a humour from one part of the body to another.

DERI'VATIVE, *adj.* derived or taken from another. — *n. f.* the thing or word derived or taken from another.

DERI'VATIVELY, *adv.* in a derivative manner.

To DERI'VE, *v. a.* to turn the course of any thing. To deduce from its original. To communicate to another, as from the origin and source. To communicate to by descent of blood. To spread from one place to another. To trace a word from its origin. — *v. n.* to come from; to owe its origin to. To descend from.

DERI'VER, *n. f.* one that draws or fetches from the original.

DERN, *adj.* sad; solitary. Barbarous; cruel.

DERNI'ER, *adj.* last.

To DE'ROGATE, *v. a.* to do an act contrary to a preceding law or custom. To lessen the worth of any person or thing; to disparage. — *v. n.* to detract.

DE'ROGATE, *adj.* lessened in value.

DEROGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of breaking and making void a former law. A disparaging; a lessening or taking away the worth of any person or thing.

DE'ROGATIVE, *adj.* derogating; lessening the value.

DERO'GATORILY, *adv.* in a detracting manner.

DERO'GATORINESS, *n. f.* the act of derogating.

D E S

DEROGATORY, *adj.* that lessens the value of.

DE'RVIS, *n. f.* a Turkish priest.

DE'SCANT, *n. f.* a song or tune composed in parts. A discourse; a disputation; a disquisition branched out into several divisions or heads.

To **DESCEND**, *v. n.* to come from a higher place to a lower. To come down. To come suddenly; to fall upon as an enemy. To make an invasion. To proceed from an original. To fall in order of inheritance to a successor. To extend a discourse from general to particular considerations. — *v. a.* to walk downward upon any place.

DESCENDENT, *n. f.* the offspring of an ancestor. — *adj.* falling; sinking; coming down. Proceeding from another as an original or ancestor.

DESCENDIBLE, *adj.* such as may be descended. Transmissible by inheritance.

DESCENSION, *n. f.* the act of falling or sinking; descent. A declension; a degradation. Right *descension*, the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign or star below the horizon of a direct sphere. Oblique *descension*, the arch of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of an oblique sphere.

DESCENSIONAL, *adj.* relating to descent.

DESCENT, *n. f.* the act of passing from a higher place. Progress downwards. Obliquity; inclination. Lowest place. Invasion; hostile entrance into a kingdom. Transmission of any thing by succession and inheritance. The state of proceeding from an original or progenitor. Birth; extraction; process of lineage. Offspring; inheritors. A single step in the scale of genealogy. A rank in the scale or order of being.

To **DESCRIBE**, *v. a.* to mark out any thing by the mention of its properties. To delineate; to make out: as a torch waved about the head *describes* a circle. To distribute into proper heads or divisions. To define in a lax manner.

DESCRI'BER, *n. f.* he that describes.

DESCRI'ER, *n. f.* a discoverer; a detector.

D E S

DESCRIPTION, *n. f.* the act of describing or making out any person or thing by perceptible properties. The sentence or passage in which any thing is described. A lax definition. The qualities expressed in a description.

To **DESCRY'**, *v. a.* to give notice of any thing suddenly discovered. To spy out; to examine at a distance. To detect; to find out any thing concealed. To discover; to perceive by the eye; to see any thing distant or absent.

DESCRY', *n. f.* discovery; thing discovered.

To **DE'SECRATE**, *v. a.* to divert from the purpose to which any thing is consecrated.

DESECRA'TION, *n. f.* the abolition of consecration.

DE'SERT, *n. f.* a wilderness; solitude; waste country; uninhabited place.

DE'SERT, *adj.* wild; waste; solitary.

To **DESE'RT**, *v. a.* to forsake; to fall away from; to quit meanly or treacherously. To leave; to abandon. To quit the army, or regiment in which one is enlisted.

DESE'RT, *n. f.* qualities or conduct considered with respect to rewards or punishments; degree of merit or demerit. Proportional merit; claim to reward. Excellence; right to reward; virtue.

DESE'RTER, *n. f.* he that has forsaken his cause or his post. He that leaves the army in which he is enlisted. He that forsakes another.

DESE'RTION, *n. f.* the act of forsaking or abandoning a cause or post. Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God; an opinion that grace is withdrawn.

DESE'RTLESS, *adj.* without merit.

To **DESE'RVE**, *v. a.* to be worthy of either good or ill. To be worthy of reward.

DESE'RVEDLY, *adv.* worthily; according to desert.

DESE'RVER, *n. f.* a man who merits rewards.

DESE'CCANTS, *n. f.* applications that dry up the flow of fores; driers.

To **DESE'CCATE**, *v. a.* to dry up.

DES

DESICCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making dry.

DESI'CCATIVE, *adj.* that which has the power of drying.

To **DESI'DERATE**, *v. a.* to want; to miss.

DESI'DIOSE, *adj.* idle; lazy; heavy.

To **DESI'GN**, *v. a.* to purpose; to intend any thing. To form or order with a particular purpose. To devote intentionally. To plan; to project. To mark out.

DESI'GN, *n. f.* an intention; a purpose. A scheme; a plan of action. A scheme formed to the detriment of another. The idea which an artist endeavours to execute or express.

DESI'GNABLE, *adj.* distinguishable; capable to be particularly marked out.

DESIGNA'TION, *n. f.* the act of pointing or marking out. Appointment; direction. Import; intention.

DESI'GNEDLY, *adv.* purposely; intentionally; not inadvertently; not fortuitously.

DESI'GNER, *n. f.* a plotter; a contriver. One that forms the idea of any thing in painting or sculpture.

DESI'GNING, *part. adj.* insidious; treacherous; deceitful.

DESI'GNLESS, *adj.* unknowing; inadvertent.

DESI'GNLESSLY, *adv.* without intention; ignorantly; inadvertently.

DESI'GNMENT, *n. f.* a scheme of hostility. A plot; a malicious intention. The idea or sketch of a work.

DESI'RABLE, *adj.* pleasing; delightful. That which is to be wished with earnestness.

DESI'RE, *n. f.* wish; eagerness to obtain or enjoy.

To **DESI'RE**, *v. a.* to wish; to long for. To express wishes; to appear to long. To ask; to intreat.

DESI'RER, *n. f.* one that is eager of any thing.

DESI'ROUS, *adj.* full of desire; eager; longing after.

DESI'ROUSNESS, *n. f.* fulness of desire.

DESI'ROUSLY, *adv.* eagerly; with desire.

DES

To **DESI'ST**, *v. n.* to cease from any thing; to stop.

DESI'STANCE, *n. f.* the act of desisting; cessation.

DESI'TIVE, *adj.* ending; concluded.

DESK, *n. f.* an inclining table for the use of writers or readers.

DE'SOLATE, *adj.* without inhabitants; uninhabited. Deprived of inhabitants; laid waste. Solitary; without society.

To **DE'SOLATE**, *v. a.* to deprive of inhabitants.

DE'SOLATELY, *adv.* in a desolate manner.

DESOLA'TION, *n. f.* destruction of inhabitants. Gloominess; sadness; melancholy. A place wasted and forsaken.

DESPA'IR, *n. f.* hopelessness; despondence. That which causes despair; that of which there is no hope. Loss of confidence in the mercy of God.

To **DESPA'IR**, *v. n.* to be without hope; to despond.

DESPA'IRER, *n. f.* one without hope.

DESPA'IRFUL, *adj.* hopeless. Obsolete.

DESPA'IRINGLY, *adv.* in a manner betokening hopelessness.

DE'SPERATE, *adj.* without hope. Without care of safety; rash. Irretrievable; unsurmountable; irrecoverable. Mad; hot-brained; furious.

DE'SPERATELY, *adv.* furiously; madly. In a great degree: this sense is ludicrous.

DE'SPERATENESS, *n. f.* madness; fury; precipitance.

DESPERA'TION, *n. f.* hopelessness; despair; despondency.

DE'SPICABLE, *adj.* contemptible; vile; mean; fordid; worthless.

DE'SPICABLENESS, *n. f.* meanness; vileness.

DE'SPICABLY, *adv.* meanly; fordidly.

DESPISABLE, *adj.* contemptible; despicable; regarded with contempt.

To **DESPISE**, *v. a.* to scorn; to contemn. To abhor.

DESPISER, *n. f.* contemner; scorner.

DESPITE, *n. f.* malice; anger; malignity. Defiance. Act of malice.

D E S

To DESPI'TE, *v. a.* to vex ; to affront.

DESPI'TEFUL, *adj.* malicious ; full of spleen.

DESPI'TEFULLY, *adv.* maliciously ; malignantly.

DESPI'TEFULNESS, *n. f.* malice ; hate ; malignity.

DESPI'TEOUS, *adj.* malicious ; furious.

To DESPO'IL, *v. a.* to rob ; to deprive.

DESPOLIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of despoiling or stripping.

To DESPO'ND, *v. n.* to despair ; to lose hope. To lose hope of the divine mercy.

DESPO'NDENCY, *n. f.* despair ; hopelessness.

DESPO'NDENT, *adj.* despairing ; hopeless.

To DESPO'NSATE, *v. a.* to betroth ; to affiancé.

DESPONSA'TION, *n. f.* the betrothing persons to each other.

DE'SPOT, *n. f.* an absolute prince.

DESPO'TIC, DESPO'TICAL, *adj.* absolute in power ; unlimited in authority.

DESPO'TICALNESS, *n. f.* absolute authority.

DE'SPOTISM, *n. f.* absolute power.

To DESPU'MATE, *v. n.* to throw off parts in foam ; to froth.

DESPUMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of throwing off excrementitious parts in scum or foam.

DESQUAMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of scaling foul bones.

DESSE'RT, *n. f.* the last course at an entertainment.

To DE'STINATE, *v. a.* to design for any particular end.

DESTINA'TION, *n. f.* the purpose for which any thing is appointed.

To DE'STINE, *v. a.* to doom ; to appoint unalterably to any state. To appoint to any use or purpose. To devote ; to doom to punishment or misery. To fix unalterably.

DE'STINY, *n. f.* the power that spins the life, and determines the fate. Fate ; invincible necessity. Doom ; condition in future time.

D E S

DE'STITUTE, *adj.* forsaken ; abandoned. In want of.

DESTITU'TION, *n. f.* want ; the state in which something is wanted.

To DESTRO'Y, *v. a.* to overturn a city ; to raze a building. To lay waste ; to make desolate. To kill. To put an end to ; to bring to nought.

DESTRO'YER, *n. f.* the person that destroys.

DESTRU'CTIBLE, *adj.* liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBI'LITY, *n. f.* liability to destruction.

DESTRU'CTION, *n. f.* the act of destroying ; waste. Murder ; massacre ; The state of being destroyed. A destroyer ; a depopulator. Eternal death.

DESTRU'CTIVE, *adj.* that which destroys ; wasteful ; causing ruin and devastation.

DESTRU'CTIVELY, *adv.* ruinously ; mischievously.

DESTRU'CTIVENESS, *n. f.* the quality of destroying or ruining.

DESTRU'CTOR, *n. f.* destroyer ; consumer.

DESUDA'TION, *n. f.* a profuse and inordinate sweating.

DESU'ETUDE, *n. f.* cessation from being accustomed.

DESU'LTORY, DESULTO'RIOUS, *adj.* removing from thing to thing ; unsettled ; immethodical.

To DESU'ME, *v. a.* to take from any thing.

To DETA'CH, *v. a.* to separate ; to disengage. To send out part of a greater body of men on an expedition.

DETA'CHMENT, *n. f.* a body of troops sent out from the main army.

To DETA'IL, *v. a.* to relate particularly ; to particularise.

DETA'IL, *n. f.* a minute and particular account.

To DETA'IN, *v. a.* to keep that which belongs to another. To withhold ; to keep back. To restrain from departure. To hold in custody.

DETA'INDER, *n. f.* the name of a writ for holding one in custody.

DETA'INER, *n. f.* he that holds back any one's right ; he that detains.

D E T

To DETE'CT, *v. a.* to discover; to find out any crime or artifice.

DETE'CTER, *n. f.* a discoverer; one that finds out what another desires to hide.

DETE'CTION, *n. f.* discovery of guilt or fraud. Discovery of any thing hidden.

DETE'NTION, *n. f.* the act of keeping what belongs to another. Confinement; restraint.

To DETE'R, *v. a.* to discourage from any thing.

DETERMENT, *n. f.* cause of discouragement.

To DETE'RGE, *v. a.* to cleanse a fore.

DETERGENT, *adj.* that which cleanses.

DETERIORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making any thing worse.

DETERMINABLE, *adj.* that which may be certainly decided.

To DETE'RMINATE, *v. a.* to limit; to fix.

DETERMINATE, *adj.* limited; determined. Established; settled by rule. Decisive; conclusive. Fixed; resolute; resolved.

DETERMINATELY, *adv.* resolutely; with fixed resolve.

DETERMINA'TION, *n. f.* absolute direction to a certain end. The result of deliberation. Judicial decision.

DETERMINATIVE, *adj.* that which uncontrollably directs to a certain end. That which makes a limitation.

DETERMINATOR, *n. f.* one who determines.

To DETE'RMI'NE, *v. a.* to fix; to settle. To conclude; to fix ultimately. To bound; to confine. To adjust; to limit. To direct to any certain point. To influence the choice. To resolve. To decide. To put an end to; to destroy. — *v. n.* to conclude; to form a final conclusion. To end; to come to an end. To come to a decision. To end consequentially. To resolve concerning any thing.

DETERRA'TION, *n. f.* discovery of any thing by removal of the earth.

DETERSION, *n. f.* the act of cleansing a fore.

D E T

DETE'RSIVE, *adj.* having the power to cleanse.

DETE'RSIVE, *n. f.* an application that has the power of cleansing wounds.

To DETE'ST, *v. a.* to hate; to abhor.

DETE'STABLE, *adj.* hateful; abhorred.

DETE'STABLY, *adv.* hatefully; abominably.

DETESTA'TION, *n. f.* hatred; abhorrence; abomination.

DETE'STER, *n. f.* one that hates.

To DETHRO'NE, *v. a.* to divest of regality; to throw down from the throne.

DETY'NUE, *n. f.* a writ that lies against him, who, having goods or chattels delivered him to keep, refuses to deliver them again.

DETONA'TION, *n. f.* somewhat more forcible than the ordinary crackling of salts in calcination.

To DETO'NIZE, *v. a.* to calcine with detonation.

To DETO'RT, *v. a.* to wrest from the original import.

To DETRA'CT, *v. a.* to derogate; to take away by envy and calumny.

DETRA'CTER, *n. f.* one that takes away another's reputation.

DETRA'CTION, *n. f.* *Detraction*, in the native import of the word, signifies the withdrawing or taking off from a thing; and, as it is applied to the reputation, it denotes the impairing a man in point of fame.

DETRA'CTORY, *adj.* defamatory by denial of desert; derogatory.

DETRA'CTRESS, *n. f.* a censorious woman.

DE'TRIMENT, *n. f.* loss; damage; mischief.

DE'TRIMENTAL, *n. f.* mischievous; harmful; causing loss.

DETRI'TION, *n. f.* the act of wearing away.

To DETRU'DE, *v. n.* to thrust down; to force into a lower place.

To DETRU'NCATE, *v. a.* to lop; to cut; to shorten.

DETRUNCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of lopping.

DETRU'SION, *n. f.* the act of thrusting down.

D E V

DETURBA'TION, *n. f.* the act of throwing down; degradation.

DEVASTA'TION, *n. f.* waste; havoc.

DEUCE, *n. f.* two.

To **DEVE'LOP**, *v. a.* to disengage from something that enfolds and conceals.

DEVE'RGENCE, *n. f.* declivity; declination.

To **DEVE'ST**, *v. a.* to strip; to deprive of cloaths. To take away any thing good. To free from any thing bad.

DEVE'X, *adj.* bending down; declivous.

DEVE'XITY, *n. f.* incurvation downwards.

To **DE'VIATE**, *v. n.* to wander from the right or common way. To go astray; to err; to sin.

DEVIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of quitting the right way; error. Variation from established rule. Offence; obliquity of conduct.

DEV'ICE, *n. f.* a contrivance; a stratagem. A design; a scheme formed; project; speculation. The emblem on a shield. Invention; genius.

DE'VIL, *n. f.* a fallen angel; the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind. A wicked man or woman. A ludicrous term for mischief.

DE'VILISH, *adj.* partaking of the qualities of the devil. An epithet of abhorrence or contempt.

DE'VILISHLY, *adv.* in a manner suiting the devil.

DE'VIOUS, *adj.* out of the common track. Wandering; roving; rambling. Erring; going astray from rectitude.

To **DEVI'SE**, *v. a.* to contrive; to form by art; to invent. — *v. n.* to consider; to contrive.

DEVI'SE, *n. f.* the act of giving or bequeathing by will. Contrivance.

To **DEVI'SE**, *v. a.* to grant by will.

DEVI'SER, *n. f.* a contriver; an inventor.

DE'VITABLE, *adj.* possible to be avoided.

DEVITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of escaping.

DEVO'ID, *adj.* empty; vacant; void. Without any thing, whether good or evil.

D E V

DEVO'IR, *n. f.* service. Act of civility or obsequiousness.

To **DEVO'LTE**, *v. a.* to roll down.

To move from one hand to another. —

v. n. to fall by succession into new hands.

DEVOLU'TION, *n. f.* the act of rolling down. Removal from hand to hand.

DEVORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of devouring.

To **DEVO'TE**, *v. a.* to dedicate; to consecrate. To addict; to give up to ill. To curse; to execrate.

DEVO'TEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being devoted or dedicated.

DEVOTE'E, *n. f.* one erroneously or superstitiously religious; a bigot.

DEVO'TION, *n. f.* the state of being consecrated or dedicated. Piety; acts of religion. An act of external worship. Prayer; expression of devotion. The state of the mind under a strong sense of dependence upon God. An act of reverence, respect, or ceremony. Strong affection; ardent love. Disposal; power.

DEVO'TIONAL, *adj.* pertaining to devotion.

DEVO'TIONALIST, *n. f.* a man zealous without knowledge.

To **DEVO'UR**, *v. a.* to eat up ravenously. To destroy or consume with rapidity and violence. To swallow up; to annihilate.

DEVO'URER, *n. f.* a consumer; he that devours.

DEVO'UT, *adj.* pious; religious; devoted to holy duties. Filled with pious thoughts. Expressive of devotion or piety.

DEVO'UTLY, *adv.* piously; with ardent devotion; religiously.

DEUSE, *n. f.* the devil.

DEUTERO'GAMY, *n. f.* a second marriage.

DEUTERO'NOMY, *n. f.* the second book of the law, being the fifth of Moses.

DEUTERO'SCOPY, *n. f.* the second intention.

DEW, *n. f.* the moisture upon the ground.

To **DEW**, *v. a.* to wet as with dew; to moisten.

DE'WBERRY, *n. f.* raspberry.

DEW-BESPRE'NT, *part.* sprinkled with dew.

D I A

DE'WDROP, *n. f.* a drop of dew which sparkles at sun-rise.

DE'WLAP, *n. f.* the flesh that hangs down from the throat of oxen. A lip flaccid with age.

DE'WLAPT, *adj.* furnished with dewlaps.

DE'W-WORM, *n. f.* a worm found in dew.

DE'WY, *adj.* resembling dew; partaking of dew. Moist with dew; roscid.

DE'XTER, *adj.* the right; not the left.

DEXTE'RITY, *n. f.* readiness of limbs; activity; readiness to attain skill. Readiness of contrivance.

DE'XTEROUS, *adj.* expert at any manual employment; active; ready. Expert in management; subtle; full of expedients.

DE'XTEROUSLY, *adv.* expertly; skillfully; artfully.

DE'XTRAL, *adj.* the right; not the left.

DEXTRA'LITY, *n. f.* the state of being on the right side.

DIABE'TES, *n. f.* a morbid copiousness of urine.

DIABO'LIC, **DIABO'LICAL**, *adj.* devilish; partaking of the qualities of the devil.

DIACO'DIUM, *n. f.* the syrup of poppies.

DIACO'USTICS, *n. f.* the doctrine of sounds.

DI'ADEM, *n. f.* a tiara; an ensign of royalty bound round the head of eastern monarchs. The mark of royalty worn on the head; the crown.

DI'ADEMED, *adj.* adorned with a diadem.

DI'ADROM, *n. f.* the time in which any motion is performed.

DI'E'RESIS, *n. f.* the separation or disjunction of syllables; as *avér*.

DIAGNO'STIC, *n. f.* a symptom by which a disease is distinguished from others.

DIA'GONAL, *adj.* reaching from one angle to another.

DIA'GONAL, *n. f.* a line drawn from angle to angle.

DIA'GONALLY, *adv.* in a diagonal direction.

D I A

DI'AGRAM, *n. f.* a delineation of geometrical figures; a mathematical scheme.

DIAGRY'DIATES, *n. f.* strong purgatives made with diagyridium.

DI'AL, *n. f.* a plate marked with lines, where a hand or shadow shews the hour.

DIAL-PLATE, *n. f.* that on which hours or lines are marked.

DI'ALECT, *n. f.* the subdivision of a language. Style; manner of expression. Language; speech.

DIALE'CTICAL, *adj.* logical; argumental.

DIALE'CTIC, *n. f.* logic; the act of reasoning.

DI'ALLING, *n. f.* the sciateric science; the knowledge of shadows.

DI'ALLIST, *n. f.* a constructor of dials.

DIA'LOGIST, *n. f.* a speaker in a dialogue or conference.

DI'ALOGUE, *n. f.* a conference; a conversation between two or more.

To DI'ALOGUE, *v. n.* to discourse with another.

DI'A'LYSIS, *n. f.* the figure in rhetoric by which syllables or words are divided.

DIA'METER, *n. f.* the line which, passing through the centre of a circle, or other curvilinear figure, divides it into two equal parts.

DIA'METRAL, *adj.* describing the diameter.

DIA'METRALLY, *adv.* according to the direction of a diameter.

DIAME'TRICAL, *adj.* describing a diameter. Observing the direction of a diameter.

DIAME'TRICALLY, *adv.* in a diametrical direction.

DI'AMOND, *n. f.* the most valuable and hardest of all the gems, when pure, perfectly clear and pellucid as the purest water.

DI'APASE, *n. f.* a chord including all tones.

DIAPA'SON, *n. f.* a term in music.

DI'APER, *n. f.* linen cloth woven in flowers, and other figures. A napkin.

To DI'APER, *v. a.* to variegate; to diversify. To draw flowers upon cloaths.

D I C

DIAPHANE'ITY, *n. f.* transparency ; pellucidness.

DIAPHA'NIC, *adj.* transparent ; pellucid.

DIA'PHANOUS, *adj.* transparent ; clear.

DIAPHORE'TIC, *adj.* sudorific ; promoting perspiration.

DI'APHRAGM, *n. f.* the midriff which divides the upper cavity of the body from the lower. Any division or partition which divides a hollow body.

DIARRHOE'A, *n. f.* a flux of the belly.

DIARRHOE'TIC, *adj.* promoting the flux of the belly ; solutive ; purgative.

DI'ARY, *n. f.* an account of every day ; a journal.

DIA'STOLE, *n. f.* a figure in rhetoric, by which a short syllable is made long. The dilatation of the heart.

DIA'STYLE, *n. f.* a sort of edifice where the pillars stand at such a distance from one another, that three diameters of their thickness are allowed for intercolumniation.

DIATE'SSERON, *n. f.* an interval in music, composed of one greater tone, one lesser, and one greater semi-tone.

DI'BBLE, *n. f.* a small spade.

DI'CACITY, *n. f.* pertness ; fauciness.

DI'BSTONE, *n. f.* a little stone which children throw at another stone.

DICE, *n. f.* the plural of *die*. See *Die*.

To DICE, *v. n.* to game with dice.

DICE-BOX, *n. f.* the box from whence the dice are thrown.

DI'CER, *n. f.* a player at dice ; a gamester.

DICHO'TOMY, *n. f.* distribution of ideas by pairs.

DICKER of leather, *n. f.* ten hides.

To DI'CTATE, *v. a.* to deliver to another with authority.

DI'CTATE, *n. f.* rule or maxim delivered with authority.

DICTA'TION, *n. f.* the act or practice of dictating.

DICTA'TOR, *n. f.* a magistrate of Rome made in times of exigence, and invested with absolute authority. One in-

D I E

vested with absolute authority. One whose credit or authority enables him to direct the conduct or opinion of others.

DICTATO'RIAL, *adj.* authoritative ; confident ; dogmatical.

DICTA'TORSHIP, *n. f.* the office of a dictator. Authority ; insolent confidence.

DICTA'TURE, *n. f.* the office of a dictator.

DI'CTION, *n. f.* style ; language ; expression.

DI'CTIONARY, *n. f.* a book containing the words of any language ; a vocabulary ; a word-book.

DID, of *do*. the preterite of *do*. The sign of the preter-imperfect tense. It is sometimes used emphatically ; as, I *did* really love him.

DIDA'CTIC, DIDA'CTICAL, *adj.* preceptive ; giving precepts.

DIDA'PPER, *n. f.* a bird that dives into the water.

DIDA'SCALIC, *adj.* preceptive ; didactic.

To DI'DDER, *v. a.* to quake with cold ; to shiver. A provincial word.

To DIE, *v. a.* to tinge ; to colour.

DIE, *n. f.* colour ; tincture ; stain ; hue acquired.

To DIE, *v. n.* to lose life ; to expire ; to pass into another state of existence. To perish by violence or disease. To be punished with death. To be lost ; to perish ; to come to nothing. To sink ; to faint. [In theology], to perish everlastingly. To languish with pleasure or tenderness. To vanish. [In the style of lovers], to languish with affection. To wither as a vegetable. To grow vapid, as liquor.

DIE, *n. f.* plural *dice*, a small cube, marked on its faces with numbers from one to six, which gamesters throw in play. Hazard ; chance. Any cubic body.

DIE, *n. f.* plural *dies*, the stamp used in coinage.

DI'ER, *n. f.* one who follows the trade of dying.

DI'ET, *n. f.* food ; provisions for the mouth ; victuals. Food regulated by the rules of medicine.

To DI'ET, *v. a.* to give food to.

D I F

To board ; to supply with diet. — *v. n.*
To eat by rules of physic. To eat ; to feed.

DIET-DRINK, *n. f.* medicated liquors.

DI'ET, *n. f.* an assembly of princes or estates.

DI'ETARY, *adj.* pertaining to the rules of diet.

DI'ETER, *n. f.* one who prescribes rules for eating.

DIETE'TIC, DIETE'TICAL, *n. f.* relating to diet ; belonging to the medicinal cautions about the use of food.

To DI'FFER, *v. n.* to be distinguished from ; to have properties and qualities not the same with those of another. To contend ; to be at variance. To be of a contrary opinion.

DI'FFERENCE, *n. f.* state of being distinct from something. The quality by which one differs from another. The disproportion between one thing and another. Dispute ; debate ; quarrel. Distinction. Point in question ; ground of controversy. A logical distinction. Evidences of distinction ; differential marks.

To DI'FFERENCE, *v. a.* to cause a difference.

DI'FFERENT, *adj.* distinct ; not the same. Of many contrary qualities. Unlike ; dissimilar.

DIFFERENTIAL *Method*, consists in descending from whole quantities to their infinitely small differences, and comparing together these infinitely small differences, of what kind soever they be.

DI'FFERENTLY, *adv.* in a different manner.

DIFFI'CIL, *adj.* difficult ; hard ; not easy. Scrupulous.

DIFFI'CILNESS, *n. f.* difficulty to be persuaded.

DI'FFICULT, *adj.* hard ; not easy ; not facil. Troublesome ; vexatious. Hard to please ; peevish.

DI'FFICULTLY, *adv.* hardly ; with difficulty.

DI'FFICULTY, *n. f.* hardness ; contrariety to easiness. That which is hard to accomplish. Distress ; opposition. Perplexity in affairs. Objection ; cavil.

To DIFFI'DE, *v. n.* to distrust ; to have no confidence in.

D I F

DI'FFIDENCE, *n. f.* distrust ; want of confidence.

DI'FFIDENT, *adj.* not confident ; not certain.

To DIFFI'ND, *v. a.* to cleave in two.

DIFFI'SSION, *n. f.* the act of cleaving.

DIFFLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of scattering with a blast of wind.

DIFFLUENCE, DI'FFLUENCY, *n. f.* the quality of falling away on all sides.

DI'FFLUENT, *adj.* flowing in every way ; not fixed.

DI'FFORM, *adj.* contrary to uniform ; having parts of different structure.

DIFFO'RMITY, *n. f.* diversity of form ; irregularity ; dissimilitude.

DIFFRA'NCHISEMENT, *n. f.* the act of taking away the privileges of a city.

To DIFFU'SE, *v. a.* to pour out upon a plane. To spread ; to scatter.

DIFFU'SE, *adj.* scattered ; widely spread. Copious ; not concise.

DIFFU'SED, *part. adj.* wild ; uncouth ; irregular.

DIFFU'SEDLY, *adv.* widely ; dispersedly.

DIFFU'SEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being diffused ; dispersion.

DIFFU'SELY, *adv.* widely ; extensively. Copiously ; not concisely.

DIFFU'SION, *n. f.* dispersion ; the state of being scattered every way. Copiousness ; exuberance of style.

DIFFU'SIVE, *adj.* having the quality of scattering any thing every way. Scattered ; dispersed. Extended ; in full extension.

DIFFU'SIVELY, *adv.* widely ; extensively.

DIFFU'SIVENESS, *n. f.* extension ; dispersion. Want of conciseness.

To DIG, *v. a.* to pierce with a spade. To form by digging. To cultivate the ground by turning it with a spade. To pierce with a sharp point. To gain by digging. — *v. n.* to work with a spade. To dig up, to throw up that which is covered with earth.

DI'GERENT, *adj.* that which has the power of digesting.

DIGEST, *n. f.* the pandect of the civil law.

D I G

To DIGE'ST, *v. a.* to to distribute into various classes or repositories; to range methodically. To concoct in the stomach. To soften by heat, as in a boiler: a chymical term. To range methodically in the mind. To reduce to any plan, scheme, or method. To receive without loathing; not to reject. To receive and enjoy. To dispose a wound to generate pus in order to a cure.—*v. n.* to generate matter as a wound.

DIGE'STER, *n. f.* he that digests or concocts his food. A strong vessel, where-in to boil, with a very strong heat, any bony substances, so as to reduce them into a fluid state. That which causes or strengthens the concoctive power.

DIGE'STIBLE, *adj.* capable of being digested.

DIGE'STION, *n. f.* the act of concocting food. The preparation of matter by a chymical heat. Reduction to a plan. The act of disposing a wound to generate matter.

DIGE'STIVE, *adj.* having the power to cause digestion. Capable by heat to soften and subdue. Considering; methodising.

DIGE'STIVE, *n. f.* an application which disposes a wound to generate matter.

DI'GGER, *n. f.* one that opens the ground with a spade.

To DIGHT, *v. a.* to dress; to deck; to adorn.

DI'GIT, *n. f.* the measure of length containing three fourths of an inch. The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun and moon. Any of the numbers expressed by single figures.

DI'GITATED, *adj.* branched out into divisions like fingers.

DIGLADIA'TION, *n. f.* a combat with swords; any quarrel.

DI'GNIFIED, *adj.* invested with some dignity.

DIGNIFICA'TION, *n. f.* exaltation.

To DI'GNIFY, *v. a.* to advance; to prefer; to exalt. To honour; to adorn.

DI'GNITARY, *n. f.* a clergyman advanced to some dignity; to some rank above that of a parochial priest.

DI'GNITY, *n. f.* rank of elevation.

D I L

Grandeur of mien. Advancement; preferment; high place. That promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed. Maxims; general principles. The planet is in dignity when it is in any sign.

DIGNO'TION, *n. f.* distinction.

To DIGRE'SS, *v. n.* to turn out of the road. To depart from the main design. To wander; to expatiate. To transgress; to deviate.

DIGRE'SSION, *n. f.* a passage deviating from the main tenor. Deviation.

DIJUDICA'TION, *n. f.* judicial distinction.

DIKE, *n. f.* a channel to receive water. A mound to hinder inundations.

To DILA'CERATE, *v. a.* to tear; to rend.

DILACERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of rending in two.

To DILA'NIATE, *v. a.* to ruin; to throw down.

To DILA'PIDATE, *v. a.* to lavish, or spend wastefully.

DILAPIDA'TION, *n. f.* the incumbent's suffering any edifices of his ecclesiastical living to go to ruin or decay.

DILATABI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of admitting extension.

DILA'TABLE, *adj.* capable of extension.

DILATA'TION, *n. f.* the act of extending into greater space. The state of being extended.

To DILA'TE, *v. a.* to extend; to spread out. To relate at large; to tell diffusely and copiously.

To DILA'TE, *v. n.* to widen; to grow wide. To speak largely and copiously.

DILA'TOR, *n. f.* that which widens or extends.

DI'LATORINESS, *n. f.* slowness; sluggishness.

DI'LATORY, *adj.* tardy; slow; sluggish.

DILE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of loving.

DILE'MMA, *n. f.* an argument equally conclusive by contrary suppositions. A difficult or doubtful choice.

DI'LIGENCE, *n. f.* industry; assiduity; the contrary to idleness.

D I M

DILIGENT, *adj.* constant in application; persevering in endeavour; assiduous; not lazy. Constantly applied; prosecuted with activity.

DILIGENTLY, *adv.* with assiduity; with heed and perseverance.

DILL, *n. f.* an herb.

DILUCID, *adj.* clear; plain; not opaque. Clear; plain; not obscure.

To DILUCIDATE, *v. a.* to make clear or plain; to explain.

DILUCIDA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making clear.

DILUENT, *adj.* having the power to thin other matter.

DILUENT, *n. f.* that which thins other matter.

To DILUTE, *v. a.* to make thin. To make weak.

DILUTER, *n. f.* that which makes any thing else thin.

DILUTION, *n. f.* the act of making any thing thin or weak.

DILUVIAN, *adj.* relating to the deluge.

DIM, *adj.* not having a quick sight. Dull of apprehension. Not clearly seen; obscure. Obstructing the act of vision; not luminous.

To DIM, *v. a.* to cloud; to darken. To make less bright; to obscure.

DIMENSION, *n. f.* space contained in any thing; bulk; extent; capacity.

DIMENSIONLESS, *adj.* without any definite bulk.

DIMENSIVE, *adj.* that which marks the boundaries or outlines.

DIMICA'TION, *n. f.* a battle; the act of fighting.

DIMIDIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of halving.

To DIMINISH, *v. a.* to make less by abscission or destruction of any part. To impair; to lessen; to degrade. To take any thing from that to which it belongs: the contrary to add. — *v. n.* to grow less; to be impaired.

DIMINISHINGLY, *adv.* in a manner tending to vilify.

DIMINU'TION, *n. f.* the act of making less. The state of growing less. Discredit; loss of dignity. Deprivation of dignity; injury of reputation. The

D I N

contraction of a diameter of a column, as it ascends.

DIMINUTIVE, *adj.* small; little. — *n. f.* a word formed to express littleness. A small thing.

DIMINUTIVELY, *adv.* in a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS, *n. f.* smallness; littleness; pettiness.

DI'MISH, *adj.* somewhat dim.

DI'MISSORY, *adj.* that by which a man is dismissed to another jurisdiction.

DI'MITY, *n. f.* a fine kind of fustian, or cloth of cotton.

DI'MLY, *adv.* not with a quick sight; not with a clear perception. Not brightly; not luminously.

DI'MNESS, *n. f.* dulness of sight. Want of apprehension; stupidity.

DI'MPLE, *n. f.* cavity or depression in the cheek or chin.

To DI'MPLE, *v. n.* to sink in small cavities.

DI'MPLED, *adj.* set with dimples.

DI'MPLY, *adv.* full of dimples.

DIN, *n. f.* a loud noise; a violent and continued sound.

To DIN, *v. a.* to stun with noise; to harass with clamour. To impress with violent and continued noise.

To DINE, *v. n.* to eat the chief meal about the middle of the day. — *v. a.* to give a dinner to; to feed.

DINE'TICAL, *adj.* whirling round; vertiginous.

To DING, *v. a.* to dash with violence. To impress with force. — *v. n.* to blutter; to bounce; to huff.

DING-DONG, *n. f.* a word by which the sound of bells is imitated.

DINGLE, *n. f.* a hollow between hills; a dale.

DI'NING-ROOM, *n. f.* the principal apartment of the house.

DI'NNER, *n. f.* the chief meal; the meal eaten about the middle of the day.

DI'NNER-TIME, *n. f.* the time of dining.

DINT, *n. f.* a blow; a stroke. The mark made by a blow. Violence; force; power.

To DINT, *v. a.* to mark with a cavity by a blow.

D I P

DINUMERATION, *n. f.* the act of numbering out singly.

DIOCE'SAN, *n. f.* a bishop as he stands related to his own clergy or flock.

DIOCESE, *n. f.* the circuit of every bishop's jurisdiction.

DIO'PTRIC, **DIO'PTRICAL**, *adj.* affording a medium for the sight; assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

DIO'PTRICS, *n. f.* a part of optics, treating of the different refractions of the light.

DIORTHRO'SIS, *n. f.* an operation by which crooked members are made even.

To DIP, *v. a.* to immerge; to put into any liquor. **To moisten**; **to wet**. **To be engaged** in any affair. **To engage** as a pledge. — *v. n.* to sink; to immerge. **To enter**; **to pierce**. **To enter slightly** into any thing. **To drop by chance** into any mass; **to chuse by chance**.

DIPCHICK, *n. f.* the name of a bird.

DIPE'TALOUS, *adj.* having two flower-leaves.

DIPPER, *n. f.* one that dips in the water.

DIPPING Needle, *n. f.* a device which shews a particular property of the magnetic needle.

DIPHTHONG, *n. f.* a coalition of two vowels to form one sound.

DIPLOE, *n. f.* the inner plate or lamina of the skull.

DIPLO'MA, *n. f.* a letter or writing conferring some privilege.

DIPSAS, *n. f.* a serpent whose bite produces unquenchable thirst.

DIPTOTE, *n. f.* a noun consisting of two cases only.

DIP'TYCH, *n. f.* a register of bishops and martyrs.

DIRE, *adj.* dreadful; dismal; mournful; horrible; terrible.

DIRE'CT, *adj.* straight; not crooked. **Not oblique**. **Appearing to an eye on earth to move progressively through the zodiac**, **not retrograde**. **Not collateral**. **Apparently tending to some end**. **Open**; **not ambiguous**. **Plain**; **express**.

To DIRE'CT, *v. a.* to aim in a straight line. **To point against as a mark**. **To regulate**; **to adjust**. **To prescribe certain**

D I R

measure; **to mark out a certain course**. **To order**; **to command**.

DIRE'CTER, *n. f.* one that directs. **An instrument that serves to guide any manual operation**.

DIRE'CTION, *n. f.* aim at a certain point. **Motion impressed by a certain impulse**. **Order**; **command**; **prescription**.

DIRE'CTIVE, *adj.* having the power of direction. **Informing**; **shewing the way**.

DIRE'CTLY, *adv.* in a straight line; rectilineally. **Immediately**; **apparently**; **without circumlocution**.

DIRE'CTNESS, *n. f.* straightness; tendency to any point; the nearest way.

DIRE'CTOR, *n. f.* one that has authority over others; a superintendant. **A rule**; **an ordinance**. **An instructor**. **One who is consulted in cases of conscience**. **An instrument in surgery, by which the hand is guided in its operation**.

DIRE'CTORY, *n. f.* the book which the Westminster assembly published relating to the worship of God.

DIRE'FUL, *adj.* dire; dreadful.

DIRE'NESS, *n. f.* dismalness; horror; hideousness.

DIRE'PTION, *n. f.* the act of plundering.

DIRGE, *n. f.* a mournful ditty; a song of lamentation.

DIRK, *n. f.* a kind of dagger.

To DIRKE, *v. a.* to spoil; to ruin.

DIRT, *n. f.* mud; filth; mire. **Meaness**; **fordidness**.

To DIRT, *v. a.* to foul; to bemire.

DIRTPIE, *n. f.* forms moulded by children of clay.

DIRTILY, *adv.* nastily; foully; filthily. **Meanly**; **fordidly**; **shamefully**.

DIRTINESS, *n. f.* nastiness; filthiness; foulness. **Meanness**; **baseness**; **fordidness**.

DIRTY, *adj.* foul; nasty; filthy. **Sullied**; **not elegant**. **Mean**; **base**; **despicable**.

To DIRTY, *v. a.* to foul; to soil. **To disgrace**; **to scandalize**.

DIRU'PTION, *n. f.* the act of bursting, or breaking. **The state of bursting or breaking**.

DIS, an inseparable particle, implying

DIS

commonly a privative or negative signification ; as, to *arm*, to *disarm*.

DISABI'LITY, *n. f.* want of power to do any thing ; weakness. Want of proper qualifications for any purpose ; legal impediment.

To DISA'BLE, *v. a.* to deprive of natural force. To impair ; to diminish. To make unactive. To deprive of usefulness, or efficacy. To exclude as wanting proper qualifications.

To DISABU'SE, *v. a.* to set free from a mistake ; to set right ; to undeceive.

DISACCOMMODA'TION, *n. f.* the state of being unfit, or unprepared.

To DISACCU'STOM, *v. a.* to destroy the force of habit by disuse or contrary practice.

DISACQUA'INTANCE, *n. f.* disuse of familiarity.

DISADVA'NTAGE, *n. f.* loss ; injury to interest. Diminution of any thing desirable, as credit, fame, honour. A state not prepared for defence.

To DISADVA'NTAGE, *v. a.* to injure in interest of any kind.

DISADVA'NTAGEABLE, *adj.* contrary to profit ; producing loss.

DISADVANTA'GEOUS, *adj.* contrary to interest or convenience.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner contrary to interest or profit.

DISADVANTA'GEOUSNESS, *n. f.* contrariety to profit ; inconvenience.

DISADVE'NTUROUS, *adj.* unhappy ; unprosperous.

To DISAFFE'CT, *v. a.* to fill with discontent ; to discontent.

DISAFFE'CTED, *part. adj.* not disposed to zeal or affection.

DISAFFE'CTEDLY, *adv.* after a disaffected manner.

DISAFFE'CTEDNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being disaffected.

DISAFFE'CTION, *n. f.* want of zeal for the reigning prince.

DISAFFI'RMANCE, *n. f.* confutation ; negation.

To DISSAFFO'REST, *v. a.* to throw open to common purposes, from the privileges of a forest.

To DISAGRE'E, *v. n.* to differ ; not to be the same. To differ ; not to be of the same opinion.

DIS

DISAGRE'EABLE, *adj.* contrary ; unsuitable. Unpleasing ; offensive.

DISAGREE'ABLENESS, *n. f.* unsuitableness ; contrariety. Unpleasantness ; offensiveness.

DISAGREE'MENT, *n. f.* difference ; dissimilitude ; diversity ; not identity. Difference of opinion.

To DISALLO'W, *v. a.* to deny authority to any. To consider as unlawful. To censure by some posterior act. Not to justify. — *v. n.* to refuse permission ; not to grant.

DISALLO'WABLE, *adj.* not allowable.

DISALLO'WANCE, *n. f.* prohibition.

To DISA'NCHOR, *v. a.* to drive a ship from its anchor.

To DISA'NIMATE, *v. a.* to deprive of life. To discourage ; to deject.

DISANIMA'TION, *n. f.* privation of life.

To DISANNU'L, *v. a.* to annul ; to deprive of authority ; to vacate.

DISANNU'LEMENT, *n. f.* the act of making void.

To DISAPPE'AR, *v. n.* to be lost to view ; to vanish out of sight.

To DISAPPO'INT, *v. a.* to defeat of expectation ; to balk.

DISAPPO'INTMENT, *n. f.* defeat of hopes ; miscarriage of expectations.

DISAPPROBA'TION, *n. f.* censure ; condemnation.

To DISAPPRO'VE, *v. a.* to dislike ; to censure.

DI'SARD, *n. f.* a prattler ; a boasting talker.

To DISA'RM, *v. a.* to spoil, deprive, or divest of arms.

To DISARRA'Y, *v. a.* to undress any one.

DISARRA'Y, *n. f.* disorder ; confusion. Undress.

DISA'STER, *n. f.* the blast or stroke of an unfavourable planet. Misfortune ; grief ; mishap ; misery ; calamity.

To DISA'STER, *v. a.* to blast by an unfavourable star. To afflict ; to mischief.

DISA'STROUS, *adj.* unlucky ; not fortunate. Unhappy ; calamitous ; miserable. Gloomy ; threatening misfortune.

DIS

DISA'STROUSLY, *adv.* in a dismal manner.

DISA'STROUSNESS, *n. f.* unluckiness; unfortunateness.

To **DISAVOU'CH**, *v. a.* to retract profession; to disown.

To **DISAVO'W**, *v. a.* to disown; to deny knowledge of.

DISAVO'WAL, *n. f.* denial.

DISAVO'WMENT, *n. f.* denial.

To **DISAU'THORISE**, *v. a.* to deprive of credit or authority.

To **DISBA'ND**, *v. a.* to dismiss from military service. To spread abroad; to scatter. — *v. n.* to retire from military service.

To **DISBA'RK**, *v. a.* to land from a ship.

DISBELIE'F, *n. f.* refusal of credit; denial of belief.

To **DISBELIE'VE**, *v. a.* not to credit; not to hold true.

DISBELYEVER, *n. f.* one who refuses belief.

To **DISBE'NCH**, *v. a.* to drive from a seat.

To **DISBRA'NCH**, *v. a.* to separate or break off.

To **DISBU'D**, *v. a.* to take away the sprigs newly put forth.

To **DISBU'RDEN**, *v. a.* to ease of a burden; to unload. To disencumber; discharge, or clear. To throw off a burden. — *v. n.* to ease the mind.

To **DISBU'RSE**, *v. a.* to spend or lay out money.

DISBU'RSEMENT, *n. f.* a disbursing or laying out.

DISBU'RSE, *n. f.* one that disburses.

DISCA'LCREATED, *adj.* stripped of shoes.

DISCALCEA'TION, *n. f.* the act of pulling off the shoes.

To **DISCA'NDY**, *v. n.* to dissolve; to melt.

To **DISCA'RD**, *v. a.* to throw out of the hand such cards as are useless. To discharge or eject from service or employment.

DISCA'RNATE, *adj.* stripped of flesh.

To **DISCA'SE**, *v. a.* to strip; to undress.

To **DISCE'RN**, *v. a.* to descry; to

DIS

see. To judge; to have knowledge of. To distinguish. To make the difference between. — *v. n.* to make distinction.

DISCE'RN, *n. f.* discoverer; he that descries. Judge; one that has the power of distinguishing.

DISCE'RNIBLE, *adj.* discoverable; perceptible; distinguishable; apparent.

DISCE'RNIBLENESS, *n. f.* visibleness.

DISCE'RNIBLY, *adv.* perceptibly; apparently.

DISCE'RNING, *part. adj.* judicious; knowing.

DISCE'RNINGLY, *adv.* judiciously; rationally; acutely.

DISCE'RNMENT, *n. f.* judgment; power of distinguishing.

To **DISCE'RP**, *v. a.* to tear in pieces.

DISCE'RIPTIBLE, *adj.* frangible; separable.

DISCERPTIBI'LITY, *n. f.* liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts.

DISCE'PTION, *n. f.* the act of pulling to pieces.

To **DISCHA'RGE**, *v. a.* to disburden; to exonerate. To unload; to disembark. To give vent to any thing; to let fly. To let off a gun. To clear a debt by payment. To set free from obligation. To clear from an accusation or crime; to absolve. To perform; to execute. To put away; to obliterate; to destroy. To divest of any office or employment. To dismiss; to release. — *v. n.* to dismiss itself; to break up.

DISCHA'RGE, *n. f.* vent; explosion; emission. Matter vented. Disruption; evanescence. Dismission from an office. Release from an obligation or penalty. Absolution from a crime. Ransom; price of ransom. Performance; execution. An acquittance from a debt. Exemption; privilege.

DISCHA'RG, *n. f.* he that discharges in any manner. He that fires a gun.

DISCI'NCT, *adj.* ungirded; loosely dressed.

To **DISCI'ND**, *v. a.* to divide; to cut in pieces.

DISCI'PLE, *n. f.* a scholar.

To **DISCI'PLE**, *v. a.* to punish; to discipline.

DIS

DISCIP'LESHIP, *n. f.* the state or function of a disciple.

DISCIPLINABLE, *adj.* capable of instruction.

DISCIPLINABLENESS, *n. f.* capacity of instruction.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *adj.* pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINA'RIAN, *n. f.* one who rules or teaches with great strictness. A follower of the Presbyterians, so called from their method of discipline.

DISCIPLINARY, *adj.* pertaining to discipline.

DISCIPLINE, *n. f.* education; instruction; the act of cultivating the mind. Rule of government; order. Military regulation. A state of subjection. Any thing taught; art; science. Punishment; chastisement; correction.

To DISCIPLINE, *v. a.* to educate; to instruct. To regulate. To punish. To reform.

To DISCLA'IM, *v. a.* to disown; to deny any knowledge of.

DISCLA'IMER, *n. f.* one that disclaims, disowns, or renounces.

To DISCLO'SE, *v. a.* to uncover; to produce from a state of latitancy to open view. To open. To reveal.

DISCLO'SER, *n. f.* one that reveals or discovers.

DISCLO'SURE, *n. f.* discovery; production into view. Act of revealing any secret.

DISCOLORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of changing the colour; the act of staining. Change of colour.

To DISCO'LOUR, *v. a.* to change from the natural hue; to stain.

To DISCO'MFIT, *v. a.* to defeat; to conquer; to vanquish.

DISCO'MFIT, *n. f.* defeat; rout; overthrow.

DISCO'MFUTURE, *n. f.* defeat; loss of battle; rout; overthrow.

DISCO'MFORT, *n. f.* uneasiness; sorrow; melancholy; gloom.

To DISCO'MFORT, *v. a.* to grieve; to sadden; to defect.

DISCO'MFORTABLE, *adj.* one that is melancholy, and refuses comfort. That causes sadness.

DIS

To DICOMME'ND, *v. a.* to blame; to censure.

DISCOMME'NDABLE, *adj.* blameable; censurable.

DISCOMME'NDABLENESS, *n. f.* blameableness; liableness to censure.

DISCOMMENDA'TION, *n. f.* blame; reproach; censure.

DISCOMME'NDER, *n. f.* one that discommends.

To DISCOMMO'DE, *v. a.* to put to inconvenience; to molest.

DISCOMMO'DIOUS, *adj.* inconvenient; troublesome.

DISCOMMO'DITY, *n. f.* inconvenience; disadvantage; hurt.

To DISCOMPO'SE, *v. a.* to disorder; to unsettle. To ruffle; to disturb. To offend; to fret. To displace; to discard.

DISCOMPO'SURE, *n. f.* disorder; perturbation.

To DISCONCE'RT, *v. a.* to unsettle the mind; to discompose.

DISCONFO'RMITY, *n. f.* want of agreement.

DISCONGRU'ITY, *n. f.* disagreement; inconsistency.

DISCO'NSOLATE, *adj.* without comfort; hopeless; sorrowful.

DISCO'NSOLATELY, *adv.* in a disconsolate manner; comfortlessly.

DISCO'NSOLATENESS, *n. f.* the state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTE'NT, *n. f.* want of content; uneasiness at the present state.

DISCONTE'NT, *adj.* uneasy at the present state; dissatisfied.

To DISCONTE'NT, *v. a.* to dissatisfy; to make uneasy.

DISCONTE'NTED, *part. adj.* uneasy; cheerless; malevolent.

DISCONTE'NTEDNESS, *n. f.* uneasiness; want of ease.

DISCONTE'NTMENT, *n. f.* the state of being discontented.

DISCONTINU'ANCE, *n. f.* want of cohesion of parts; disruption. Cessation; intermission.

DISCONTINUA'TION, *n. f.* disruption of continuity; disruption; separation.

To DISCONTI'NUE, *v. n.* to lose the

DIS

cohesion of parts. To lose an established or prescriptive custom.

To **DISCONTINUE**, *v. a.* to leave off; to cease any practice or habit. To interrupt.

DISCONTINUITY, *n. f.* disunity of parts; want of cohesion.

DISCONVE'NIENCE, *n. f.* incongruity; disagreement.

DI'SCORD, *n. f.* disagreement; opposition; mutual anger. Difference, or contrariety of qualities. Sounds not of themselves pleasing, but necessary to be mixed with others.

To **DI'SCORD**, *v. n.* to disagree; not to suit with.

DISGO'RDANCE, **DISCO'RDANCY**, *n. f.* disagreement; opposition; inconsistency.

DISCO'RDANT, *adj.* inconsistent; at variance with itself. Opposite. Incongruous.

DISCO'RDANTLY, *adv.* inconsistently; in disagreement. Peevishly; in a contradictory manner.

To **DISCO'VER**, *v. a.* to shew; to disclose. To make known. To find out; to spy.

DISCO'VERABLE, *adj.* that which may be found out. Apparent; exposed to view.

DISCO'VERER, *n. f.* one that finds any thing not known before. A scout; one who is put to descry the enemy.

DISCO'VERY, *n. f.* the act of finding any thing hidden, or of revealing or disclosing any secret.

To **DISCOU'NSEL**, *v. a.* to dissuade; to give contrary advice.

DISCOU'NT, *n. f.* the sum refunded in a bargain.

To **DISCOU'NT**, *v. a.* to count back; to pay back again.

To **DISCOU'NTENANCE**, *v. a.* to discourage by cold treatment. To abash; to put to shame.

DISCOU'NTENANCE, *n. f.* cold treatment; unfriendly regard.

DISCOU'NTENANCER, *n. f.* one that discourages by cold treatment.

To **DISCOU'RAGE**, *v. a.* to depress; to deprive of confidence. To deter; to fright from any attempt.

DIS

DISCOU'RAGER, *n. f.* one that impresses diffidence and terror.

DISCOU'RAGEMENT, *n. f.* the act of deterring, or depressing hope. Determent. The cause of depression.

DISCOU'RSE, *n. f.* the act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences. Conversation; intercourse of language; talk. Effusion of language; speech. A treatise; a dissertation either written or uttered.

To **DISCOU'RSE**, *v. n.* to converse; to talk; to relate. To treat upon in a solemn or set manner. To reason. — *v. a.* to treat of.

DISCOU'RSER, *n. f.* a speaker; an haranguer. A writer on any subject.

DISCOU'RSIVE, *adj.* passing by intermediate steps from premises to consequences. Interlocutory.

DISCOU'RTEOUS, *adj.* uncivil; uncomplaisant.

DISCOU'RTESY, *n. f.* incivility; rudeness; act of disrespect.

DISCOU'RTEOUSLY, *adv.* uncivilly; rudely.

DI'SCOUS, *adj.* broad; flat; wide.

DISCRE'DIT, *n. f.* ignominy; reproach; disgrace; imputation of a fault; lower degree of infamy.

To **DISCRE'DIT**, *v. a.* to deprive of credibility. To disgrace; to shame.

DISCRE'ET, *adj.* prudent; circumspect; cautious; sober. Modest.

DISCRE'ETLY, *adv.* prudently; cautiously.

DISCRE'ETNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being discreet.

DI'SCREPANCE, *n. f.* difference; contrariety; disagreement.

DI'SCREPANT, *adj.* different; disagreeing; contrary.

DISCRE'TE, *adj.* distinct; disjointed; not continuous. Disjunctive. *Discrete* proportion is when the ratio between two pairs of numbers or quantities is the same; but there is not the same proportion between all the four.

DISCRE'TION, *n. f.* prudence; knowledge to govern or direct one's self; wise management. Liberty of acting at pleasure; uncontrolled and unconditional power.

DIS

DISCRE'TIONARY, *adj.* left at large ; unlimited ; unrestrained.

DISCRE'TIVE, *adj.* *Discretive* proportions are such wherein various, and seemingly opposite judgments are made. *Discretive* conjunctions are such as imply opposition.

DISCRI'MINABLE, *adj.* distinguishable by outward marks or tokens.

To **DISCRI'MINATE**, *v. a.* to mark with notes of difference. To select or separate from others.

DISCRI'MINATENESS, *n. f.* distinctness ; marked difference.

DISCRIMINA'TION, *n. f.* the state of being distinguished. The act of distinguishing. Distinction.

DISCRI'MINATIVE, *adj.* that which makes the mark of distinction ; characteristical. That which observes distinction.

DISCRI'MINOUS, *adj.* dangerous ; hazardous.

DISCU'BITORY, *adj.* fitted to the posture of leaning.

DISCU'MBENCY, *n. f.* the act of leaning at meat.

To **DISCU'MBER**, *v. a.* to disengage from any troublesome weight or bulk.

DISCU'RSIVE, *adj.* moving here and there ; roving. Proceeding from premises to consequences.

DISCU'RSIVELY, *adv.* by due gradation of argument.

DISCU'RSORY, *adj.* argumental ; rational.

DI'SCUS, *n. f.* a quoit.

To **DISCU'SS**, *v. a.* to examine ; to ventilate. To disperse any humour or swelling.

DISCU'SSER, *n. f.* he that discusses.

DISCU'SSION, *n. f.* disquisition ; examination ; ventilation of a question. Breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration.

DISCU'SSIVE, *adj.* having the power to discuss.

DISCU'TIENT, *n. f.* a medicine that has power to repel.

To **DISDA'IN**, *v. a.* to scorn ; to consider as unworthy of one's character.

DISDA'IN, *n. f.* contempt ; scorn ; contemptuous anger.

DISDA'INFUL, *adj.* contemptuous ; haughtily scornful ; indignant.

DIS

DISDA'INFULLY, *adv.* contemptuously ; with haughty scorn.

DISDA'INFULNESS, *n. f.* contempt ; haughty scorn.

DISEA'SE, *n. f.* distemper ; malady ; sickness ; morbid state.

To **DISEA'SE**, *v. a.* to afflict with disease ; to torment with sickness. To put to pain.

DISEA'SEDNESS, *n. f.* sickness ; morbidness.

DISE'DGED, *adj.* blunted ; obtunded ; dulled.

To **DISEMBA'RK**, *v. a.* to carry to land. — *v. n.* to land ; to go on land.

To **DISEMBI'TTER**, *v. a.* to sweeten ; to free from bitterness.

DISEMBO'DIED, *adj.* divested of their bodies.

To **DISEMBO'GUE**, *v. a.* to pour out at the mouth of a river. — *v. n.* to gain a vent ; to flow.

DISEMBO'WELLED, *part. adj.* taken from out the bowels.

To **DISEMBRO'IL**, *v. a.* to disentangle ; to free from perplexity.

To **DISENA'BLE**, *v. a.* to deprive of power.

To **DISENCHA'NT**, *v. a.* to free from the force of an enchantment.

To **DISENCU'MBER**, *v. a.* to discharge from incumbrances ; to disburden ; to exonerate. To free from obstruction of any kind.

DISENCU'MBRANCE, *n. f.* freedom from encumbrance.

To **DISENGA'GE**, *v. a.* to separate from any thing with which it is in union. To withdraw the affection ; to abstract the mind. To disentangle. — *v. n.* to set one's self free from.

DISENGA'GED, *part. adj.* vacant ; at leisure.

DISENGA'GEDNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being disengaged ; vacuity of attention.

DISENGA'GEMENT, *n. f.* release from any engagement, or obligation. Freedom of attention ; vacancy.

To **DISENTA'NGLE**, *v. a.* to set free from impediments ; to disembroil. To unfold the parts of any thing interwoven. To disengage ; to separate.

DIS

To DISENTE'RRE, *v. a.* to unbury.

To DISENTHRA'L, *v. a.* to set free; to restore to liberty; to rescue from slavery.

To DISENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to depose from sovereignty.

To DISENTRA'NCE, *v. a.* to awaken from a trance or deep sleep.

To DISESPO'USE, *v. a.* to separate after faith plighted.

DISESTE'EM, *n. f.* slight regard.

To DISESTE'EM, *v. a.* to regard slightly.

DISESTIMA'TION, *n. f.* disrespect; disesteem.

DISFA'VOUR, *n. f.* discountenance; unpropitious regard. A state of ungraciousness, or unacceptableness. Want of beauty.

To DISFA'VOUR, *v. a.* to discountenance; to with-hold or withdraw kindness.

DISFIGURA'TION, *n. f.* the act of disfiguring. The state of being disfigured. Deformity.

To DISFI'GURE, *v. a.* to change any thing to a worse form; to deform; to mangle.

DISFI'GUREMENT, *n. f.* defacement of beauty; change of a better form to a worse.

To DISFO'REST, *v. a.* to reduce land from the privileges of a forest to the state of common land.

To DISFRA'NCHISE, *v. a.* to deprive of privileges or immunities.

DISFRA'NCHISEMENT, *n. f.* the act of depriving of privileges.

To DISFU'RNISH, *v. a.* to deprive; to unfurnish; to strip.

To DISGA'RNISH, *v. a.* to strip of ornaments. To take guns from a fortress.

To DISGLO'RIFY, *v. a.* to deprive of glory; to treat with indignity.

To DISGO'RGE, *v. a.* to discharge by the mouth. To pour out with violence.

DISGRA'CE, *n. f.* shame; ignominy; dishonour. State of dishonour. State of being out of favour.

To DISGRA'CE, *v. a.* to bring a reproach upon; to dishonour. To put out of favour.

DIS

DISGRA'CEFUL, *adj.* shameful; ignominious; reproachful.

DISGRA'CEFULLY, *adj.* in disgrace; with indignity; ignominiously.

DISGRA'CEFULNESS, *n. f.* ignominy.

DISGRA'CER, *n. f.* one that exposes to shame.

DISGRA'CIOUS, *adj.* unkind; unfavourable.

To DISGUI'SE, *v. a.* to conceal by an unusual dress. To hide by a counterfeit appearance. To disfigure; to change the form. To deform by liquor.

DISGUI'SE, *n. f.* a dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it. A counterfeit show.

DISGUI'SEMENT, *n. f.* dress of concealment.

DISGUI'SER, *n. f.* one that puts on a disguise. One that conceals another by a disguise; one that disfigures.

DISGU'ST, *n. f.* aversion of the palate from any thing. Ill-humour; malevolence; offence conceived.

To DISGU'ST, *v. a.* to raise aversion in the stomach; to distaste. To strike with dislike; to offend. To produce aversion.

DISGU'STFUL, *adj.* nauseous.

DISH, *n. f.* a broad wide vessel, in which solid food is served up at table. A deep hollow vessel for liquid food. The meat served in a dish; any particular kind of food.

To DISH, *v. a.* to serve in a dish.

DISH-CLOUT, *n. f.* the cloth with which the maids rub their dishes.

DISH-WASHER, *n. f.* the name of a bird.

DISHABI'LE, *adj.* undressed; loosely or negligently dressed.

DISHABI'LE, *n. f.* undress; loose dress.

To DISHA'BIT, *v. a.* to throw out of place.

DISHA'RMONY, *n. f.* contrariety to harmony.

To DISHEA'RTEN, *v. a.* to discourage; to deject; to terrify.

DISHE'RISON, *n. f.* the act of debarring from inheritance.

To DISHE'RIT, *v. a.* to cut off from hereditary succession.

DIS

To DISHEVEL, *v. a.* to spread the hair disorderly.

DI'SHING, *adj.* concave.

DISHO'NEST, *adj.* void of probity; void of faith; faithless. Disgraced; dishonoured. Disgraceful; ignominious.

DISHO'NESTLY, *adv.* without faith; without probity; faithlessly. Lewdly; wantonly; unchastely.

DISHO'NESTY, *n. f.* want of probity; faithlessness. Unchastity; incontinence.

DISHO'NOUR, *n. f.* reproach; disgrace; ignominy. Reproach uttered; censure.

To DISHO'NOUR, *v. a.* to disgrace; to bring shame upon; to blast with infamy. To violate chastity. To treat with indignity.

DISHO'NOURABLE, *adj.* shameful; reproachful; ignominious.

DISHO'NOURER, *n. f.* one that treats another with indignity. A violator of chastity.

To DISHO'RN, *v. a.* to strip of horns.

DISHU'MOUR, *n. f.* peevishness; ill-humour.

DISIMPRO'VEMENT, *n. f.* reduction from a better to a worse state.

To DISINCA'RCERATE, *v. a.* to set at liberty.

DISINCLINA'TION, *n. f.* want of affection; slight dislike.

To DISINCLINE, *v. a.* to produce dislike to; to make disaffected; to alienate affection from.

DISINGENU'ITY, *n. f.* meanness of artifice; unfairness.

DISINGE'NUOUS, *adj.* unfair; meanly artful; vitiously subtle; illiberal.

DISINGE'NUOUSLY, *adv.* in a disingenuous manner.

DISINGE'NUOUSNESS, *n. f.* mean subtilty; low craft.

DISINHE'RISON, *n. f.* the act of cutting off from any hereditary succession.

To DISINHE'RIT, *v. a.* to cut off from an hereditary right.

To DISINTE'R, *v. a.* to unbury; to take out of the grave.

DISINTERE'SSED, *n. f.* without regard to private advantage; impartial.

DISINTERE'SSMENT, *n. f.* disre-

DIS

gard to private advantage; disinterest; disinterestedness.

DISI'NTEREST, *n. f.* what is contrary to one's wish or prosperity.

DISI'NTERESTED, *adj.* superior to regard or private advantage; not influenced by private profit. Without any concern in an affair. Impartial.

DISI'NTERESTEDLY, *adv.* in a disinterested manner.

DISINTERE'STEDNESS, *n. f.* contempt of private interest.

To DISINTRICATE, *v. a.* to disentangle.

To DISINVI'TE, *v. a.* to retract an invitation.

To DISJO'IN, *v. a.* to separate; to part from each other.

To DISJO'INT, *v. a.* to put out of joint. To break at junctures; to separate at the part where there is a cement. To break in pieces.—*v. n.* to fall in pieces.

DISJO'INT, *part.* separated; divided.

DISJU'NCT, *adj.* disjointed; separate.

DISJU'NCTION, *n. f.* disunion; separate; parting.

DISJUN'CTIVE, *adj.* incapable of union. That which makes separation or opposition.

DISJU'NCTIVELY, *adv.* distinctly; separately.

DISK, *n. f.* the face of the sun or planet as it appears to the eye. A quoin.

DISKI'NDNESS, *n. f.* want of kindness; want of affection. Ill turn, injury; detriment.

DISLI'KE, *n. f.* disinclination; absence of affection. Discord; dissension; disagreement.

To DISLI'KE, *v. a.* to disapprove; to regard without affection.

DISLI'KEFUL, *adj.* disaffected; malignant.

To DISLI'KEN, *v. a.* to make unlike.

DISLI'KENESS, *n. f.* dissimilitude; unlikeness.

DISLI'KER, *n. f.* a disapprover; one that is not pleased.

To DISLI'MB, *v. a.* to dilaniate; to tear limb from limb.

To DIS'LIMN, *v. a.* to unpaint; to strike out of a picture.

DIS

To DISLOCATE, *v. a.* to put out of the proper place, or out of joint.

DISLOCATION, *n. f.* the act of shifting the places of things. The state of being displaced. A luxation; a joint put out.

To DISLODGE, *v. a.* to remove from a place. To drive an enemy from a station. To remove an army to other quarters. — *v. n.* to go away to another place.

DISLOYAL, *adj.* faithless; false to a sovereign. Dishonest; perfidious. Not true to the marriage-bed. False in love.

DISLOYALLY, *adv.* not faithfully; disobediently; treacherously.

DISLOYALTY, *n. f.* want of fidelity to the sovereign, or in love.

DISMAL, *adj.* sorrowful; dire; horrid; uncomfortable; unhappy.

DISMALLY, *adv.* horribly; sorrowfully; uncomfortably.

DISMALNESS, *n. f.* horror; sorrow.

To DISMANTLE, *v. a.* to throw off a dress; to strip. To loose; to unfold; to throw open. To strip a town of its outworks.

To DISMASK, *v. a.* to divest of a mask.

To DISMAY, *v. a.* to terrify; to discourage; to affright; to deject.

DISMAY, *n. f.* fall of courage; terror felt; desertion of mind.

DISMAYEDNESS, *n. f.* dejection of courage; dispiritedness.

DISME, *n. f.* a tenth; the tenth part; tithe.

To DISMEMBER, *v. a.* to divide member from member; to cut in pieces.

To DISMISS, *v. a.* to send away. To discard.

DISMISSION, *n. f.* dispatch; act of sending away. Discharge from any office. Deprivation.

To DISMORTGAGE, *v. a.* to redeem from mortgage.

To DISMOUNT, *v. a.* to throw off an horse. To throw from any elevation. — *v. n.* to alight from an horse. To descend from an elevation.

To DISNATURALISE, *v. a.* to alienate; to make alien.

DISNATURED, *adj.* unnatural; wanting natural tenderness.

DIS

DISOBEDIENCE, *n. f.* violation of lawful commands or prohibition; breach of duty due to superiors. Incompliance.

DISOBEDIENT, *adj.* not observant of lawful authority.

To DISOBEY, *v. a.* to break commands or transgress prohibitions.

DISOBLIGATION, *n. f.* offence; cause of disgust.

To DISOBLIGE, *v. a.* to offend; to disgust; to give offence to.

DISOBLIGING, *part. adj.* disgusting; unpleasing; offensive.

DISOBLIGINGLY, *adv.* in a disgusting or offensive manner; without attention to please.

DISOBLIGINGNESS, *n. f.* offensiveness; readiness to disgust.

DISORBED, *adj.* thrown out of the proper orbit.

DISORDER, *n. f.* want of regular disposition; irregularity; confusion. Tumult; bustle. Irregularity. Breach of laws. Sickness; distemper. Discomposure of mind; turbulence of passions.

To DISORDER, *v. a.* to throw into confusion; to confound; to disturb; to ruffle. To make sick. To discompose.

DISORDERED, *adj.* disorderly; irregular; vicious; loose; debauched.

DISORDEREDNESS, *n. f.* irregularity; want of order; confusion.

DISORDERLY, *adj.* confused. Irregular. Lawless; vicious.

DISORDERLY, *adv.* without rule; without method; irregularly; confusedly. Without law; inordinately.

DISORDINATE, *adj.* not living by the rules of virtue; inordinate.

DISORDINATELY, *adv.* inordinately; viciously.

DISORIENTATED, *adj.* turned from the east; turned from the right direction.

To DISOWN, *v. a.* to deny. To abrogate; to renounce.

To DISPA'ND, *v. a.* to display; to spread abroad.

DISPA'NSION, *n. f.* the act of displaying; diffusion; dilatation.

To DISPA'RAGE, *v. a.* to match unequally; to injure by union with something inferior in excellence. To treat with contempt; to mock; to flout. To

DIS

bring reproach upon ; to be the cause of disgrace.

DISPA'RAGEMENT, *n. f.* injurious union or comparison with something of inferior excellence. Reproach ; disgrace ; indignity.

DISPA'RAGER, *n. f.* one that disgraces, or treats with indignity.

DISPA'RATES, *n. f.* things so unlike they cannot be compared with each other.

DISPA'RITY, *n. f.* inequality ; difference in degree. Dissimilitude ; unlikeness.

To DISPA'RK, *v. a.* to throw open a park. To set at large without inclosure.

To DISPA'RT, *v. a.* to divide in two ; to separate ; to break ; to burst.

DISPA'SSION, *n. f.* freedom from mental perturbation.

DISPA'SSIONATE, *adj.* cool ; calm ; moderate ; temperate ; impartial.

To DISPA'TCH, *v. a.* to send away hastily. To send out of the world ; to put to death. To perform a business quickly. To conclude an affair with another.

DISPA'TCH, *n. f.* hasty execution. Conduct ; management. Express ; hasty messenger or message.

DISPA'TCHFUL, *adj.* bent on haste. To DISPE'L, *v. a.* to drive by scattering ; to dissipate.

DISPE'NCE, *n. f.* expense ; cost ; charge.

To DISPE'ND, *v. a.* to spend ; to consume ; to expend.

DISPE'NSARY, *n. f.* the place where medicines are dispensed.

DISPENSA'TION, *n. f.* distribution ; the act of dealing out any thing. The dealing of God with his creatures ; method of providence. An exemption from some law.

DISPENSA'TOR, *n. f.* one employed in dealing any thing ; a distributor.

DISPENSA'TORY, *n. f.* a book in which the composition of medicines is described and directed ; a *pharmacopæia*.

To DISPE'NSE, *v. a.* to deal out ; to distribute. To *dispense with* ; to excuse ; to grant dispensation for.

DISPE'NSER, *n. f.* one that dispenses ; a distributor.

DIS

To DISPE'OPLE, *v. a.* to depopulate.

DISPE'OPLER, *n. f.* a depopulator.

To DISPE'RGE, *v. a.* to sprinkle.

To DISPE'RSE, *v. a.* to scatter ; to dissipate.

DISPE'RSEDLY, *adv.* in a dispersed manner.

DISPE'RSEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being dispersed.

DISPE'RSENESS, *n. f.* thinness ; scatteredness.

DISPE'RSER, *n. f.* a scatterer ; a spreader.

DISPE'RSION, *n. f.* the act of scattering. The state of being scattered.

To DISPI'RIT, *v. a.* to discourage ; to deject ; to depress ; to damp.

DISPI'RITEDNESS, *n. f.* want of vigour, or vivacity.

To DISPLA'CE, *v. a.* to put out of place. To disorder.

DISPLA'CENCY, *n. f.* incivility ; disobedience. Disgust ; any thing unpleasing.

To DISPLA'NT, *v. a.* to remove a plant. To drive a people from the place in which they have fixed.

DISPLANTA'TION, *n. f.* the removal of a plant. The ejection of a people.

To DISPLA'Y, *v. a.* to spread wide. To exhibit to the sight or mind. To set out ostentatiously to view. To carve.

DISPLA'Y, *n. f.* an exhibition of any thing to view.

DISPLEA'SANT, *adj.* unpleasing ; offensive.

To DISPLE'ASE, *v. a.* to offend ; to make angry. To disgust ; to raise aversion.

DISPLE'ASINGNESS, *n. f.* offensiveness ; quality of offending.

DISPLE'ASURE, *n. f.* uneasiness. Offence. Anger ; indignation.

To DISPLE'ASURE, *v. a.* to displease ; not to gain favour.

To DISPLO'DE, *v. a.* to disperse with a loud noise ; to vent with violence.

DISPLO'SION, *n. f.* the act of exploding ; a sudden burst with noise.

DISPO'RT, *n. f.* play ; sport ; pastime ; diversion ; amusement.

To DISPO'RT, *v. a.* to divert. — *v. n.* to play ; to toy ; to wanton.

DISPO'SAL, *n. f.* the act of disposing

DIS

or regulating any thing; regulation; distribution. The power of distribution; the right of bestowing. Government; conduct; management.

To DISPO'SE, *v. a.* to employ to various purposes; to diffuse. To give; to place. To turn to any particular end or consequence. To adapt. To frame the mind. To regulate; to adjust. *To dispose of*; to apply to any purpose; to transfer to any person. To put into the hands of another. To give away. To employ to any end. To place in any condition. To put away by any means. — *v. n.* to bargain; to make terms.

DISPO'SE, *n. f.* power; management; disposal. Distribution; act of government; disposition; inclination.

DISPO'SER, *n. f.* distributor; giver; bestower. Governor; regulator. One who gives to whom he pleases.

DISPOSITION, *n. f.* order; method; distribution. Natural fitness; quality. Tendency to any act or state. Temper of mind. Affection of kindness or ill-will. Predominant inclination.

DISPO'SITIVE, *adj.* that which implies disposal of any property; decretive.

DISPO'SITIVELY, *adv.* distributively.

DISPO'SITOR, *n. f.* the lord of that sign in which the planet is.

To DISPO'SSESS, *v. a.* to put out of possession; to deprive; to dispossess.

DISPO'SURE, *n. f.* disposal; government; power; management; state; posture.

DISPRA'ISE, *n. f.* blame; censure.

To DISPRA'ISE, *v. a.* to blame; to censure; to condemn.

DISPRA'ISER, *n. f.* a censurer.

DISPRA'ISIBLE, *adj.* unworthy of commendation.

DISPRA'ISINGLY, *adv.* with blame.

To DISPRE'AD, *v. a.* to spread different ways.

DISPRO'FIT, *n. f.* loss; damage.

DISPRO'OF, *n. f.* confutation; conviction of error or falsehood.

To DISPRO'PERTY, *v. a.* to dispossess of any property.

DISPROPO'RTION, *n. f.* unsuitableness in quantity of one thing to another; want of symmetry,

DIS

To DISPROPO'RTION, *v. a.* to mismatch; to join things unsuitable.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLE, *adj.* unsuitable in quantity.

DISPROPO'RTIONABLENESS, *n. f.* unsuitableness to something else.

DISPROPORTIONABLE, *adj.* unsuitably; not symmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONALLY, *adj.* unsuitably with respect to quantity or value.

DISPROPO'RTIONATE, *adj.* unsymmetrical; unsuitable to something else.

DISPROPO'RTIONATELY, *adj.* unsuitably; unsymmetrically.

DISPROPO'RTIONATENESS, *n. f.* unsuitableness in bulk or value.

To DISPRO'VE, *v. a.* to confute an assertion; to convict of error or falsehood.

DISPRO'VE, *n. f.* one that confutes; a censurer.

DISPU'NISHABLE, *adj.* without personal restraint.

DISPU'TABLE, *adj.* liable to contest; controvertible. Lawful to be contested.

DISPUTANT, *n. f.* a controvertist; an arguer; a reasoner.

DISPUTANT, *adj.* disputing; engaged in controversy.

DISPUTA'TION, *n. f.* the skill of controversy; argumentation. Argumental contest.

DISPUTA'TIOUS, *adj.* inclined to dispute; cavilling.

DISPUTATIVE, *adj.* disposed to debate; argumentative.

To DISPU'TE, *v. n.* to contend by argument; to debate; to controvert. — *v. a.* to contend for. To oppose; to question. To discuss.

DISPU'TE, *n. f.* contest; controversy.

DISPU'TELESS, *adj.* undisputed; uncontrovertible.

DISPU'TER, *n. f.* a controvertist; one given to argument.

DISQUALIFICA'TION, *n. f.* that which disqualifies.

To DISQUA'LIFY, *v. a.* to make unfit; to disable by some natural or legal impediment. To deprive of a right or claim by some positive restriction.

To DISQUA'NTITY, *v. a.* to lessen.

DISQUI'ET, *n. f.* uneasiness; restlessness; vexation; anxiety.

DIS

DISQUI'ET, *adj.* unquiet ; uneasy ; restless.

To **DISQUI'ET**, *v. a.* to disturb ; to make uneasy ; to vex ; to fret.

DISQUI'ETER, *n. f.* a disturber ; a harasser.

DISQUI'ETLY, *adv.* without rest ; anxiously ; without calmness.

DISQUI'ETNESS, *n. f.* uneasiness ; restlessness ; anxiety.

DISQUI'ETUDE, *n. f.* uneasiness ; anxiety ; disturbance.

DISQUI'SITION, *n. f.* examination ; disputative inquiry.

To **DISRA'NK**, *v. a.* to degrade from his rank.

DISREGA'RD, *n. f.* slight notice ; contempt ; neglect.

To **DISREGA'RD**, *v. a.* to slight ; to neglect ; to contemn.

DISREGA'RDFUL, *adj.* negligent ; contemptuous.

DISREGA'RDFULLY, *adv.* contemptuously ; negligently.

DISRE'LISH, *n. f.* bad taste ; nauseousness. Dislike ; squeamishness.

To **DISRE'LISH**, *v. a.* to infect with an unpleasant taste. To want a taste of.

DISREPUTA'TION, *n. f.* disgrace ; dishonour ; ignominy.

DISREPU'TE, *n. f.* ill character ; dishonour ; want of reputation.

DISRESPE'CT, *n. f.* incivility ; want of reverence ; rudeness.

DISRESPE'CTFUL, *adj.* irreverent ; uncivil.

DISRESPE'CTFULLY, *adv.* irreverently ; uncivilly.

To **DISRO'BE**, *v. a.* to undress ; to uncover.

DISRU'PTION, *n. f.* the act of breaking asunder ; a breach ; a rent.

DISSATISFA'CTION, *n. f.* the state of being dissatisfied ; discontent.

DISSATISEA'CTORINESS, *n. f.* inability to give content.

DISSATISFA'CTORY, *adj.* unable to give content.

To **DISSA'TISFY**, *v. a.* to discontent ; to displease.

To **DISSE'CT**, *v. a.* to cut in pieces. To divide and examine minutely.

DISSE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of se-

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parating the parts of animal bodies ; anatomy.

To **DISSE'ISE**, *v. a.* to dispossess ; to deprive.

DISSE'ISIN, *n. f.* an unlawful dispossessing a man of his land.

DISSE'ISOR, *n. f.* he that dispossesses another.

To **DISSE'MBLE**, *v. a.* to hide under false appearance ; to pretend that not to be which really is. — *v. n.* to play the hypocrite.

DISSE'MBLER, *n. f.* an hypocrite ; a man who conceals his true disposition.

DISSE'MBLINGLY, *adv.* with dissimulation ; hypocritically.

To **DISSE'MINATE**, *v. a.* to scatter as seed ; to spread every way.

DISSEMINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of scattering like seed.

DISSEMINA'TOR, *n. f.* he that scatters ; a sower ; a spreader.

DISSE'NSION, *n. f.* disagreement ; strife ; contention ; breach of union.

DISSE'NSIOUS, *adj.* disposed to discord ; contentious.

To **DISSE'NT**, *v. n.* to disagree in opinion. To differ.

DISSENT, *n. f.* disagreement ; difference of opinion ; declaration of difference of opinion.

DISSENTA'NEOUS, *adj.* disagreeable ; inconsistent ; contrary.

DISSE'NTER, *n. f.* one that disagrees, or declares his disagreement from an opinion. One who refuses the communion of the English church.

DISSERTA'TION, *n. f.* a discourse.

To **DISSE'RVE**, *v. a.* to do injury to ; to mischief ; to harm.

DISSE'RVICE, *n. f.* injury ; mischief.

DISSE'RVICEABLE, *adj.* injurious ; mischievous ; hurtful.

DISSE'RVICEABLENESS, *n. f.* injury ; harm ; hurt.

To **DISSE'TTLE**, *v. a.* to unsettle.

To **DISSE'VER**, *v. a.* to part in two ; to break ; to divide ; to separate ; to disunite.

DISSIDENCE, *n. f.* discord ; disagreement.

DISSI'LIENCE, *n. f.* the act of starting asunder, or of bursting in two.

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DISSILIENT, *adj.* starting asunder ; bursting in two.

DISSILITION, *n. f.* the act of bursting in two.

DISSIMILAR, *adj.* unlike ; heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY, *n. f.* unlikeness ; dissimilitude.

DISSIMILITUDE, *n. f.* unlikeness ; want of resemblance.

DISSIMULATION, *n. f.* the act of dissembling ; hypocrisy.

DISSIPABLE, *adj.* easily scattered.

To **DISSIPATE**, *v. a.* to scatter every way ; to disperse. To spend a fortune.

DISSIPATION, *n. f.* the act of dispersion. The state of being dispersed. Scattered attention.

To **DISSOCIATE**, *v. a.* to separate ; to disunite ; to part.

DISSOLVABLE, **DISSOLUBLE**, *adj.* capable of separation of one part from another. Liable to be melted.

DISSOLUBILITY, *n. f.* liableness to suffer a disunion of parts.

To **DISSOLVE**, *v. a.* to destroy the form of any thing by disuniting the parts. To break ; to disunite. To loose. To break up assemblies. To solve ; to clear. To be relaxed by pleasure. — *v. n.* to be melted. To fall to nothing. To melt away in pleasure.

DISSOLVENT, *adj.* having the power of dissolving or melting. — *n. f.* the power of disuniting the parts of any thing.

DISSOLVER, *n. f.* that which has the power of dissolving.

DISSOLVIBLE, *adj.* liable to perish by dissolution.

DISSOLUTE, *adj.* loose ; wanton ; unrestrained ; luxurious ; debauched.

DISSOLUTELY, *adv.* loosely ; in debauchery ; without restraint.

DISSOLUTENESS, *n. f.* looseness ; laxity of manners ; debauchery.

DISSOLUTION, *n. f.* the act of liquefying by heat or moisture. The state of being liquefied, or melting away. Destruction of any thing by the separation of its parts. Death ; the resolution of the body into its constituent elements. The act of breaking up an assembly. Looseness of manners ; dissipation.

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DISSONANCE, *n. f.* a mixture of harsh, unharmonious sounds.

DISSONANT, *adj.* harsh ; unharmonious. Incongruous ; disagreeing.

To **DISSUADE**, *v. a.* to dehort ; to divert from any thing. To represent any thing as unfit.

DISSUADER, *n. f.* he that dissuades.

DISSUASION, *n. f.* urgency of reason or importunity against any thing ; dehortation.

DISSUASIVE, *adj.* dehortatory ; tending to deter. — *n. f.* dehortation ; argument to turn the mind from any purpose.

DISSYLLABLE, *n. f.* a word of two syllables.

DISTAFF, *n. f.* the staff from which the flax is drawn in spinning. Used as an emblem of the female sex.

DISTAFF THISTLE, *n. f.* a thistle.

To **DISTAIN**, *v. a.* to stain ; to tinge. To blot ; to sully with infamy.

DISTANCE, *n. f.* space considered between any two beings. Remoteness in place. Contrariety ; opposition. A space marked on the course where horses run. Space of time. Respect ; distant behaviour. Retraction of kindness ; reserve.

To **DISTANCE**, *v. a.* to place remotely ; to throw off from the view. To leave behind at a race the length of a distance.

DISTANT, *adj.* remote in place ; in time ; to a certain degree. Reserved ; shy.

DISTASTE, *n. f.* aversion of the palate ; disgust. Dislike ; uneasiness. Anger ; alienation of affection.

To **DISTASTE**, *v. a.* to fill the mouth with nauseousness. To dislike ; to loath. To offend ; to disgust. To vex ; to exasperate.

DISTASTEFUL, *adj.* nauseous to the palate ; disgusting. Offensive ; unpleasing. Malignant ; malevolent.

DISTEMPER, *n. f.* a disproportionate mixture of parts. A disease ; a malady. Want of due temperature.

To **DISTEMPER**, *v. a.* to disease ; to disorder. To disturb ; to ruffle.

DISTEMPERATE, *adj.* immoderate ;

DISTEMPERATURE, *n. f.* intemperateness ; excess of heat or cold. Violent tumultuousness ; outrageousness.

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To DISTE'ND, *v. a.* to stretch out in breadth.

DISTE'NT, *n. f.* the space through which any thing is spread; breadth.

DISTE'NTION, *n. f.* the act of stretching in breadth. Breadth; space occupied. Divarication.

DI'STICH, *n. f.* a couplet; a couple of lines; an epigram consisting only of two verses.

To DISTI'L, *v. n.* to drop; to fall by drops. To flow gently and silently. To use a still. — *v. a.* to let fall in drops. To draw by distillation.

DISTILLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of dropping, or falling in drops; of pouring out in drops; of distilling by fire. That which fall in drops.

DISTI'LLATORY, *adj.* belonging to distillation.

DISTI'LLER, *n. f.* one who practises the trade of distilling, or makes inflammatory spirits.

DISTI'LMENT, *n. f.* that which is drawn by distillation.

DISTI'NCT, *adj.* different. Apart. Clear. Spotted; variegated. Marked out; specified.

DISTI'NCTION, *n. f.* note of difference. Note of superiority. That by which one differs from another. Discernment; judgment.

DISTI'NCTIVE, *adj.* that which makes distinction or difference. Judicious.

DISTI'NCTIVELY, *adv.* in right order; not confusedly.

DISTI'NCTLY, *adv.* plainly; clearly.

DISTI'NCTNESS, *n. f.* nice observation of the difference between things.

To DISTI'NGUSH, *v. a.* to note the diversity of things. To separate from others by some mark of honour. To discern critically; to judge. To make known or eminent. — *v. n.* to make distinction; to find or shew the difference.

DISTI'NGUISHABLE, *adj.* capable of being distinguished. Worthy of note; worthy of regard.

DISTI'NGUISHED, *part. adj.* eminent; extraordinary.

DISTI'NGUISHER, *n. f.* a judicious observer; one that accurately discerns one thing from another. He that separates

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one thing from another by proper marks of diversity.

DISTI'NGUISHINGLY, *adv.* with distinction.

DISTI'NGUISHMENT, *n. f.* distinction; observation of difference.

To DISTO'RT, *v. a.* to writhe; to twist; to deform by irregular motions.

DISTO'RTION, *n. f.* irregular motion by which the face is writhed, or the parts disordered.

To DISTRA'CT, *v. a.* to pull different ways at once. To separate; to divide. To fill the mind with contrary considerations; to harass; to perplex. To make mad.

DISTRA'CTEDLY, *adv.* madly; frantically.

DISTRA'CTEDNESS, *n. f.* the state of being distracted; madness.

DISTRA'CTION, *n. f.* tendency to different parts; separation. Confusion. Perturbation of mind. Madness; fracticness. Disturbance; difference of sentiments.

To DISTRA'IN, *v. a.* to seize. — *v. n.* to make seizure.

DISTRA'INER, *n. f.* he that seizes.

DISTRA'INT, *n. f.* seizure.

DISTRE'SS, *n. f.* the act of making a legal seizure. The thing seized by law. Calamity; misery; misfortune.

To DISTRE'SS, *v. a.* to prosecute by law to a seizure. To harass; to make miserable.

DISTRE'SSFUL, *adj.* miserable; full of trouble; full of misery.

To DISTRI'BUTE, *v. a.* to divide amongst more than two; to deal out.

DISTRI'BUTER, *n. f.* a bestower.

DISTRIBU'TION, *n. f.* the act of distributing, or of giving in charity.

DISTRIBUTIVE, *adj.* that which is employed in assigning to others their portions; as, *distributive* justice.

DISTRIBUTIVELY, *adv.* by distribution. Singly; particularly.

DISTRICT, *n. f.* the circuit within which a man may be compelled to appearance. Circuit of authority; province. Region; country; territory.

To DISTRU'ST, *v. a.* to regard with diffidence; not to trust.

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DISTRU'ST, *n. f.* loss of credit; loss of confidence. Suspicion.

DISTRU'STFUL, *adj.* apt to distrust; suspicious. Diffident; timorous.

DISTRU'STFULLY, *adv.* in a distrustful manner.

DISTRU'STFULNESS, *n. f.* the state of being distrustful; want of confidence.

TO DISTU'RB, *v. a.* to perplex; to disquiet. To confound; to hinder.

DISTU'RBANCE, *n. f.* perplexity. Confusion; disorder. Tumult.

DISTU'RBER, *n. f.* a violator of peace; he that causes tumults.

TO DISTU'RN, *v. a.* to turn off.

DISVALUA'TION, *n. f.* disgrace; diminution of reputation.

TO DISVA'LUE, *v. a.* to undervalue.

TO DISVE'LOP, *v. a.* to uncover.

DISU'NION, separation; disjunction.

TO DISUNI'TE, *v. a.* to separate; to divide. To part friends. — *v. n.* to fall asunder; to become separate.

DISU'NITY, *n. f.* a state of actual separation.

DISU'SAGE, the gradual cessation of use or custom.

DISU'SE, *n. f.* cessation of use; want of practice.

TO DISU'SE, *v. a.* to cease to make use of.

TO DISVOU'CH, *v. a.* to destroy the credit of; to contradict.

DISWI'TTED, *adj.* deprived of the wits; mad; distracted.

DITCH, *n. f.* a trench cut in the ground usually between fields. Any long narrow receptacle of water. The moat with which a town is surrounded.

TO DITCH, *v. a.* to make a ditch.

DITCH-DELI'VERED, *adj.* brought forth in a ditch.

DIT'CHER, *n. f.* one who digs ditches.

DITHYRA'MBIC, *n. f.* a song in honour of Bacchus. Any poem written with wildness.

DITTA'NDER, *n. f.* pepperwort.

DIT'TANY, *n. f.* an herb.

DIT'TIED, *adj.* sung; adapted to music.

DIT'TY, *n. f.* a poem to be sung; a song.

DIVA'N, *n. f.* the council of the o-

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riental princes. Any council assembled.

TO DIVA'RICATE, *v. n.* to be parted into two. — *v. a.* to divide into two.

DIVARICA'TION, *n. f.* partition into two. Division of opinions.

TO DIVE, *v. n.* to sink voluntarily under water. To go under water in search of any thing. To go deep into any question or science. To immerge into any business or condition. — *v. a.* to explore by diving.

DIVER, *n. f.* one that sinks voluntarily under water. One that goes under water in search of treasure. He that enters deep into knowledge or study.

TO DIVE'RGE, *v. n.* to tend various ways from one point.

DIVER'GENT, *adj.* tending to various parts from one point.

DIVER'S, *adj.* several; sundry; more than one. It is out of use.

DIVERSE, *adj.* different from another. Multiform.

DIVERSIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of changing forms or qualities. Variation. Multiformity; alteration.

TO DIVER'SIFY, *v. a.* to make different from another; to distinguish. To variegate.

DIVER'SION, *n. f.* the act of turning any thing off from its course. Sport. The act or purpose of drawing the enemy off from some design, by threatening or attacking a distant part.

DIVER'SITY, *n. f.* difference; dissimilitude; unlikeness. Variety. Distinction of being. Variegation.

DIVERSELY, *adv.* in different ways; differently; variously. In different directions.

TO DIVE'RT, *v. a.* to turn off from any direction. To draw forces to a different part. To withdraw the mind. To please; to exhilarate. To subvert; to destroy.

DIVER'TER, *n. f.* any thing that diverts or alleviates.

TO DIVERTI'SE, *v. a.* to please; to exhilarate; to divert.

DIVERTI'SEMENT, *n. f.* diversion; delight; pleasure.

DIVER'TIVE, *adj.* recreative; amusive.

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To DIVE'ST, *v. a.* to strip; to make naked.

DIVE'STURE, *n. f.* the act of putting off.

DIV'DABLE, *adj.* separate; different; parted.

DIV'DANT, *adj.* different; separate.

To DIV'DE, *v. a.* to part one whole into different pieces. To separate; to keep apart. To deal out; to give in shares. — *v. n.* to part; to sunder; to break friendship.

DIV'IDEND, *n. f.* a share; the part allotted in division. The number given to be parted or divided.

DIV'IDER, *n. f.* that which parts any thing into pieces. A distributor; he who deals out to each his share. A disuniter.

DIV'IDUAL, *adj.* divided; shared or participated in common with others.

DIVINA'TION, *n. f.* prediction or foretelling of future things.

DIV'INE, *adj.* partaking of the nature of God. Proceeding from God. Excellent in a supreme degree. Presageful; divining; prescient.

DIV'INE, *n. f.* a minister of the gospel; a priest; a clergyman. A theologian.

To DIV'INE, *v. a.* to foretel; to foreknow. — *v. n.* to utter prognostication. To feel presages. To conjecture.

DIV'INELY, *adv.* by the agency or influence of God. Excellently; in a manner noting a Deity.

DIV'INENESS, *n. f.* divinity; participation of the divine nature. Excellence in the supreme degree.

DIV'INER, *n. f.* one that professes divination, or the art of revealing occult things by supernatural means. Conjecturer; guesser.

DIV'INERESS, *n. f.* a prophetess.

DIV'INITY, *n. f.* participation of the nature and excellence of God; deity; godhead. The Deity; the Supreme Being; the cause of causes. False god. Celestial being. The science of divine things; theology.

DIV'ISIBLE, *adj.* capable of being divided into parts; separable.

DIVISIB'ILITY, *n. f.* the quality of admitting division.

DIV'ISIBLENESS, *n. f.* divisibility.

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DIV'ISION, *n. f.* the act of dividing any thing into parts. The state of being divided. Partition. Disunion; discord; difference. Parts into which a discourse is distributed. The separation or parting of any number or quantity given, into any parts assigned.

DIV'ISOR, *n. f.* the number given, by which the dividend is divided.

DIVO'RCE, *n. f.* the legal separation of husband and wife. Separation; disunion. The sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.

To DIVO'RCE, *v. a.* to separate a husband or wife from the other. To force asunder; to separate by violence.

DIVO'RCEMENT, *n. f.* divorce; separation of marriage.

DIVO'RCER, *n. f.* the person or cause which produces divorce or separation.

DIURE'TIC, *adj.* having the power to provoke urine.

DIU'RNAL, *adj.* relating to the day. Daily. — *n. f.* a journal; a day-book.

DI'URNALLY, *adv.* daily; every day.

DIUTU'RNITY, *n. f.* length of duration.

To DIVU'LGE, *v. a.* to publish; to proclaim.

DIVU'LGER, *n. f.* a publisher.

DIVU'LSION, *n. f.* the act of plucking away.

To DI'ZEN, *v. a.* to dress; to deck.

DI'ZZARD, *n. f.* a blockhead; a fool.

DI'ZZINESS, *n. f.* giddiness.

DI'ZZY, *adj.* giddy; vertiginous. Causing giddiness. Giddy; thoughtless.

To DI'ZZY, *v. a.* to whirl round; to make giddy.

To DO, *v. a.* to practise or act any thing good or bad. To perform; to achieve. To execute; to discharge. To cause. To transact. To produce any effect to another. To exert; to put forth. To gain a point; to effect by influence. To make any thing what it is not. To finish; to end. To conclude; to settle. *What to do with*, how to bestow; what use to make of; what course to take; how to employ; which way to get rid of. — *v. n.* to act or behave in any manner well or ill. To make an end; to

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conclude. To cease to be concerned with; to cease to care about. To fare; to be with regard to sickness or health. To succeed; to fulfil a purpose. *To do* is used for any verb to save the repetition of the word; as, *I shall come, but if I do not, go away*; that is, *if I come not*. *Do* is a word of vehement command, or earnest request; as, *help me, do*; *make haste, do*. *To do* is put before verbs sometimes expletively; as, *I do love, or, I love*; *I did love, or, I loved*. Sometimes emphatically; as, *I do hate him, but will not wrong him*. Sometimes by way of opposition; as, *I did love him, but scorn him now*.

DO'CIBLE, *adj.* tractable; docile; easy to be taught.

DO'CIBLENESS, *n. f.* teachableness; docility; readiness to learn.

DO'CILE, *adj.* teachable; easily instructed; tractable.

DOCI'LITY, *n. f.* aptness to be taught; readiness to learn.

DOCK, *n. f.* an herb. The stump of the tail, which remains after docking. — A place where water is let in or out at pleasure, where ships are built or laid up.

To DOCK, *v. a.* to cut off a tail. To cut any thing short. To lay the ship in a dock.

DO'CKET, *n. f.* a direction tied upon goods; a summary of a larger writing.

DO'CTOR, *n. f.* one that has taken the highest degree in the faculties of divinity, law, or physic. In some universities they have doctors of music. A man skilled in any profession. A physician; one who undertakes the cure of diseases.

To DO'CTOR, *v. a.* to physic; to cure.

DO'CTORAL, *adj.* relating to the degree of a doctor.

DO'CTORALLY, *adv.* in manner of a doctor.

DO'CTORSHIP, *n. f.* the rank or dignity of a doctor.

DO'CTRINAL, *adj.* containing doctrine. Pertaining to the act or means of teaching.

DO'CTRINALLY, *adv.* in the form of doctrine; positively.

DO'CTRINE, *n. f.* the principles or

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positions of any sect or master. The act of teaching.

DO'CUMENT, *n. f.* precept; instruction; direction. Precept in an ill sense; a precept magisterially dogmatical.

DO'DDER, *n. f.* a plant.

DO'DDERED, *adj.* overgrown with dodder.

DODE'CAGON, *n. f.* a figure of twelve sides.

DODECATEMO'RION, *n. f.* the twelfth part.

To DODGE, *v. n.* to use craft; to deal with tergiversation. To shift place as another approaches. To play fast and loose; to raise expectations and disappoint them.

DO'DKIN, *n. f.* a doitkin or little doit; a low coin.

DO'DMAN, *n. f.* the name of a fish.

DOE, *n. f.* a she-deer; the female of a buck.

DOE, *n. f.* a feat; what one has to do.

DO'ER, *n. f.* one that does any thing good or bad. Actor; agent.

To DOFF, *v. a.* to put off dress. To strip. To put away; to get rid of. To delay; to refer to another time.

DOG, *n. f.* a domestic animal remarkably various in his species. A constellation called Sirius, or Canicula. A reproachful name for a man. *To give or send to the dogs*, to throw away. *To go to the dogs*, to be ruined, destroyed, or devoured.

To DOG, *v. a.* to hunt as a dog, insidiously and indefatigably.

DOG-TEETH, *n. f.* the teeth in the human head next to the grinders; the eye-teeth.

DOG TRICK, *n. f.* an ill-turn; surly or brutal treatment.

DO'GBANE, *n. f.* an herb.

DO'GBERRY-TREE, *n. f.* cornelian cherry.

DO'GBRIER, *n. f.* the brier that bears the hip; the cynosbaton.

DO'GCHEAP, *adj.* cheap as dogs meat.

DO'GDAYS, *n. f.* the days in which the dogstar rises and sets with the sun.

DOGE, *n. f.* the title of the chief magistrate of Venice and Genoa.

DOG

- DO'GFISH, *n. f.* a shark.
 DO'GFLY, *n. f.* a voracious biting fly.
 DO'GGED, *adj.* fullen; four; morose; ill-humoured; gloomy.
 DO'GGEDLY, *adv.* fullenly; gloomily; sourly; morosely.
 DO'GGEDNESS, *n. f.* gloom of mind; fulleness; moroseness.
 DO'GGER, *n. f.* a small ship with one mast.
 DO'GGEREL, *adj.* vile; despicable; mean.
 DO'GGEREL, *n. f.* mean, despicable, worthless verses.
 DO'GGISH, *adj.* curriish; brutal.
 DOGHE'ARTED, *adj.* cruel; pitiless; malicious.
 DOGHO'LE, *n. f.* a vile hole.
 DOGKE'NNEL, *n. f.* a little hut or house for dogs.
 DO'GLOUSE, *n. f.* an insect that harbours on dogs.
 DO'GMA, *n. f.* established principle; settled notion.
 DOGMA'TIC, DOGMA'TICAL, *adj.* authoritative; magisterial; positive.
 DOGMA'TICALLY, *adv.* magisterially; positively.
 DOGMA'TICALNESS, *n. f.* magisterialness; mock authority.
 DO'GMATIST, *n. f.* a magisterial teacher; a bold advancer of principles.
 To DOGMATIZE, *v. n.* to assert positively; to teach magisterially.
 DOGMATIZER, *n. f.* an asserter; a magisterial teacher.
 DOGRO'SE, *n. f.* the flower of the hip.
 DO'GSLEEP, *n. f.* pretended sleep.
 DO'GSMEAT, *n. f.* refuse; vile stuff.
 DO'GSTAR, *n. f.* the star which gives name to the dogdays.
 DO'GSTOOTH, *n. f.* a plant.
 DO'GTROT, *n. f.* a gentle trot like that of a dog.
 DOGWEA'RY, *adj.* tired as a dog.
 DOGWOOD. See *Cornelian cherry*.
 DO'ILY, *n. f.* a species of woollen stuff, so-called, I suppose, from the name of the first maker.
 DO'INGS, *n. f.* things done; events; transactions, Feats; actions, good or bad. Behaviour; conduct. Stir; bustle; tumult. Festivity; merriment.

DOL

- DOIT, *n. f.* a small piece of money.
 DOLE, *n. f.* the act of distribution or dealing. Any thing dealt out or distributed. Grief; sorrow; misery. Deceit; fraud; artifice. The last a sense perhaps only used in Scotland.
 To DOLE, *v. a.* to deal; to distribute.
 DO'LEFUL, *adj.* sorrowful; dismal; expressing grief. Melancholy; afflicted; feeling grief.
 DO'LEFULLY, *adv.* in a doleful manner; sorrowfully.
 DO'LEFULNESS, *n. f.* sorrow; melancholy. Querulousness. Dismalness.
 DO'LESOME, *adj.* melancholy; gloomy; dismal.
 DO'LESOMELY, *adv.* in a dolesome manner.
 DO'LESOMENESS, *n. f.* gloom; melancholy; dismalness.
 DOLL, *n. f.* a little girl's puppet or baby.
 DO'LLAR, *n. f.* a Dutch and German coin of different value, from about two shillings and six pence to four and six pence.
 DOLORIFIC, *adj.* that which causes grief or pain.
 DO'LOUS, *adj.* sorrowful; doleful; dismal; gloomy. Painful.
 DO'LOUR, *n. f.* grief; sorrow. Lamentation; complaint. Pain; pang.
 DO'LPHIN, *n. f.* the name of a fish.
 DOLT, *n. f.* a heavy stupid fellow; a thickskull; a blockhead; a loggerhead.
 DO'LTISH, *adj.* stupid; mean; dull; blockish.
 DO'MABLE, *adj.* tameable.
 DOMA'IN, *n. f.* dominion; empire. Possession; estate.
 DOME, *n. f.* a building; a house; a fabric. A hemispherical arch; a cupola.
 DOME'STIC, DOME'STICAL, *adj.* belonging to the house. Private; inhabiting the house. Intestine.
 To DOME'STICATE, *v. a.* to make domestic.
 DO'MICIL, *n. f.* [Scotch word], place of residence.
 To DO'MIFY, *v. a.* to tame.
 DO'MINANT, *adj.* predominant; prevailing; ascendant; ruling.

D O O

To **DO'MINATE**, *v. a.* to predominate; to prevail over the rest.

DOMINA'TION, *n. f.* power; dominion. Tyranny; insolent authority. One highly exalted in power.

DO'MINATIVE, *adj.* imperious; insolent.

DOMINA'TOR, *n. f.* the presiding power.

To **DOMINE'ER**, *v. n.* to rule with insolence; to swell; to bluster; to act without control.

DOMI'NICAL, *adj.* that which notes the Lord's day, or Sunday.

DOMI'NION, *n. f.* sovereign authority; unlimited power. Right of possession or use, without being accountable. Territory; region; district. Predominance; ascendant. An order of angels.

DON, *n. f.* the Spanish title for a gentleman.

To **DON**, *v. a.* to put on.

DO'NARY, *n. f.* a thing given to sacred uses.

DO'NATION, *n. f.* the act of giving any thing. The grant by which any thing is given.

DO'NATIVE, *n. f.* a gift; a largess; a present.

DONE, *interj.* the word by which a wager is concluded.

DO'NJON, *n. f.* the highest and strongest tower of the castle, in which prisoners were kept.

DO'NOR, *n. f.* a giver; a bestower.

DO'ODLE, *n. f.* a trifler; an idler.

To **DOOM**, *v. a.* to judge. To condemn to any punishment; to sentence. To define; to command by uncontrollable authority.

DOOM, *n. f.* judicial sentence; judgment. The great and final judgment. Condemnation. Ruin; destruction.

DO'OMSDAY, *n. f.* the day of final and universal judgment; the last, the great day. The day of sentence or condemnation.

DO'OMSDAY-BOOK, *n. f.* a book in which the estates of the kingdom were registered.

DOOR, *n. f.* the gate of a house; a house. Entrance; portal. *Out of doors*, no more to be found; fairly sent away.

D O R

At the door of any one, imputable; chargeable upon him. *Next door to*, approaching to; near to; bordering upon.

DO'ORCASE, *n. f.* the frame in which the door is inclosed.

DO'ORKEEPER, *n. f.* porter.

DO'RMANT, *adj.* sleeping. In a sleeping posture. Private; concealed. Leaning; not perpendicular.

DO'RMI FORY, *n. f.* a place to sleep in. A burial-place.

DO'RMOUSE, *n. f.* a small animal which passes a large part of the winter in sleep.

DORN, *n. f.* the name of a fish.

DO'RNIC, *n. f.* a species of linen cloth used in Scotland for the table.

DORR, *n. f.* a kind of flying insect; the hedge-chaffer.

DO'RSEL, **DO'RSER**, *n. f.* a pannier; a basket, or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen.

DORSI'FEROUS, **DORSI'PAROUS**, *n. f.* having the property of bearing or bringing forth on the back.

DO'RTURE, *n. f.* a dormitory.

DOSE, *n. f.* so much of any medicine as is taken at one time. The utmost quantity of strong liquor that a man can swallow.

To **DOSE**, *v. a.* to proportion a medicine properly to the patient or disease. To give physic to any man in a judicious sense.

DO'SSIL, *n. f.* a pledget; a nodule or lump of lint.

DOT, *n. f.* a small point or spot made to mark any place in a writing.

To **DOT**, *v. n.* to make dots or spots.

DO'TAGE, *n. f.* loss of understanding; imbecillity of mind. Excessive fondness.

DO'TAL, *adj.* relating to the portion of a woman; constituting her portion.

DO'TARD, *n. f.* a man whose age has impaired his intellects.

DOTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of giving a dowery or portion.

To **DOTE**, *v. n.* to have the intellect impaired by age or passion. To be in love to extremity. *To dote upon*, to regard with excessive fondness.

DO'TER, *n. f.* one whose understanding is impaired by years; a dotard. A

D O U

man fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

DO'TINGLY, *adv.* fondly.

DO'UBLE, *adj.* two of a sort. Two-fold; two in number. Deceitful.

DO'UBLE-PLEA, *n. f.* that in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters.

DO'UBLE-BITING, *adj.* biting or cutting on either side.

DO'UBLE-BUTTONED, *adj.* having two rows of buttons.

DO'UBLE-DEALER, *n. f.* a deceitful, subtle, insidious fellow; one who says one thing and thinks another.

DO'UBLE-DEALING, *n. f.* artifice; dissimulation; low or wicked cunning.

To DO'UBLEDIE, *v. a.* to die twice over.

DO'UBLE-HEADED, *adj.* having the flowers growing one to another.

To DO'UBLE-LOCK, *v. a.* to shoot the lock twice.

DO'UBLE-MINDED, *adj.* deceitful; insidious.

DO'UBLE-SHINING, *adj.* shining with double lustre.

DO'UBLE-TONGUED, *adj.* deceitful; giving contrary accounts of the same thing.

To DO'UBLE, *v. a.* to enlarge any quantity by addition of the same quantity. To repeat; to add. To fold. To pass round a headland.—*v. n.* to increase to twice the quantity. To wind in running. To play tricks; to use sleights.

DO'UBLE, *n. f.* twice the quantity or number. A trick; a shift; an artifice.

DO'UBLENESS, *n. f.* the state of being double.

DOUBLER, *n. f.* he that doubles any thing.

DO'UBLET, *n. f.* the inner garment of a man; the waistcoat. A pair.

DOUBLO'N, *n. f.* a Spanish coin containing the value of two pistoles.

DO'UBLY, *adv.* in twice the quantity; to twice the degree.

To DOUBT, *v. n.* to question; to be in uncertainty. To fear; to be apprehensive.—*v. a.* to hold questionable; to suspect. To distrust.

DOUBT, *n. f.* uncertainty of mind;

D O W

suspense. Question; scruple. Suspicion; apprehension of ill. Difficulty objected.

DO'UBTER, *n. f.* one who entertains scruples.

DO'UBTFUL, *adj.* dubious; ambiguous. Questionable; uncertain. Not without suspicion. Not confident.

DO'UBTFULLY, *adv.* dubiously; irresolutely. Ambiguously.

DO'UBTFULNESS, *n. f.* dubiousness; suspense; ambiguity.

DO'UBTINGLY, *adv.* dubiously.

DO'UBTLESS, *adj.* without fear; without suspicion.—*adv.* without doubt; without question; unquestionably.

DOUCE'T, *n. f.* a custard.

DO'UCKER, *n. f.* a bird that dips in the water.

DOVE, *n. f.* a wild pigeon.

DO'VECOT, *n. f.* a building in which pigeons are bred and kept.

DO'VEHOUSE, *n. f.* a house for pigeons.

DO'VETAIL, *n. f.* a form of joining two bodies together, where that which is inserted has the form of a wedge reversed.

DOUGH, *n. f.* the paste of bread or pies, yet unbaked. *My cake is dough,* my affair has miscarried.

DOUGHBA'KED, *adj.* unfinished; not hardened to perfection; soft.

DO'UGHTY, *adj.* brave; noble; illustrious; eminent.

DO'UGHY, *adj.* unsound; soft; unhardened.

To DOUSE, *v. a.* to put over head suddenly in the water.—*v. n.* to fall suddenly into the water.

DO'WAGER, *n. f.* a widow with a jointure. The title given to ladies who survive their husbands.

DO'WDY, *n. f.* an awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant woman.

DO'WER, DO'WERY, *n. f.* that which the wife bringeth to her husband in marriage. The gifts of a husband for a wife. Endowment; gift.

DO'WERED, *adj.* portioned.

DO'WERLESS, *adj.* without a fortune; unportioned.

DO'WLAS, *n. f.* a coarse kind of linen.

DOWN, *n. f.* soft feathers, wool, or hair. The soft fibres of plants which

D O W

wing the feeds. — A large open plain or valley.

DOWN, *prep.* along a descent; from a higher place to a lower.

DOWN, *adv.* on or tending towards the ground; below the horizon. Into disgrace. *Up and down*, here and there.

DOWN, *interj.* an exhortation to destruction or demolition. — *To go down*, to be digested; to be received.

To DOWN, *v. a.* to knock; to subdue; to conquer.

DO'WNCAST, *adj.* bent down; directed to the ground.

DO'WNFAL, *n. f.* ruin; fall from state. A body of things fallen.

DO'WNFALLEN, *part. adj.* ruined; fallen.

DO'WNGYRED, *adj.* let down in circular wrinkles.

DO'WNHIL, *n. f.* declivity; descent.

DO'WNHIL, *adj.* declivous; descending.

DO'WNLOOKED, *adj.* having a dejected countenance; sullen; melancholy.

DO'WNLYING, *adj.* about to be in travail of childbirth.

DO'WNRIGHT, *adj.* strait or right down. In plain terms. Completely; without stopping short.

DO'WNRIGHT, *adj.* plain; open; apparent; undisguised. Directly tending to the point. Unceremonious; honestly furly.

DO'WNSITTING, *n. f.* rest; repose.

DO'WNWARD, DO'WNWARDS, *adv.* towards the centre. From a higher situation to a lower.

DO'WNWARD, *adj.* moving on a declivity. Depressed; dejected.

DO'WNY, *adj.* covered with down or nap. Soft; tender; soothing.

DOXC'LOGY, *n. f.* a form of giving glory to God.

DO'XY, *n. f.* a whore; a loose wench.

To DOZE, *v. n.* to slumber; to be half asleep. — *v. a.* to stupify; to dull.

DO'ZEN, *n. f.* the number of twelve.

DO'ZINESS, *n. f.* sleepiness; drowsiness.

DO'ZY, *adj.* sleepy; drowsy; sluggish.

DRAB, *n. f.* a whore; a strumpet.

DRACHM, *n. f.* an old Roman coin. The eighth part of an ounce.

D R A

DRACU'NCULUS, *n. f.* a worm bred in hot countries, which grows to many yards length between the skin and the flesh.

DRAD, *adj.* terrible; dreaded.

DRAFF, *n. f.* any thing thrown away; sweepings; refuse.

DRA'FFY, *adj.* worthless; dreggy.

To DRAG, *v. a.* to pull by main force. To draw any thing burthensome. To draw contemptuously along. — *v. n.* to hang so low as to trail or grate upon the ground.

DRAG, *n. f.* a net drawn along the bottom of the water. A kind of car drawn by the hand.

DRA'GNET, *n. f.* a net which is drawn along the bottom of the water.

To DRA'GGLE, *v. a.* to make dirty by dragging on the ground. — *v. n.* to grow dirty by dragging on the ground.

DRA'GON, *n. f.* a kind of winged serpent. A constellation near the north pole. A fierce violent man or woman.

DRA'GON, *n. f.* a plant.

DRA'GONET, *n. f.* a little dragon.

DRA'CONFLY, *n. f.* a fierce stinging fly.

DRA'GONISH, *adj.* having the form of a dragon.

DRA'GONLIKE, *adj.* furious; fiery.

DRA'GONSBLOOD, *n. f.* a resin.

DRA'GONSHEAD, *n. f.* a plant.

DRA'CONTREE, *n. f.* palm-tree.

DRAGO'ON, *n. f.* a kind of soldier that serves indifferently either on foot or horseback.

To DRAGO'ON, *v. a.* to persecute by abandoning a place to the rage of soldiers.

To DRAIN, *v. a.* to draw off gradually. To make quite dry.

DRAIN, *n. f.* the channel through which liquids are gradually drawn.

DRAKE, *n. f.* the male of the duck. A small piece of artillery.

DRAM, *n. f.* the eighth part of an ounce. Spirits; distilled liquors.

To DRAM, *v. n.* to drink distilled spirits.

DRA'MA, *n. f.* a poem accommodated to action; a poem in which the action is not related, but represented; and in which

D R A

therefore such rules are to be observed as make the representation probable.

DRAMA'TIC, DRAMA'TICAL, *adj.* represented by action.

DRAMA'TICALLY, *adv.* representatively; by representation.

DRA'MATIST, *n. f.* the author of dramatic compositions.

To DRAPE, *v. n.* to make cloth.

DRA'PER, *n. f.* one who sells cloth.

DRA'PERY, *n. f.* clothwork; the trade of making cloth. The dress of a picture or statue.

DRA'PET, *n. f.* cloth; coverlet.

DRA'STIC, *adj.* powerful; vigorous.

DRAUGHT, *n. f.* the act of drinking. A quantity of liquor drank at once. The act of drawing or pulling carriages. Representation by picture. The quantity of fishes taken by once drawing the net. Forces drawn off from the main army; a detachment. A sink; a drain. The depth which a vessel draws, or sinks into the water. In the plural, *draughts*, a kind of play resembling chess.

DRA'UGHTHOUSE, *n. f.* a house in which filth is deposited.

To DRAW, *v. a.* to pull along; to pull forcibly; to pluck. To drag; to raise out of a deep place. To attract. To pull a sword from the sheath. To let out any liquid. To unclose or slide back curtains. To protract; to lengthen. To allure; to entice. To induce. To compose; to form in writing. To withdraw from judicial notice. *To draw in*, to apply to any purpose by distortion; to contract; to pull back; to inveigle; to entice. *To draw off*, to extract by distillation; to withdraw; to abstract. *To draw on*, to occasion; to invite. To cause by degrees. *To draw over*, to raise in a still. To persuade to revolt. *To draw out*, to protract; to lengthen. To pump out by insinuation. To call to action; to detach for service. To range in battle. *To draw up*, to form in order of battle. To form in writing. — *v. n.* to perform the office of a beast of draught. To act as a weight. To contract; to shrink. To advance; to move. *To draw off*, to retire; to retreat. *To draw on*, to advance; to approach. *To draw up*, to form troops into regular order.

D R A

DRAW, *n. f.* the act of drawing. The lot or chance drawn.

DRA'WBACK, *n. f.* money paid back for ready payment.

DRA'WBRIDGE, *n. f.* a bridge made to be lifted up, to hinder or admit communication at pleasure.

DRA'WER, *n. f.* one employed in procuring water from the well. One whose business is to draw liquors from the cask. That which has the power of attraction. A box in a case, out of which it is drawn at pleasure. [In the plural], the lower part of a man's dress.

DRA'WING, *n. f.* delineation; representation.

DRA'WINGROOM, *n. f.* the room in which company assembles at court.

DRAWN, *part.* from *draw*, equal. Open. Eviscerated. Induced as from some motive.

DRAW-WELL, *n. f.* a deep well; a well out of which water is drawn by a long cord.

To DRAWL, *v. n.* to utter any thing in a slow way.

DRAY, DRAYCART, *n. f.* the car on which beer is carried.

DRA'YHORSE, *n. f.* a horse which draws a dray.

DRA'YMAN, *n. f.* one that attends a dray.

DRA'ZEL, *n. f.* a low, mean, worthless wretch.

DREAD, *n. f.* fear; terror; affright. Habitual fear; awe. The person or thing feared. — *adj.* terrible; frightful. Awful; venerable in the highest degree.

To DREAD, *v. a.* to fear in an excessive degree. — *v. n.* to be in fear.

DRE'ADER, *n. f.* one that lives in fear.

DRE'ADFUL, *adj.* terrible; frightful; formidable.

DRE'ADFULNESS, *n. f.* terribleness; frightfulness.

DRE'ADFULLY, *adv.* terribly; frightfully.

DRE'ADLESSNESS, *n. f.* fearlessness; intrepidity; undauntedness.

DRE'ADLESS, *adj.* fearless; unafraid; intrepid; undaunted.

DREAM, *n. f.* a phantasm of sleep;

D R E

the thoughts of a sleeping man. An idle fancy.

To DREAM, *v. n.* to have the representation of any thing in sleep. To think; to imagine. To think idly. — *v. a.* to see in a dream.

DRE'AMER, *n. f.* one who has dreams. An idle fanciful man. A mope. A sluggard; an idler.

DRE'AMLESS, *adj.* without dreams.

DREAR, *adj.* mournful; dismal.

DRE'ARY, *adj.* sorrowful; distressful. Gloomy; dismal; horrid.

DREDGE, *n. f.* a kind of net.

To DREDGE, *v. a.* to gather with a dredge.

DREDGER, *n. f.* one who fishes with a dredge.

DRE'GGINESS, *n. f.* fulness of dregs or lees; feculence.

DRE'GGISH, *adj.* foul with lees; feculent.

DRE'GGY, *adj.* containing, or consisting of dregs; feculent.

DREGS, *n. f.* the sediment of liquors; the lees; the grounds. Any thing by which purity is corrupted. Dross; sweepings; refuse.

To DREIN, *v. n.* to empty.

To DRENCH, *v. a.* to wash; to soak; to steep. To saturate with drink or moisture. To physic by violence.

DRENCH, *n. f.* a draught; swill. Physic that must be given by violence. A channel of water. Physic for a brute.

DRE'NCHER, *n. f.* one that dips or steeps any things.

To DRESS, *v. a.* to clothe; to invest with cloaths. To adorn; to deck; to embellish. To curry. To adjust. To prepare for any purpose. To trim. To prepare victuals for the table.

DRESS, *n. f.* cloaths; garment; habit. The skill of adjusting dress.

DRE'SSER, *n. f.* one employed in putting on the cloaths of another. One employed in regulating, or adjusting any thing. The bench in a kitchen on which meat is dressed.

DRE'SSING, *n. f.* the application made to a fore.

DRE'SSINGROOM, *n. f.* the room in which cloaths are put on.

D R I

To DRIB, *v. a.* to crop; to cut off.

To DRI'BBLE, *v. a.* to fall in drops.

To flaver as a child or idiot. — *v. n.* to throw down in drops.

DRI'BLET, *n. f.* a small sum; odd money in a sum.

DRI'ER, *n. f.* that which has the quality of absorbing moisture; a desiccative.

DRI'LY, *adv.* without moisture. Coldly; frigidly; without affection. Jejunely; barrenly.

DRI'NESS, *n. f.* siccidity. Want of succulence. Want of embellishment; want of pathos. Want of sensibility in devotion; aridity.

DRIFT, *n. f.* force impellent; impulse. A storm; a shower. Tendency or aim of action. Scope of a discourse.

To DRIFT, *v. a.* to drive; to urge along. To throw together on heaps.

To DRILL, *v. a.* to pierce any thing with a drill. To perforate; to bore; to pierce. To delay; to put off. To drain from step to step. To draw; to draw slowly. To range troops.

DRILL, *n. f.* an instrument with which holes are bored. An ape; a baboon. A small dribbling brook.

To DRINK, *v. n.* to swallow liquors; to quench thirst. To be an habitual drunkard. To drink to; to salute in drinking. — *v. a.* to swallow. To suck up. To take in by any inlet; to hear; to see. To make drunk.

DRINK, *n. f.* liquor to be swallowed.

DRI'NKMONEY, *n. f.* money given to buy liquor.

DRI'NKABLE, *adj.* potable.

DRI'NKER, *n. f.* one that drinks to excess; a drunkard.

To DRIP, *v. n.* to fall in drops; to have drops falling from it. — *v. a.* to let fall in drops. To drop fat in roasting.

DRIP, *n. f.* that which falls in drops.

DRI'PPING, *n. f.* the fat which housewives gather from roast meat.

DRI'PPINGPAN, *n. f.* the pan in which the fat of roast meat is caught.

To DRIVE, *v. a.* to produce motion in any thing by violence. To force along by impetuous pressure. To expel by force from any place. To force in any

DRO

direction. To guide and regulate a carriage. To make animals march along under guidance. To clear any place by forcing away what is in it. To force; to compel. To urge by violence. To urge. To press to a conclusion. To carry on. To purify by motion. To drive out; to expel. — *v. n.* to go as impelled by any external agent. To rush with violence. To tend to; to consider as the scope and ultimate design. To aim; to strike at with fury.

To DRI'VEL, *v. n.* to flaver; to let the spittle fall in drops. To be weak or foolish; to dote.

DRI'VEL, *n. f.* flaver; moisture shed from the mouth. A fool; an idiot; a driveller.

DRI'VELLER, *n. f.* a fool; an idiot.

DRI'VER, *n. f.* the person or instrument who gives any motion by violence. One who drives beasts, or a carriage.

To DRI'ZZLE, *v. a.* to shed in small flow drops. — *v. n.* to fall in short flow drops.

DRI'ZZLY, *adj.* shedding small rain.

DROIL, *n. f.* a drone; a sluggard.

To DROIL, *v. n.* to work sluggishly and slowly.

DROLL, *n. f.* one whose business is to raise mirth by petty tricks; a jester; a buffoon. A farce.

To DROLL, *v. n.* to jest; to play the buffoon.

DRO'LLERY, *n. f.* idle jokes; buffoonery.

DRO'MEDARY, *n. f.* a sort of camel.

DRONE, *n. f.* the bee which makes no honey. A sluggard; an idler.

To DRONE, *v. n.* to live in idleness.

DRO'NISH, *adj.* idle; sluggish.

To DROOP, *v. n.* to languish with sorrow. To faint; to grow weak.

DROP, *n. f.* a globule of moisture. A diamond hanging in the ear.

DROP-SERENE, *n. f.* a disease of the eye, proceeding from an inspissation of the humour.

To DROP, *v. a.* to pour in drops or single globules. To let fall. To let go. To utter slightly or casually. To insert indirectly or by way of digression. To intermit; to cease. To quit a master.

DRO

To let go a dependent, or companion. To suffer to vanish, or come to nothing. To bedrop; to speckle; to variegate. — *v. n.* to fall in drops, or single globules. To let drops fall. To die. To sink into silence; to vanish; to come to nothing. To come unexpectedly.

DRO'PPING, *n. f.* that which falls in drops. That which drops when the continuous stream ceases.

DROPLET, *n. f.* a little drop.

DRO'PSTONE, *n. f.* spar formed into the shape of drops.

DRO'PWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

DRO'PSICAL, DRO'PSIED *adj.* diseased with a dropsy; hydropical.

DRO'PSY, *n. f.* a collection of water in the body.

DROSS, *n. f.* the recrement or despu-mation of metals. Rust; incrustation upon metal. Refuse; leavings; sweepings; feculence; corruption.

DRO'SSINESS, *n. f.* foulness; feculence; rust.

DRO'SSY, *adj.* full of scorious or recrementitious parts. Worthless; foul; feculent.

DRO'TCHEL, *n. f.* an idle wench; a sluggard.

DROVE, *n. f.* a body or number of cattle. A croud; a tumult.

DRO'NER, *n. f.* one that fats oxen for sale, and drives them to market.

DROUGHT, *n. f.* dry weather; want of rain. Thirst; want of drink.

DROU'GHTINESS, *n. f.* the state of wanting rain.

DROU'GHTY, *adj.* wanting rain; sultry. Thirsty; dry with thirst.

To DROWN, *v. a.* to suffocate in water. To overflow. To immerge. To lose in something that overpowers or covers. — *v. n.* to be suffocated in waters.

To DROWSE, *v. a.* to make heavy with sleep. — *v. n.* to slumber; to grow heavy with sleep. To look heavy.

DRO'WSILY, *adv.* sleepily; heavily. Sluggishly; idly; slothfully; lazily.

DRO'WZINESS, *n. f.* sleepiness; heaviness with sleep. Idleness; indolence; inactivity.

DRO'WSY, *adj.* sleepy; lethargic. Causing sleep. Stupid; dull.

DRU

To DRUB, *v. a.* to thresh; to beat; to bang; to thwack; to cudgel.

DRUB, *n. f.* a thump; a knock; a blow.

To DRUDGE, *v. n.* to labour in mean offices; to toil without honour or dignity.

DRUDGE, *n. f.* one employed in mean labour; a slave.

DRUDGER, *n. f.* a mean labourer. The box out of which flour is thrown on roast meat.

DRUDGERY, *n. f.* mean labour; ignoble toil; servile occupation.

DRUDGINGBOX, *n. f.* the box out of which flour is sprinkled upon roast meat.

DRUDGINGLY, *adv.* laboriously; toilsomely.

DRUG, *n. f.* an ingredient used in physic; a medicinal simple. Any thing without worth or value; any thing of which no purchaser can be found.

To DRUG, *v. a.* to season with medicinal ingredients.

DRUGGET, *n. f.* a slight kind of woollen stuff.

DRUGGIST, *n. f.* one who sells physical drugs.

DRUGSTER, *n. f.* one who sells physical simples.

DRUID, *n. f.* the priests and philosophers of the ancient Britons.

DRUM, *n. f.* an instrument of military music. The tympanum of the ear.

To DRUM, *v. n.* to beat a drum; to beat a tune on a drum.

To DRUMBLE, *v. n.* to drone; to be sluggish.

DRUMFISH, *n. f.* the name of a fish.

DRUM-MAJOR, *n. f.* the chief drummer of a regiment.

DRUMMAKER, *n. f.* he who deals in drums.

DRUMMER, *n. f.* he whose office is to beat the drum.

DRUMSTICK, *n. f.* the stick with which a drum is beaten.

DRUNK, *adj.* intoxicated with strong liquor; inebriated.

DRUNKARD, *n. f.* one given to excessive use of strong liquors.

DRUNKEN, *adj.* intoxicated with liquor; inebriated. Given to habitual ebriety. Saturated with moisture.

DRY

DRUNKENLY, *adv.* in a drunken manner.

DRUNKENNESS, *n. f.* intoxication with strong liquor. Intoxication, or disorder of the faculties.

DRY, *adj.* arid; without wet. Without rain. Not succulent; not juicy. Without tears. Thirsty. Jeune; plain; unembellished. Hard; severe.

To DRY, *v. a.* to free from moisture; to arefy; to exsiccate. To scorch with thirst. To exhaust. — *v. n.* to grow dry; to lose moisture.

DRY'EYED, *adj.* without tears; without weeping.

DRY'NURSE, *n. f.* a woman who brings up and feeds a child without the breast. One who takes care of another.

To DRY'NURSE, *v. a.* to feed without the breast.

DRY'SHOD, *adj.* without wet feet; without treading above the shoes in the water.

DU'AL, *adj.* expressing the number two.

To DUB, *v. a.* to make a man a knight. To confer any kind of dignity.

DUB, *n. f.* a blow; a knock.

DUBIO'SITY, *n. f.* a thing doubtful.

DU'BIOUS, *adj.* deceitful; uncertain. Not plain; not clear.

DU'BIOUSLY, *adv.* uncertainly; without any determination.

DU'BIOUSNESS, *n. f.* uncertainty; doubtfulness.

DU'BITABLE, *adj.* doubtful; uncertain; what may be doubted.

DUBITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of doubting; doubt.

DU'CAL, *adj.* pertaining to a duke.

DU'CAT, *n. f.* a coin struck by dukes: in silver valued at about four shillings and six pence; in gold at nine shillings and six pence.

DU'CHESS, *n. f.* the lady of a duke. A lady who has the sovereignty of a dukedom.

DU'CHY, *n. f.* a territory which gives title to a duke.

DU'CHYCOURT, *n. f.* a court wherein all matters appertaining to the duchy of Lancaster are decided.

DUCK, *n. f.* a water-fowl both wild

D U C

and tame. A word of endearment or fondness. A declination of the head. A stone thrown obliquely on the waters.

To DUCK, *v. n.* to dive under water as a duck. To drop down the head as a duck. To bow low; to cringe.

DU'CKER, *n. f.* a diver. A cringer.

To DUCK, *v. a.* to put under water.

DU'CKINGSTOOL, *n. f.* a chair in which scolds are tried, and put under water.

DUCK-LEGGED, *adj.* short-legged.

DU'CKLING, *n. f.* a young duck.

DU'CKMEAT, *n. f.* a common plant growing in standing waters.

To DUCKO'Y, *v. a.* to entice to a snare.

DU'CKS FOOT, *n. f.* black snake-root, or Mayapple.

DU'CKWEED, *n. f.* duckmeat.

DUCT, *n. f.* guidance; direction. A passage through which any thing is conducted.

DU'CTILE, *adj.* flexible; pliant. Easy to be drawn out into length. Tractable; obsequious; complying.

DU'CTILENESS, *n. f.* flexibility; ductility.

DUCTI'LITY, *n. f.* quality of suffering extension; flexibility. Obsequiousness; compliance.

DU'DGEON, *n. f.* a small dagger. Malice; fullness; ill-will.

DUE, *part. passive* of *owe*, owed. Proper; fit; appropriate. Exact. — *adv.* exactly; directly; duly. — *n. f.* that which belongs to one. Right; just title. Custom; tribute.

To DUE, *v. a.* to pay as due.

DU'EL, *n. f.* a combat between two; a single fight.

To DU'EL, *v. n.* to fight a single combat. — *v. a.* to attack singly.

DU'ELLER, *n. f.* a single combatant.

DU'ELLIST, *n. f.* a single combatant. One who professes to live by rules of honour.

DU'ELLO, *n. f.* the rule of duelling.

DUE'NNA, *n. f.* an old woman kept to guard a younger.

DUG, *n. f.* a pap; a nipple; a teat.

DUKE, *n. f.* one of the highest order of nobility in England.

DUKEDOM, *n. f.* the seignory or

D U L

possessions, the title or quality of a duke. DU'LBRAINED, *adj.* stupid; doltish; foolish.

DU'LCET, *adj.* sweet to the taste; luscious. Sweet to the ear; harmonious.

DULCIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of freeing from acidity, saltiness, or acrimony.

To DU'LCIFY, *v. a.* to sweeten; to set free from acidity.

DU'LCIMER, *n. f.* a musical instrument played by striking the brass wire with little sticks.

To DU'LCORATE, *v. a.* to sweeten; to make less acrimonious.

DULCORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sweetening.

DU'LHEAD, *n. f.* a blockhead; a wretch foolish and stupid; a dolt.

DU'LIA, *n. f.* an inferior kind of adoration.

DULL, *adj.* stupid; doltish; blockish; unapprehensive. Blunt; obtuse. Unready; awkward. Hebetated. Melancholy. Sluggish. Gross; cloggy; vile. Not exhilarating. Not bright. Drowsy; sleepy.

To DULL, *v. a.* to stupify; to infatuate. To obound. To sadden. To hebetate; to weaken. To damp; to clog. To make weary or slow of motion. To fully brightness.

DU'LLARD, *n. f.* a blockhead; a dolt; a stupid fellow.

DULLY, *adv.* stupidly; doltishly. Slowly; sluggishly. Not vigorously; not gaily; not brightly; not keenly.

DU'LNESS, *n. f.* stupidity; weakness of intellect; indolence. Want of quick perception. Drowsiness. Sluggishness of motion. Dimness; want of lustre.

DU'LY, *adv.* properly; fitly; regularly; exactly.

DUMB, *adj.* mute; incapable of speech. Deprived of speech. Silent.

DU'MBLY, *adv.* mutely; silently.

DU'MBNESS, *n. f.* incapacity to speak. Omission of speech. Silence.

To DU'MBFOUND, *v. a.* to confuse; to strike dumb.

DUMP, *n. f.* sorrow; melancholy; sadness. Absence of mind; reverie.

DU'MPISH, *adj.* sad; melancholy; sorrowful.

DU'MPLING, *n. f.* a sort of pudding.

D U N

DUN, *adj.* a colour partaking of brown and black. Dark ; gloomy.

To **DUN**, *v. a.* to claim a debt with vehemence and importunity.

DUN, *n. f.* a clamorous, importunate, troublesome creditor.

DUNCE, *n. f.* a dullard ; a dolt ; a thickskull.

DUNG, *n. f.* the excrement of animals used to fatten ground.

To **DUNG**, *v. a.* to fatten with dung.

DUNGEON, *n. f.* a close prison : generally spoke of a prison subterraneous.

DUN'GFORK, *n. f.* a fork to toss out dung from stables.

DUNGHILL, *n. f.* an heap or accumulation of dung. Any mean or vile abode. A term of reproach for a man meanly born.

DUNGHILL, *adj.* sprung from the dunghill ; mean ; low.

DUNGY, *adj.* full of dung ; mean ; vile ; base ; odious ; worthless.

DUNGYARD, *n. f.* the place of the dunghill.

DUNNER, *n. f.* one employed in soliciting petty debts.

DUO'DECUPLE, *n. f.* consisting of twelve.

DUPE, *n. f.* a credulous man ; a man easily tricked.

To **DUPE**, *v. a.* to trick ; to cheat.

DUPLE, *adj.* double ; one repeated.

To **DUPPLICATE**, *v. a.* to double. To fold together.

DUPPLICATE, *n. f.* another correspondent to the first ; a second thing of the same kind ; a transcript of a paper.

DUPLICATION, *n. f.* the act of doubling, or folding together. A fold ; a doubling.

DUPPLICATURE, *n. f.* a fold ; any thing doubled.

DUPPLICITY, *n. f.* doubleness ; deceit ; doubleness of heart.

DURABILITY, *n. f.* the power of lasting ; continuance ; endurance.

DURABLE, *adj.* lasting. Having successive existence.

DURABLENESS, *n. f.* power of lasting ; continuance.

DURABLY, *adv.* in a lasting manner.

DURANCE, *n. f.* imprisonment ; the

D U S

custody or power of a jailor. Endurance ; continuance ; duration.

DURA'TION, *n. f.* a sort of distance or length. Power, or length of continuance.

To **DURE**, *v. n.* to last ; to continue.

DU'RELESS, *adj.* without continuance ; fading ; transitory ; short.

DU'RESSE, *n. f.* imprisonment ; constraint ; confinement.

DU'RING, *prep.* for the time of the continuance of.

DU'RITY, *n. f.* hardness ; firmness.

DUSK, *adj.* tending to darkness. Dark coloured. — *n. f.* tendency to darkness. Darkness of colour.

To **DUSK**, *v. a.* to make dusky. — *v. n.* to grow dark ; to begin to lose light.

DU'SKILY, *adv.* with a tendency to darkness.

DU'SKISH, *adj.* inclining to darkness ; tending to obscurity.

DU'SKISHLY, *adv.* cloudily ; darkly.

DUSKY, *adj.* tending to darkness ; obscure. Dark coloured. Gloomy ; sad ; intellectually clouded.

DUST, *n. f.* earth or matter reduced to small particles. The grave ; the state of dissolution. Mean and dejected state.

To **DUST**, *v. a.* to free from dust ; to sprinkle with dust.

DU'STMAN, *n. f.* one whose employment is to carry away the dust.

DU'STY, *adj.* filled with dust ; clouded with dust. Covered or scattered with dust.

DU'TEOUS, *adj.* obedient ; obsequious. Enjoined by duty.

DU'TIFUL, *adj.* obedient ; submissive to natural or legal superiors. Expressive of respect ; giving token of reverence ; reverential.

DU'TIFULLY, *adv.* obediently ; submissively. Reverently ; respectfully.

DU'TIFULNESS, *n. f.* obedience to just authority. Reverence ; respect.

DU'TY, *n. f.* that to which a man is by any natural or legal obligation bound. Acts of forbearance required by religion or morality. Act of reverence or respect. The business of a soldier on guard. Tax ; impost ; custom ; toll.

DWARF, *n. f.* a man below the com-

D Y S

mon size of men. Any animal or plant below its natural bulk. An attendant on a lady or knight in romances. It is used often in composition; as, *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-honeyfuckle*.

To DWARF, *v. a.* to hinder from growing to the natural bulk.

DWA'RFISH, *adj.* below the natural bulk; low; small; little.

DWA'RFISHLY, *adv.* like a dwarf.

DWA'RFISHNESS, *n. f.* minuteness of stature; littleness.

To DWELL, *v. n.* to inhabit; to live in a place; to reside; to have an habitation. To be in any state or condition. To be suspended with attention. To fix the mind upon. To continue long speaking. — *v. a.* to inhabit.

DWE'LLER, *n. f.* an inhabitant.

DWE'LLING, *n. f.* habitation; abode. State of life; mode of living.

DWE'LLINGHOUSE, *n. f.* the house at which one lives.

To DWI'NDLE, *v. n.* to shrink; to lose bulk; to grow little. To degenerate; to sink. To wear away; to lose health; to grow feeble. To fall away; to moulder off; to be diminished.

DY'ING, *part.* expiring; giving up the ghost. Tinging; giving a new colour.

DY'NASTY, *n. f.* government; sovereignty.

DY'SCRASY, *n. f.* an unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature.

DYSE'NTERY, *n. f.* a looseness wherein very ill humours flow off by stool, and are also sometimes attended with blood.

DYSPE'PSY, *n. f.* a difficulty of digestion.

DY'SPHONY, *n. f.* a difficulty in speaking.

DYSPNO'EA, *n. f.* a difficulty of breathing; straitness of breath.

DY'SURY, *n. f.* a difficulty in making urine.

E.

E, The fifth letter, and second vowel of the English alphabet, has two

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sounds; long, as *scene*, and short, as *men*. It is the most frequent vowel in the English language; for it has the peculiar quality of lengthening the foregoing vowel, as *can*, *cane*. *Ea* has the sound of *e* long.

EACH, *pron.* either of the two. Every one of any number. To *each*, the correspondent word is *other*.

EA'GER, *adj.* struck with desire; ardently wishing. Hot of disposition; vehement. Quick; busy. Sharp; acid. Keen; biting. Brittle; inflexible; not ductile.

EA'GERLY, *adv.* with ardour of desire. Ardently; hotly. Keenly; sharply.

EA'GERNESS, *n. f.* ardour of inclination. Impetuosity; vehemence; violence.

EA'GLE, *n. f.* a bird of prey. The standard of the ancient Romans.

EA'GLE-EYED, *adj.* sharp-sighted.

EA'GLESPEED, *n. f.* swiftness like that of an eagle.

EA'GLESTONE, *n. f.* a stone said to be found at the entrance of the holes in which eagles make their nests.

EA'GLET, *n. f.* a young eagle.

EA'GRE, *n. f.* a tide swelling above another tide.

EA'LDERMAN, *n. f.* Alderman.

EAME, *n. f.* uncle.

EAR, *n. f.* the whole organ of audition or hearing. That part of the ear that stands prominent. Power of judging of harmony. The highest part of a man; the top. The privilege of being readily and kindly heard; favour. Any prominences from a larger body, raised for the sake of holding it. The spike of corn; that part which contains the seeds. To *fall together by the ears*, to fight; to scuffle. To *set by the ears*, to make strife; to make to quarrel.

EA'RLESS, *adj.* without any ears.

EA'RRING, *n. f.* jewels set in a ring and worn at the ears.

EA'RSHOT, *n. f.* reach of the ear

EA'RWAX, *n. f.* the cerumen or exudation which smears the inside of the ear.

EA'RWIG, *n. f.* a sheathwinged insect. A whisperer.

EA'RWITNESS, *n. f.* one who attests,

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or can attest any thing as heard by himself.

To **EAR**, *v. a.* to plough; to till. — *v. n.* to shoot into ears.

EA'RED, *adj.* having ears, or organs of hearing. Having ears or ripe corn.

EARL, *n. f.* a title of nobility, anciently the highest of this nation, now the third.

EARL-MARSHAL, *n. f.* he that has chief care of military solemnities.

EA'RLDOM, *n. f.* the feigniory of an earl.

EA'RLINESS, *n. f.* quickness of any action with respect to something else.

EA'RLY, *adj.* soon with respect to something else.

EA'RLY, *adv.* soon; betimes.

To **EARN**, *v. a.* to gain as the reward or wages of labour. To obtain.

EA'RNEST, *adj.* ardent; warm; zealous. Intent; fixed; eager. — *n. f.* Seriousness; a serious event. Pledge; hand-fel; first fruits. The money which is given in token that a bargain is ratified.

EA'RNESTLY, *adv.* warmly; affectionately; zealously; importunately. Eagerly; desirously.

EA'RNESTNESS, *n. f.* eagerness; warmth; vehemence. Solemnity; zeal. Solitude; care; intenseness.

EARSH, *n. f.* a ploughed field.

EARTH, *n. f.* the element distinct from air, fire, or water. The world. Different modification of terrene matter, *viz.* Boles, clays, marls, ochres, tripelas. The inhabitants of the earth. Turning up the ground in tillage.

To **EARTH**, *v. a.* to hide in, or cover with earth. — *v. n.* to retire under ground.

EA'RTHBBOARD, *n. f.* the board of the plough that shakes off the earth.

EA'RTHBORN, *adj.* born of the earth; terrigenous. Meanly born.

EA'RTHBOUND, *adj.* fastened by the pressure of the earth.

EA'RTHEN, *adj.* made of earth or clay.

EA'RTHFLAX, *n. f.* a kind of fibrous fossil.

EA'RTHINESS, *n. f.* the quality of containing earth; grossness.

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EA'RTHLING, *n. f.* an inhabitant of the earth; a poor frail creature.

EA'RTHLY, *adj.* vile; mean; fordid. Belonging only to our present state. Corporeal.

EA'RTHNUT, *n. f.* a pignut; a root in shape and size like a nut.

EA'RTHQUAKE, *adj.* tremor or convulsion of the earth.

EA'RTHSHAKING, *adj.* having power to shake the earth, or to raise earthquakes.

EA'RTHWORM, *n. f.* a worm bred under ground. A mean fordid wretch.

EA'RTHY, *adj.* consisting of, or relating to earth. Terrestrial. Gross.

EASE, *n. f.* quiet; rest; undisturbed tranquillity. Freedom from pain. Rest after labour; intermission of labour. Facility. Unconstraint; freedom from harshness, forced behaviour, or conceits.

To **EASE**, *v. a.* to free from pain or labour. To relieve; to assuage; to mitigate; to alleviate.

EA'SEFUL, *adj.* quiet; peaceable.

EA'SEMENT, *n. f.* assistance; support.

EA'SILY, *adv.* without difficulty. Without pain; without disturbance. Readily; without reluctance.

EA'SINESS, *n. f.* freedom from difficulty. Flexibility; compliance; readiness. Freedom from constraint. Rest; tranquillity.

EAST, *n. f.* the quarter where the sun rises. The regions in the eastern parts of the world.

EA'STER, *n. f.* the day on which the church commemorates Christ's resurrection.

EA'STERLY, *adj.* coming from, lying, or looking towards the east.

EA'STERN, *adj.* dwelling or found in the east; oriental. Lying, going, or looking towards the east.

EA'STWARD, *adj.* towards the east.

EA'SY, *adj.* not difficult. Quiet; at rest. Complying; unresisting; credulous. Free from pain. Ready. Without want of more. Without constraint; without formality.

To **EAT**, *v. a.* to devour with the mouth. To consume; to corrode. To swallow back. To retract. — *v. n.* to

E C C

go to meals ; to take meals ; to feed. To make way by corrosion.

EA'TABLE, *n. f.* any thing that may be eaten.

EA'TER, *n. f.* one that eats any thing. A corrosive.

EA'TINGHOUSE, *n. f.* a house where provisions are sold ready dressed.

EAVES, *n. f.* the edges of the roof which overhang the house.

To EA'VESDROP, *v. a.* to catch what comes from the eaves ; to listen under windows.

EA'VESDROPPER, *n. f.* a listener under windows.

EBB, *n. f.* the reflux of the tide towards the sea. Decline ; decay ; waste.

To EBB, *v. n.* to flow back towards the sea. To decline ; to decay ; to waste.

E'BEN, E'BON, *n. f.* a hard, heavy, black, valuable wood.

EBRI'ETY, *n. f.* drunkenness ; intoxication by strong liquors.

EBRIO'SITY, *n. f.* habitual drunkenness.

EBULLI'TION, *n. f.* the act of boiling up with heat. Any intestine motion. That struggling or effervescence which arises from the mingling together any alkali- zate and acid liquor.

ECCE'NTRIC, ECCE'NTRICAL, *adj.* deviating from the centre. Not having the same centre with another circle. Not terminating in the same point. Irregular ; anomalous.

ECCENTRI'CITY, *n. f.* deviation from a centre. The state of having a different centre from another circle. Excursion from the proper orb.

ECCHY'MOSIS, *n. f.* livid spots or blotches in the skin.

ECCLESIA'STIC, ECCLESIA'STICAL, *adj.* relating to the church.

ECCLESIA'STIC, *n. f.* a person dedicated to the ministries of religion.

ECCOPRO'TICS, *n. f.* such medicines as gently purge the belly.

E'CHINATE, E'CHINATED, *adj.* bristled like an hedgehog ; set with prickles.

ECHI'NUS, *n. f.* a hedgehog. A shellfish set with prickles. The prickly head of any plant. A member or orna-

E C L

ment, taking its name from the roughness of the carving.

E'CHO, *n. f.* the return or repercussion of any sound. The sound returned.

To E'CHO, *v. n.* to resound ; to give the repercussion of a voice. To be sounded back. — *v. a.* to send back a voice.

ECLAIRCI'SSEMENT, *n. f.* explanation ; the act of clearing up an affair.

ECLA'T, *n. f.* splendour ; show.

ECLE'CTIC, *adj.* selecting ; choosing at will.

ECLE'GMA, *n. f.* a medicine made by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ECLI'PSE, *n. f.* an obscuration of the luminaries of heaven. Darkness.

To ECLI'PSE, *v. a.* to darken a luminary. To extinguish. To cloud ; to obscure. To disgrace.

ECLI'PTIC, *n. f.* a great circle of the sphere, drawn through the zodiac, and making an angle with the equinoctial, which is the sun's greatest declination.

E'CLOGUE, *n. f.* a pastoral poem.

ECPHRA'CTICS, *n. f.* such medicines as render tough humours thin.

E'CTASY, *n. f.* any passion by which the thoughts are absorbed, and in which the mind is for a time lost. Excessive joy ; rapture. Enthusiasm ; excessive elevation of the mind. Excessive grief or anxiety. Madness ; distraction.

E'CTASIED, *adj.* ravished.

ECSTA'TIC, ECSTA'TICAL, *adj.* ravished ; rapturous ; elevated to ecstasy. In the highest degree of joy.

E'CTYPE, *n. f.* a copy.

E'CURIE, *n. f.* a place for the housing of horses.

EDA'CIOUS, *adj.* eating ; voracious ; ravenous ; greedy.

EDA'CITY, *adj.* voracity ; ravenousness ; greediness ; rapacity.

To E'DDER, *v. a.* to bind a fence.

E'DDER, *n. f.* such fencewood as is commonly put upon the top of fences.

E'DDY, *n. f.* the water that runs contrary to the main stream. Whirlpool ; circular motion.

E'DDY, *adj.* whirling ; moving circularly.

EDEMATO'SE, *adj.* swelling ; full of humours.

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EDE'NTATED, *adj.* deprived of teeth.

EDGE, *n. f.* the thin or cutting part of a blade. A narrow part rising from a broader. Keeness; acrimony. *To set teeth on edge*, to cause a tingling pain in the teeth.

To EDGE, *v. a.* to sharpen; to furnish with an edge. *To border with any thing.* *To exasperate; to embitter.* *To put forward beyond a line.* — *v. n.* to move against any power.

E'DGED, *part. adj.* sharp; not blunt.

E'DGING, *n. f.* what is added to any thing by way of ornament. A narrow face.

E'DGELESS, *adj.* blunt; obtuse; unable to cut.

E'DGETOOL, *n. f.* a tool made sharp to cut.

E'DGEWISE, *adv.* with the edge put into any particular direction.

E'DIBLE, *adj.* fit to be eaten.

E'DICT, *n. f.* a proclamation of command or prohibition.

EDIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of building up man in the faith; improvement in holiness. Improvement; instruction.

E'DIFICE, *n. f.* a fabric; a building.

E'DIFIER, *n. f.* one that improves or instructs another.

To E'DIFY, *v. a.* to build. *To instruct; to improve.* *To teach; to persuade.*

E'DILE, *n. f.* the title of a magistrate in old Rome.

EDI'TION, *n. f.* publication of any thing. Republication, with revival.

EDITOR, *n. f.* publisher; he that revises or prepares any work for publication.

To E'DUCATE, *v. a.* to breed; to bring up; to instruct youth.

EDUCA'TION, *n. f.* formation of manners in youth.

To EDUCE, *v. a.* to bring out; to extract.

EDUC'TION, *n. f.* the act of bringing any thing into view.

To EDULCORATE, *v. a.* to sweeten.

EDULCORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sweetening.

To EEK, *v. a.* See *Eks*. *To make*

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bigger by the addition of another piece. *To supply any deficiency.*

EEL, *n. f.* a serpentine slimy fish that lurks in mud.

E'FFABLE, *adj.* expressive; utterable.

To E'FFACE, *v. a.* to destroy any form; to blot out. *To destroy; to wear away.*

EFFE'CT, *n. f.* that which is produced by an operating cause. Consequence; event. Purpose; intention; general intent. Success; advantage. Completion; perfection. Reality. In the plural, goods; moveables.

To E'FFE'CT, *v. a.* to bring to pass; to attempt with success; to achieve. *To produce as a cause.*

EFFE'CTIBLE, *adj.* performable; practicable; feasible.

EFFE'CTIVE, *adj.* having the power to produce effects. Operative; active. Producing effects; efficient.

EFFE'CTIVELY, *adv.* powerfully; with real operation.

EFFE'CTLESS, *adj.* without effect; impotent; useless; unmeaning.

EFFE'CTOR, *n. f.* he that produces any effect. Maker; creator.

EFFE'CTUAL, *adj.* productive of effects; powerful to a degree adequate to the occasion; efficacious. Veracious; expressive of facts.

EFFE'CTUALLY, *adv.* in a manner productive of the consequence intended; efficaciously.

To E'FFE'CTUATE, *v. a.* to bring to pass; to fulfil.

EFFE'MINACY, *n. f.* admission of the qualities of a woman; softness; unmanly delicacy. Lasciviousness; loose pleasure.

EFFE'MINATE, *adj.* having the qualities of a woman; womanish; voluptuous; tender; luxurious.

To E'FFE'MINATE, *v. a.* to make womanish; to emasculate; to unman.

To E'FFE'MINATE, *v. n.* to soften; to melt into weakness.

EFFEMINA'TION, *n. f.* the state of one grown womanish; the state of one emasculated or unmanned.

To EFFERVE'SCE, *v. n.* to generate heat by intestine motion.

EFFERVE'SCENCE, *n. f.* the act of

E F F

growing hot ; production of heat by intestine motion.

EFFE'TE, *adj.* barren ; disabled from generation. Worn out with age.

EFFICA'CIOUS, *adj.* productive of effects ; powerful to produce the consequence intended.

EFFICA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* effectually.

E'FFICACY, *n. f.* production of the consequence intended.

EFFI'CIENCE, EFFI'CIENCY, *n. f.* the act of producing effects ; agency.

EFFI'CIENT, *n. f.* the cause which makes effects. He that makes ; the effector.

EFFI'CIENT, *adj.* causing effects.

To EFFI'GIATE, *v. a.* to form in semblance ; to image.

EFFIGIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of imaging things or persons.

EFFI'GIES, E'FFIGY, *n. f.* resemblance ; image in painting or sculpture.

EFFLORE'SCENCE, EFFLORE'SCENCY, *n. f.* production of flowers. Excreescencies in the form of flowers. The breaking out of some humours in the skin.

EFFLORE'SCENT, *adj.* shooting out in form of flowers.

E'FFLUENCE, *n. f.* that which issues from some other principle.

EFFLU'VIA, EFFLU'VIUM, *n. f.* those small particles which are continually flying off from bodies.

E'FFLUX, *n. f.* the act of flowing out. Effusion. Emanation.

To EFFLU'X, *v. n.* to run out.

EFFLU'XION, *n. f.* the act of flowing out. Effluvium ; emanation.

EFFORMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of fashioning or giving form to.

EFFO'RT, *n. f.* struggle ; laborious endeavour.

EFFO'SSION, *n. f.* the act of digging up from the ground ; deterration.

EFFRO'NTERY, *n. f.* impudence ; shamelessness ; contempt of reproach.

EFFU'LGENCE, *n. f.* lustre ; brightness ; clarity ; splendor.

EFFU'LGENT, *adj.* shining ; bright ; luminous.

EFFUMABI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of flying away in fumes.

To EFFU'SE, *v. a.* to pour out ; to spill. To waste.

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EFFU'SE, *n. f.* waste ; effusion.

EFFU'SION, *n. f.* the act of pouring out. The thing poured out. Waste ; the act of spilling or shedding. Bounteous donation.

EFFU'SIVE, *adj.* pouring out ; dispersing. Spilling ; shedding.

EFT, *n. f.* a newt ; an evet.

E'FTSOONS, *adv.* soon afterwards.

E. G. [*exempli gratia*], for the sake of an instance or example.

E'GER, *n. f.* an impetuous and irregular flood or tide.

To EGE'ST, *v. a.* to throw out food at the natural vents.

EGE'STION, *n. f.* the act of throwing out the digested food.

EGG, *n. f.* that which is laid by feathered animals, from which their young is produced. The spawn or sperm of creatures. Any thing in the shape of an egg.

To EGG, *v. a.* to incite ; to instigate ; to provoke to action.

E'GLANTINE, *n. f.* a species of rose.

E'GOTISM, *n. f.* the fault committed in writing by the frequent repetition of the word *ego*, or *I* ; too frequent mention of a man's self.

E'GOTIST, *n. f.* one that is always repeating the word *ego*, *I* ; a talker of himself.

To E'GOTISE, *v. n.* to talk much of one's self.

EGRE'GIOUS, *adj.* eminent ; remarkable ; extraordinary. Eminently bad ; remarkably vitious.

EGRE'GIOUSLY, *adv.* eminently ; shamefully.

E'GRESS, *n. f.* the act of going out of any place ; departure.

EGRE'SSION, *n. f.* the act of going out. The act of departing.

E'GRET, *n. f.* a fowl of the heron kind.

E'GRIOT, *n. f.* a species of cherry.

To EJA'ULATE, *v. a.* to throw ; to shoot ; to dart out.

EJACULA'TION, *n. f.* a short prayer darted out occasionally. The act of darting or throwing out.

EJA'CLATORY, *adj.* suddenly darted out ; sudden ; hasty.

To EJE'CT, *v. a.* to throw out ; to

EL A

cast forth; to void. To expel from an office or possession. To drive away; to reject. To expel; to cast away.

EJE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of casting out; expulsion. The discharge of any thing by any emunctory.

EJE'CTMENT, *n. f.* a legal writ by which any inhabitant of a house, or tenant of an estate, is commanded to depart.

EIGH, *interj.* an expression of sudden delight.

EIGHT, *adj.* twice four.

EIGHTH, *adj.* next in order to the seventh.

EIGHTEEN, *adj.* twice nine.

EIGHTEENTH, *adj.* the next in order to the seventeenth.

EIGHTFOLD, *adj.* eight times the number or quantity.

EIGHTHLY, *adv.* in the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH, *adj.* the next in order to the seventy-ninth; eighth tenth.

EIGHTSCORE, *adj.* eight times twenty.

EIGHTY, *adj.* eight times ten.

EI'GNE, *adj.* the eldest or first born.

EI'SEL, *n. f.* vinegar; verjuice.

EI'THER, *pron.* which soever of the two; whether one or the other. Each; both.

EI'THER, *adv.* a distributive adverb, answered by *or*; either the one *or*.

EJULA'TION, *n. f.* outcry; lamentation; moan; wailing.

EKE, *adv.* also; likewise; beside.

To EKE, *v. a.* to increase; to supply. To protract; to lengthen. To spin out by useless additions.

To ELA'BORATE, *v. a.* to produce with labour. To heighten and improve by successive operations.

ELA'BORATE, *adj.* finished with great diligence.

ELA'BORATELY, *adv.* laboriously; diligently; with great study.

ELABORA'TION, *n. f.* improvement by successive operations.

To ELA'NCE, *v. a.* to throw out; to dart.

To ELA'PSE, *v. n.* to pass away; to glide away.

ELA'STIC, ELA'STICAL, *adj.* having the power of returning to the form

EL D

from which it is distorted; springy.

ELASTI'CITY, *n. f.* force in bodies, by which they endeavour to restore themselves.

ELA'TE, *adj.* flushed with success; lofty; haughty.

To ELA'TE, *v. a.* to puff up with prosperity. To exalt; to heighten.

ELATE'RIUM, *n. f.* an inspissated juice, procured from the fruit of the wild cucumber; a very violent and rough purge.

ELA'TION, *n. f.* haughtiness proceeding from success.

E'LBOW, *n. f.* the next joint or curvature of the arm below the shoulder. Any flexure, or angle. To be at the elbow, to be near.

ELBOWCHA'IR, *n. f.* a chair with arms to support the elbows.

E'LBOWROOM, *n. f.* room to stretch out the elbows; freedom from confinement.

To E'LBOW, *v. a.* to push with the elbow. To push; to drive to distance. — *v. n.* to jut out in angles.

ELD, *n. f.* old age; decrepitude. Old people; persons worn out with years.

E'LDER, *adj.* surpassing another in years; surveyor.

E'LDERS, *n. f.* persons whose age gives them reverence. Ancestors. Those who are older than others. Rulers of the people. Ecclesiastics. Among Presbyterians, laymen introduced into the church polity.

E'LDER, *n. f.* the name of a tree.

E'LDERLY, *adj.* no longer young.

E'LDERSHIP, *n. f.* seniority; primogeniture. Presbytery; ecclesiastical senate; kirk-session.

E'LDEST, *adj.* the oldest; that has the right of primogeniture. That has lived most years.

ELECAMPA'NE, *n. f.* a plant named also starwort.

To ELE'CT, *v. a.* to chuse for any office or use. To select as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CT, *adj.* chosen; taken by preference from among others. Chosen to an office. Chosen as an object of eternal mercy.

ELE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of chu-

E L E

sing. The power of choice. Voluntary preference. The determination of God by which any were selected for eternal life. The ceremony of a public choice.

ELE'CTIVE, *adj.* exerting the power of choice.

ELE'CTIVELY, *adv.* by choice; with preference of one to another.

ELE'CTOR, *n. f.* he that has a vote in the choice of any officer. A prince who has a voice in the choice of the German emperor.

ELE'CTORAL, *adj.* having the dignity of an elector.

ELE'CTORATE, *n. f.* the territory of an elector.

ELE'CTRE, *n. f.* amber; which, having the quality, when warmed by friction, of attracting bodies, gave to one species of attraction the name of *electricity*. A mixed metal.

ELE'CTRIC, ELE'CTRICAL, *adj.* attractive without magnetism. Produced by an electric body.

ELECTRI'CITY, *n. f.* a property in bodies, whereby, when rubbed, they draw substances, emit flame, may be fitted with such a quantity of the electrical vapour, as, if discharged at once upon a human body, would endanger life.

ELE'CTUARY, *n. f.* a medicine made of conserves and powders, in the consistence of honey.

ELEEMO'SYNARY, *adj.* living upon alms; depending upon charity. Given in charity.

E'LEGANCE, E'LEGANCY, *adj.* beauty of art; beauty without grandeur.

E'LEGANT, *adj.* pleasing with minute beauties. Nice; not coarse.

E'LEGANTLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to please without elevation.

ELEG'AC, *adj.* used in elegies. Mournful; sorrowful.

E'LEGY, *n. f.* a mournful song. A funeral song. A short poem without points or turns.

E'LEMENT, *n. f.* the first or constituent principles of any thing. The four elements, earth, fire, air, water. The proper habitation or sphere of any thing. An ingredient; a constituent part. The letters of any language. The lowest

or first rudiments of literature or science.

To E'LEMENT, *v. a.* to compound of elements. To constitute; to make as a first principle.

ELEME'NTAL, *adj.* produced by some of the four elements. Arising from first principles.

ELEME'NTARITY, *n. f.* simplicity of nature; absence of composition.

ELEME'NTARY, *adj.* uncompounded; having only one principle.

ELE'MI, *n. f.* a drug improperly called gum *elemi*, being a resin.

ELE'NCH, *n. f.* an argument; a sophism.

ELE'OTS, *n. f.* apples in request in the cyder-countries.

E'LEPHANT, *n. f.* the largest of all quadrupeds. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

E'LEPHANTI'ASIS, *n. f.* a species of leprosy.

ELEPHA'NTINE, *adj.* pertaining to the elephant.

To E'LEVATE, *v. a.* to raise up aloft. To exalt; to dignify. To raise the mind with great conceptions. To elevate the mind with vitious pride. To lessen by detraction.

E'LEVATE, *part. adj.* exalted; raised aloft.

ELEVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of raising aloft. Exaltation; dignity. Exaltation of the mind by noble conceptions. Attention to objects above us. The height of any heavenly body.

ELEVA'TOR, *n. f.* a raiser or lifter up.

ELE'VEN, *adj.* ten and one.

ELE'VENTH, *adj.* the next in order to the tenth.

ELF, *n. f.* a wandering spirit. A devil.

To ELF, *v. a.* to entangle hair in so intricate a manner, that it is not to be unravelled.

E'LFLOCK, *n. f.* knots of hair twisted by elves.

To ELI'CITE, *v. a.* to strike out; to fetch out by labour.

ELI'CIT, *adj.* brought into act.

ELICITA'TION, *n. f.* a deducing of the power of the will into act.

To ELI'DE, *v. a.* to break in pieces.

E L O

ELIGIBI'LITY, *n. f.* worthiness to be chosen.

E'LLIGIBLE, *adj.* fit to be chosen; preferable.

E'LLIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* worthiness to be chosen; preferableness.

ELIMINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of banishing; rejection.

ELI'SION, *n. f.* the act of cutting off. Division; separation of parts.

ELIXA'TION, *n. f.* the act of boiling.

ELI'XIR, *n. f.* a medicine made by strong infusion, where the ingredients are almost dissolved in the menstruum. The liquor with which chymists transmute metals. The extract or quintessence of any thing. Any cordial.

ELK, *n. f.* an animal of the stag kind.

ELL, *n. f.* a measure containing a yard and a quarter.

ELLIP'SIS, *n. f.* a figure in rhetoric, by which something is left out. A geometrical figure.

ELLI'PTIC, ELLI'PTICAL, *adj.* having the form of an ellipsis.

ELM, *n. f.* the name of a tree.

ELOCU'TION, *n. f.* the power of fluent speech. Eloquence; flow of language. The power of expression or diction.

E'LOGY, *n. f.* praise; panegyric.

To ELO'NGATE, *v. a.* to lengthen; to draw out, — *v. n.* to go off to a distance from any thing.

ELONGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of stretching or lengthening itself. The state of being stretched. An imperfect luxation. Distance. Departure; removal.

To EL'OPE, *v. a.* to run away; to break loose; to escape.

ELO'PEMENT, *n. f.* departure from just restraint.

ELO'PS, *n. f.* a fish.

E'LOQUENCE, *n. f.* the power of speaking with fluency and elegance. Elegant language uttered with fluency.

E'LOQUENT, *adj.* having the power of oratory.

ELSE, *pron.* other; one beside.

ELSE, *adv.* otherwise; beside; except.

E'LSWHERE, *adv.* in any other place. In other places; in some other place.

To ELU'CIDATE, *v. a.* to explain; to clear; to make plain.

E M A

ELUCIDA'TION, *n. f.* explanation; exposition.

ELUCIDA'TOR, *n. f.* explainer; expositor; commentator.

To ELU'DE, *v. a.* to escape by stratagem; to avoid by artifice. To mock by an unexpected escape.

ELU'DIBLE, *adj.* possible to be defeated.

ELVES, the plural of *elf*.

ELVELO'CK *n. f.* knots in the hair.

E'LVISH, *adj.* relating to elves or wandering spirits.

ELU'MBATED, *adj.* weakened in the loins.

ELU'SION, *n. f.* an escape from enquiry or examination; an artifice.

ELU'SIVE, *adj.* practising elusion; using arts to escape.

ELU'SORY, *adj.* tending to elude; tending to deceive; fraudulent.

To ELU'TE, *v. a.* to wash off.

To ELU'TRIATE, *v. a.* to decant or strain out.

ELY'SIAN, *adj.* deliciously soft and soothing; exceedingly delightful.

ELY'SIUM, *n. f.* the place assigned by the heathens to happy souls; any place exquisitely pleasant.

To EMA'CIATE, *v. a.* to waste; to deprive of flesh. — *v. n.* to lose flesh; to pine.

EMACIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making lean. The state of one grown lean.

EMACULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of freeing any thing from spots or foulness.

E'MANANT, *adj.* issuing from something else.

EMANA'TION, *n. f.* the act of issuing or proceeding from any other substance. That which issues from another substance.

EMA'NATIVE, *adj.* issuing from another.

To EMA'NCIPATE, *v. a.* to set free from servitude; to restore to liberty.

EMANCIPA'TION, *n. f.* the act of setting free; deliverance from slavery.

To EMA'RGINATE, *v. a.* to take away the margin or edge of any thing.

To EMA'SCULATE, *v. a.* to castrate; to deprive of virility. To es-

E M B

feminate; to vitiate by unmanly softness.

EMASCULA'TION, *n. f.* castration; Effeminacy; womanish qualities.

To EMBA'LM, *v. a.* to impregnate a body with aromatics, that it may resist putrefaction.

EMBA'LMER, *n. f.* one that practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies.

EMBA'RGO, *n. f.* a prohibition to pass; a stop put to trade.

To EMBA'RK, *v. a.* to put on ship-board. To engage another in any affair. — *v. n.* to go on shipboard. To engage in any affair.

EMBARKA'TION, *n. f.* the act of putting or going on shipboard.

To EMBA'RRASS, *v. a.* to perplex; to distress; to entangle.

EMBA'RRASSMENT, *n. f.* perplexity; entanglement.

To EMBA'SE, *v. a.* to vitiate; to depauperate; to impair; to degrade; to vilify.

E'MBASSAGE, EMBA'SSY, *n. f.* a public message. Any solemn message. An errand in an ironical sense.

To EMBA'ITLE, *v. a.* to range in order or array of battle.

To EMBA'Y, *v. a.* to bathe; to wet; to wash. To inclose in a bay; to land-lock.

To EMBE'LLISH, *v. a.* to adorn; to beautify; to decorate.

EMBE'LLISHMENT, *n. f.* ornament; adventitious beauty; decoration.

E'MBER'ING, *n. f.* the ember days.

E'MBERS, *n. f.* without a singular, hot cinders.

E'MBER-WEEK, *n. f.* a week in which an ember day falls.

To EMBE'ZZLE, *v. a.* to appropriate by breach of trust. To waste; to swallow up in riot.

EMMBEZZLEMENT, *n. f.* the act of appropriating to himself that which is received in trust for another. The thing appropriated.

To EMBLA'ZE, *v. a.* to adorn with glittering embellishments. To blazon; to paint with ensigns armorial.

To EMBLA'ZON, *v. a.* to adorn with figures of heraldry. To deck in glaring colours.

E M B

E'MBLEM, *n. f.* inlay; enamel. An occult representation; an allusive picture.

To E'MBLEM, *v. a.* to represent in an occult or allusive manner.

EMBLEMA'TIC, EMBLEMA'TICAL, *adj.* comprising an emblem; allusive; occultly representative.

EMBLEMA'TICALLY, *adv.* in the manner of emblems; allusively.

EMBLE'MATIST, *n. f.* writer or inventor of emblems.

E'MBOLISM, *n. f.* intercalation. The time inserted; intercalatory time.

E'MBOLUS, *n. f.* any thing inserted and acting in another, as the sucker in a pump.

To EMBO'SS, *v. a.* to form with protuberances. To engrave with relief or rising work. To inclose; to include; to cover. To inclose in a thicket.

EMBO'SSMENT, *n. f.* any thing standing out from the rest; jut; eminence. Relief; rising work.

To EMBO'TTLE, *v. a.* to include in bottles; to bottle.

To EMBO'WEL, *v. a.* to eviscerate; to deprive of the intrails; to extenterate.

To EMBRA'CE, *v. a.* to hold fondly in the arms; to squeeze in kindness. To seize ardently or eagerly; to lay hold on; to welcome. To comprehend; to take in; to encircle. To comprise; to inclose; to contain. To admit; to receive. — *v. n.* to join in an embrace.

EMBRA'CE, *n. f.* clasp; fond pressure in the arms; hug. An hostile squeeze; crush.

EMBRA'CEMENT, *n. f.* clasp in the arms; hug; embrace. Comprehension. Inclosure. Conjugal endearment.

EMBRA'CER, *n. f.* the person embracing.

EMBRA'SURE, *n. f.* an aperture in the wall; battlement.

To EMBRO'CATE, *v. a.* to rub any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

EMBROCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of rubbing any part diseased with medicinal liquors.

To EMBRO'IDER, *v. a.* to border with ornaments; to decorate with figured work.

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EMBRO'IDERER, *n. f.* one that adorns cloaths with needle-work.

EMBRO'IDERY, *n. f.* figures raised upon a ground; variegated needlework.

To **EMBRO'IL**, *v. a.* to disturb; to confuse; to distract.

To **EMBRO'THEL**, *v. a.* to inclose in a brothel.

E'MBRYO, **E'MBRYON**, *n. f.* the offspring yet unfinished in the womb. The state of any thing yet not fit for production; yet unfinished.

EME'NDABLE, *adj.* capable of emendation; corrigible.

EMENDA'TION, *n. f.* correction; alteration of any thing from worse to better. An alteration made in the text by verbal criticism.

EMENDA'TOR, *n. f.* a corrector; an improver.

EMERALD, *n. f.* a green precious stone.

To **EME'RGE**, *v. n.* to rise out of any thing in which it is covered. To issue; to proceed. To rise; to mount from a state of depression or obscurity.

EME'RGENCE, **EME'RGENCY**, *n. f.* the act of rising out of any fluid by which it is covered. The act of rising into view. Any sudden occasion; unexpected casualty.

EMERGENT, *adj.* rising out of that which overwhelms or obscures it. Rising in view, or notice. Proceeding from any thing. Sudden; unexpectedly casual.

E'MERODS, **EMERO'IDS**, *n. f.* painful swellings of the hemorrhoidal veins; piles.

EME'RSION, *n. f.* the time when a star, having been obscured by its too near approach to the sun, appears again.

E'MERY, *n. f.* an iron ore.

EME'TIC, **EME'TICAL**, *adj.* having the quality of provoking vomits.

EME'TICALLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to provoke to vomit.

EMICA'TION, *n. f.* sparkling; flying off in small particles.

EMI'CTION, *n. f.* urine.

To **E'MIGRATE**, *v. n.* to remove from one place to another.

EMIGRA'TION, *n. f.* change of habitation.

E M P

E'MINENCE, **E'MINENCY**, *n. f.* loftiness. Summit. A part rising above the rest. A place where one is exposed to general notice. Exaltation. Celebrity. Supreme degree. Distinction; notice. A title given to cardinals.

E'MINENT, *adj.* high; lofty. Dignified; exalted. Conspicuous; remarkable.

E'MINENTLY, *adv.* conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation. In a high degree.

E'MISSARY, *n. f.* one sent out on private messages; a spy; a secret agent. One that emits or sends out.

EMI'SSION, *n. f.* the act of sending out; vent.

To **E'MIT**, *v. a.* to send forth; to let go. To let fly; to dart. To issue out juridically.

EMME'NAGOGUES, *n. f.* medicines that promote the courses.

E'MMET, *n. f.* an ant; a pismire.

To **EMME'W**, *v. a.* to mew or coop up.

EMO'LLIENT, *adj.* softening; suppling.

EEMO'LLIENTS, *n. f.* such things as sheath and soften the asperities of the humours, and relax and supple the solids.

EMOLLI'TION, *n. f.* the act of softening.

EMO'LUMENT, *n. f.* profit; advantage; gain.

EMO'TION, *n. f.* disturbance of mind; vehemence of passion.

To **EMPA'LE**, *v. a.* to fence with a pale. To fortify; to inclose; to shut in. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

EMPA'NNEL, *n. f.* the writing or entering the names of a jury into a schedule, by the sheriff, which he has summoned to appear.

To **EMPA'NNEL**, *v. a.* to summon to serve on a jury.

EMPA'RLANCE, *n. f.* it signifieth a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do.

EMPA'SM, *n. f.* a powder to correct the bad scent of the body.

To **EMPA'SSION**, *v. a.* to move with passion; to affect strongly.

E M P

E'MPEROR, *n. f.* a monarch of title and dignity superior to a king.

E'MPHASIS, *n. f.* a remarkable stress laid upon a word or sentence.

EMPHA'TIC, **EMPHA'TICAL**, *adj.* forcible; strong; striking. Appearing.

EMPHA'TICALLY, *adv.* strongly; forcibly; in a striking manner. According to appearance.

EMPHYSE'MATOUS, *adj.* bloated; puffed up; swollen.

E'MPIRE, *n. f.* imperial power; supreme dominion. The region over which dominion is extended. Command over any thing.

EMPI'RIC, a trier or experimenter; such persons as have no true knowledge of physical practice, but venture upon observation only.

EMPI'RIC, **EMPI'RICAL**, *adj.* versed in experiments. Known only by experience; practised only by rote.

EMPI'RICALLY, *adv.* experimentally; according to experience. Without rational grounds; charlatanically.

EMPI'RICISM, *n. f.* dependence on experience without knowledge or art; quackery.

EMPLA'STER, *n. f.* an application to a sore.

To EMPLA'STER, *v. a.* to cover with a plaster.

EMPLA'STIC, *adj.* viscous; glutinous.

To EMPLA'D, *v. a.* to indict; to prefer a charge against.

To EMPLO'Y, *v. a.* to busy; to keep at work; to exercise. To use as an instrument, as means, as materials. To commission. To fill up with business. To pass or spend in business.

EMPLO'Y, *n. f.* business; object of industry. Public office.

EMPLO'YABLE, *adj.* capable to be used; proper for use.

EMPLO'YER, *n. f.* one that uses or causes to be used.

EMPLO'YMENT, *n. f.* business; object of industry; object of labour. Office.

To EMPO'ISON, *v. a.* to destroy by poison; to destroy by venomous food or drugs. To taint with poison; to envenom.

EMPO'ISONER, *n. f.* one who destroys another by poison.

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EMPO'ISONMENT, *n. f.* the practice of destroying by poison.

EMPORE'TIC, *adj.* that which is used at markets, or in merchandise.

EMPO'RIMUM, *n. f.* a place of merchandise; a mart; a commercial city.

E'MPRESS, *n. f.* the queen of an emperor. A female invested with imperial dignity; a female sovereign.

EMPRI'SE, *n. f.* attempt of danger; undertaking of hazard; enterprise.

E'MPTIER, *n. f.* one that empties; one that makes any place void.

E'MPTINESS, *n. f.* inanity. The state of being empty. Vacuity. Want of substance or solidity. Unsatisfactoriness. Want of knowledge.

E'MPTION, *n. f.* the act of purchasing.

E'MPTY, *adj.* void. Devoid; unfurnished. Unsatisfactory. Ignorant; unskilful. Without substance. Vain.

To E'MPTY, *v. a.* to evacuate; to exhaust.

To EMPU'RPLE, *v. a.* to make of a purple colour.

To EMPU'ZZLE, *v. a.* to perplex; to put to a stand.

EMPYE'MA, *n. f.* a collection of purulent matter in any part whatsoever.

EMPY'REAL, *adj.* formed of fire; refined beyond aerial.

EMPYRE'AN, *n. f.* the highest heaven where the pure element of fire is supposed to subsist.

EMPYREUM, **EMPYREUMA**, *n. f.* the burning of any matter in boiling or distillation.

EMPYREUMA'TICAL, *adj.* having the smell or taste of burnt substances.

EMPYRO'SIS, *n. f.* conflagration; general fire.

To E'MULATE, *v. a.* to rival. To imitate. To be equal to; to rise to equality with. To copy; to resemble.

EMULA'TION, *n. f.* rivalry; desire of superiority. Envy; contest; contention; desire of depressing others.

E'MULATIVE, *adj.* inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

EMULA'TOR, *n. f.* a rival; a competitor.

E N A

To EMU'LGE, *v. a.* to milk out.
 EMU'LGENT, *adj.* milking or draining out.

E'MULOUS, *adj.* rivalling; engaged in competition. Desirous of superiority. Factious; contentious.

E'MULOUSLY, *adv.* with desire of excelling or outgoing another.

EMU'LSION, *n. f.* a form of medicine, by bruising oily seeds and kernels.

EMU'NCTORIES, *n. f.* those parts of the body where any thing excrementitious is separated and collected.

To ENA'BLE, *v. a.* to make able; to confer power.

To ENA'CT, *v. a.* to establish; to decree. To represent by action.

ENA'CT, *n. f.* purpose; determination.

ENA'CTOR, *n. f.* one that forms decrees, or establishes laws. One who practises or performs any thing.

ENA'LLAGE, *n. f.* a figure in grammar, whereby there is a change either of a pronoun or a verb.

To ENA'MBUSH, *v. a.* to hide in ambush; to hide with hostile intention.

To ENA'MEL, *v. a.* to inlay; to variegate with colours. To lay upon another body so as to vary it. — *v. n.* to practise the use of enamel.

ENA'MEL, *n. f.* any thing enamelled, or variegated with colours inlaid. The substance inlaid in other things.

ENA'MELLER, *n. f.* one that practises the art of enamelling.

To ENA'MOUR, *v. a.* to inflame with love; to make fond.

ENARRA'TION, *n. f.* explanation.

ENARTHRO'SIS, *n. f.* the insertion of one bone into another to form a joint.

ENATA'TION, *n. f.* the act of swimming out.

To ENCA'GE, *v. a.* to shut up as in a cage; to coop up; to confine.

To ENCA'MP, *v. n.* to pitch tents; to sit down for a time in a march. — *v. a.* to form an army into a regular camp.

ENCA'MPMENT, *n. f.* the act of encamping, or pitching tents. A camp; tents pitched in order.

To ENCA'VE, *v. a.* to hide as in a cave.

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ENCE'INTE, *n. f.* inclosure; ground inclosed with a fortification.

To ENCHA'FE, *v. a.* to enrage; to irritate; to provoke.

To ENCHA'IN, *v. a.* to fasten with a chain; to hold in chains; to bind.

To ENCHA'SE, *v. a.* to infix; to inclose; to adorn by being fixed upon it.

To ENCI'RCLE, *v. a.* to surround; to environ; to inclose in a ring or circle.

ENCI'RCLLET, *n. f.* a circle; a ring.

ENCLI'TICS, *n. f.* particles which throw back the accent upon the foregoing syllable.

ENCO'MIAST, *n. f.* a panegyrist; a proclaimer of praise; a praiser.

ENCOMIA'STIC, ENCOMIA'STICAL, *adj.* panegyric; laudatory; containing praise; bestowing praise.

ENCO'MIUM, *n. f.* panegyric; praise; elogy.

To ENCO'MPASS, *v. a.* to inclose; to encircle. To shut in; to surround.

ENCO'MPASSMENT, *n. f.* circumlocution; remote tendency of talk.

ENCO'RE, *adv.* again; once more.

ENCO'UNTER, *n. f.* duel; single fight; conflict. Battle; eager and warm conversation, either of love or anger. Accidental congress; sudden meeting. Casual incident; occasion.

To ENCO'UNTER, *v. a.* to meet face to face. To meet in a hostile manner. To meet with reciprocal kindness. To attack; to oppose; to oppugn. To meet by accident. — *v. a.* to rush together in a hostile manner; to conflict. To engage; to fight. To meet face to face. To come together by chance.

ENCO'UNTERER, *n. f.* opponent; antagonist; enemy. One that loves to accost others.

To ENCO'URAGE, *v. a.* to animate; to incite to any thing. To give courage to; to embolden. To raise confidence.

ENCO'URAGEMENT, *n. f.* incitement to any action or practice; incentive. Favour; countenance; support.

ENCO'URAGER, *n. f.* one that supplies incitements to any thing; a favourer.

To ENCRO'ACH, *v. n.* to make invasions upon the right of another. To advance gradually and by stealth upon that

END

to which one has no right. To invade.

ENCRO'ACHER, *n. f.* one who seizes the possession of another by gradual and silent means. One who makes slow and gradual advances beyond his rights.

ENCRO'ACHMENT, *n. f.* an unlawful gathering in upon another man. Advance into the territories or rights of another.

To ENCU'MBER, *v. a.* to clog; to load; to impede. To entangle; to embarrass; to obstruct.

ENCU'MBRANCE, *n. f.* clog; load; impediment. Excrescence; useless addition. Burthen upon an estate.

ENCY'CLICAL, *adj.* circular; sent round through a large region.

ENCYCLOPE'DIA, ENCYCLOPE'DY, *n. f.* the circle of sciences; the round of learning.

ENCY'STED, *adj.* inclosed in a vesicle or bag.

END, *n. f.* the extremity of any thing materially extended. The last particle of any assignable duration. The conclusion or cessation of any action. The conclusion or last part of any thing. Ultimate state; final doom. Death; fate; decrease. Abolition; total loss. Consequence; event. Fragment; broken piece. Purpose; intention. Thing intended; final design. *An end*, erect; as, his hair stands *an end*. *Most an end*, commonly.

To END, *v. a.* to terminate; to conclude; to finish. To destroy; to put to death. — *v. n.* to come to an end; to be finished. To terminate; to conclude; to cease; to fail.

To ENDA'MAGE, *v. a.* to mischief; to prejudice; to harm.

To ENDA'NGER, *v. a.* to put into hazard; to bring into peril. To incur the danger of; to hazard.

To ENDE'AR, *v. a.* to make dear; to make beloved.

ENDE'ARMENT, *n. f.* the cause of love; means by which any thing is endeared. The state of being endeared.

ENDE'AVOUR, *n. f.* labour directed to some certain end.

To ENDE'AVOUR, *v. n.* to labour to a certain purpose. — *v. a.* to attempt; to try.

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ENDEA'VOURER, *n. f.* one who labours to a certain end.

ENDE'CAGON, *n. f.* a plain figure of eleven sides and angles.

ENDE'MIAL, ENDE'MIC, ENDE'MICAL, *adj.* peculiar to a country; used of any disease that affects several people together in the same country.

To ENDE'NIZE, *v. a.* to make free; to enfranchise.

E'NDIVE, *n. f.* an herb; succory.

E'NDLESS, *adj.* without end; without conclusion or termination. Infinite in extent. Perpetual. Incessant; continual.

E'NDLESSLY, *adj.* incessantly; perpetually. Without termination of length.

E'NDLESSNESS, *n. f.* perpetuity; endless duration. The quality of being round without an end.

E'NDLONG, *adv.* in a straight line.

E'NDMOST, *adj.* remotest; furthest; at the further end.

To ENDO'W, *v. a.* to enrich with a portion. To supply with any external goods. To enrich with any excellence.

ENDO'WMENT, *n. f.* wealth bestowed to any person or use. The bestowing or assuring a dower. Gifts of nature.

To ENDU'E, *v. a.* to supply with mental excellencies.

ENDU'RANCE, *n. f.* continuance; lastingness. Delay; procrastination.

To ENDU'RE, *v. a.* to bear; to undergo; to sustain; to support. — *v. n.* to last; to remain; to continue. To brook; to bear; to admit.

ENDU'RER, *n. f.* one that can bear or endure; sustainer; sufferer. Continuer; laster.

E'NDWISE, *adv.* erectly; uprightly; on end.

To E'NECATE, *v. a.* to kill; to destroy.

E'NEMY, *n. f.* a public foe. A private opponent; an antagonist. Any one who regards another with malevolence. The fiend; the devil.

ENERGE'TIC, *adj.* forcible; active; vigorous; efficacious. Operative; working.

E'NERGY, *n. f.* power not exerted

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action. Force; vigour; efficacy; influence. Faculty; operation. Strength of expression; force of signification.

To ENERVATE, *v. a.* to weaken; to deprive of force.

ENERVATION, *n. f.* the act of weakening; emasculation. The state of being weakened; effeminacy.

To ENERVE, *v. a.* to weaken; to break the force of; to crush.

To ENFAMISH, *v. a.* to starve; to famish; to kill with hunger.

To ENFEUBLE, *v. a.* to weaken; to enervate.

To ENFEOFF, *v. a.* to invest with any dignities or possessions.

ENFEOFFMENT, *n. f.* the act of enfeoffing. The instrument or deed by which one is invested with possessions.

To ENFETTER, *v. a.* to bind in fetters; to enchain.

ENFILA'DE, *n. f.* a strait passage.

To ENFILA'DE, *v. a.* to pierce in a right line.

To ENFORCCE, *v. a.* to give strength to; to strengthen; to invigorate. To put in act by violence. To instigate; to provoke. To urge with energy. To compel; to constrain.

To ENFORCCE, *v. n.* to prove; to evince; to shew beyond contradiction.

ENFORCCE, *n. f.* power; strength.

ENFORCEDLY, *adv.* by violence.

ENFORCEMENT, *n. f.* an act of violence; compulsion; force offered. Sanction; that which gives force to a law. Motive of conviction; urgent evidence. Pressing exigence.

ENFORCER, *n. f.* compeller; one who effects by violence.

To ENFRANCHISE, *v. a.* to admit to the privileges of a freeman. To set free from slavery, or from custody. To denisen; to endenisen.

ENFRANCHISEMENT, *n. f.* investiture of the privileges of a denisen. Release from prison or from slavery.

To ENGA'GE, *v. a.* to make liable for a debt to a creditor. To impawn. To enlist. To embark in an affair. To unite; to attach. To induce; to win; to gain. To bind by any appointment or contract. To seize by the attention. To employ. To encounter; to fight.

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To ENGA'GE, *v. n.* to conflict; to fight. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party.

ENGA'GEMENT, *n. f.* the act of engaging, impawning, or making liable to debt. Obligation by contract. Adherence to a party or cause; partiality. Employment of the attention. Fight; conflict. Obligation; motive.

To ENGA'OL, *v. a.* to imprison; to confine.

To ENGA'RRISON, *v. a.* to protect by a garrison.

To ENGE'NDER, *v. a.* to beget between different sexes. To produce; to form. To excite; to cause; to produce. To bring forth. — *v. n.* to be caused; to be produced.

E'NGINE, *n. f.* any mechanical complication, in which various movements and parts concur to one effect. A military machine. Any instrument to throw water upon burning houses.

ENGINE'ER, *n. f.* one who manages engines; one who directs the artillery of an army.

E'NGINERY, *n. f.* the act of managing artillery. Engines of war; artillery.

To ENGI'RD, *v. a.* to encircle; to surround.

E'NGLE, *n. f.* a gull; a put; a bubble.

E'NGLISH, *adj.* belonging to England.

To E'NGLISH, *v. a.* to translate into English.

To ENGLUT, *v. a.* to swallow up; to glut; to pamper.

To ENGO'RGE, *v. n.* to devour; to feed with eagerness and voracity.

To ENGRA'IL, *v. a.* to batter.

To ENGRA'IN, *v. a.* to die deep; to die in grain.

To ENGRA'PPLE, *v. n.* to close with; to contend with hold on each other.

To ENGRA'VE, *v. a.* to picture by incisions in any matter. To mark wood or stone. To impress deeply; to imprint.

ENGRA'VER, *n. f.* a cutter in stone or other matter.

To ENGROS'S, *v. a.* to increase in bulk. To fatten. To seize in the gross. To purchase the whole of any commodity

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for the sake of selling at a high price.
To copy in a large hand.

ENGRO'SSER, *n. f.* he that purchases large quantities of any commodity, in order to sell it at a high price.

ENGRO'SSMENT, *n. f.* appropriation of things in the gross; exorbitant acquisition.

To ENGUA'RD, *v. a.* to protect; to defend.

To ENHA'NCE, *v. a.* to raise; to advance in price. To raise in esteem. To aggravate.

ENHA'NCEMENT, *n. f.* augmentation of value. Aggravation of ill.

ENIGMA, *n. f.* a riddle; an obscure question; a position expressed in remote and ambiguous terms.

ENIGMA'TICAL, *adj.* obscure; ambiguously or darkly expressed. Cloudy; obscurely conceived or apprehended.

ENIGMA'TICALLY, *adv.* in a sense different from that which the words in their familiar acceptation imply.

ENIGMATIST, *n. f.* one who deals in obscure and ambiguous matters.

To ENJO'Y, *v. a.* to feel or perceive with pleasure. To obtain possession or fruition of. To please; to gladden; to exhilarate.

To ENJO'Y, *v. n.* to live in happiness.

ENJO'YER, *n. f.* one that has fruition.

ENJO'YMENT, *n. f.* happiness; fruition.

To ENKI'NDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire; to inflame. To rouse passions. To incite to any act or hope.

To ENLA'RGE, *v. a.* to make greater in quantity or appearance. To increase in magnitude, or by representation. To dilate; to expand. To set free from limitation. To extend to more purposes or uses. To amplify. To release from confinement. To diffuse in eloquence.

To ENLA'RGE, *v. n.* to expatiate; to speak in many words.

ENLA'RGEMENT, *n. f.* increase; augmentation; farther extension. Release from confinement or servitude. Magnifying representation. Expatiating speech; copious discourse.

ENLA'RGER, *n. f.* amplifier.

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To ENLI'GHT, *v. a.* to illuminate; to supply with light.

To ENLI'GHTEN, *v. a.* to illuminate; to supply with light. To instruct; to cheer. To supply with sight.

ENLI'GHTENER, *n. f.* illuminator; one that gives light. Instructor.

To ENLI'VEN, *v. a.* to make quick; to make alive, vigorous or active, sprightly or vivacious, gay or cheerful.

ENLI'VENER, *n. f.* that which animates; that which invigorates.

ENMITY, *n. f.* unfriendly disposition; malevolence; aversion. Contrariety of interests or inclinations. State of opposition. Malice; mischievous attempts.

To ENME'SH, *v. a.* to net; to entangle.

ENNEA'GON, *n. f.* a figure of nine angles.

ENNEA'TICAL, *adj.* Enneatical days are every ninth day of a sickness; and enneatical years every ninth year of one's life.

To ENNO'BLE, *v. a.* to raise from commonalty to nobility. To dignify; to aggrandise; to exalt. To elevate. To make famous or illustrious.

ENNO'BLEMENT, *n. f.* the act of raising to the rank of nobility. Exaltation; elevation; dignity.

ENODA'TION, *n. f.* the act of untying a knot. Solution of a difficulty.

ENO'RMIETY, *n. f.* irregularity. Depravity; corruption. Atrocious crimes; flagitious villanies.

ENO'RMOUS, *adj.* irregular; disordered; confused. Wicked beyond the common measure. Exceeding in bulk the common measures.

ENO'RMOUSLY, *adv.* beyond measure.

ENO'RMOUSNESS, *n. f.* immeasurable wickedness.

ENO'UGH, *adj.* being in a sufficient measure; such as may satisfy.

ENO'UGH, *n. f.* something sufficient in greatness or excellence, or equal to a man's powers or faculties.

ENO'UGH, *adv.* in a sufficient degree; in a degree that gives satisfaction.

ENO'W, a sufficient number.

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EN PASSANT, *adv.* by the way.
 To ENRA'GE, *v. a.* to irritate; to provoke; to make furious.
 To ENRA'NK, *v. a.* to place in orderly ranks.
 To ENRA'PT, *v. a.* to throw into an ecstasy; to transport with enthusiasm.
 To ENRA'PTURE, *v. a.* to transport with pleasure.
 ENRA'VISHMENT, *n. f.* ecstasy of delight.
 To ENRI'CH, *v. a.* to make wealthy; to make opulent. To fertilise; to store.
 ENRI'CHMENT, *n. f.* augmentation of wealth. Amplification; improvement by addition.
 To ENRI'DGE, *v. a.* to form with longitudinal protuberances or ridges.
 To ENRI'NG, *v. a.* to bind round; to encircle.
 To ENRI'PEN, *v. a.* to ripen; to mature.
 To ENRO'BE, *v. a.* to dress; to clothe.
 To ENRO'L, *v. a.* to insert in a roll or register. To record; to leave in writing. To involve; to inwrap.
 ENRO'LLER, *n. f.* he that enrolls; he that registers.
 ENRO'LEMENT, *n. f.* register; writing in which any thing is recorded.
 To ENRO'OT, *v. a.* to fix by the root.
 To ENRO'UND, *v. a.* to environ; to surround; to inclose.
 ENS, *n. f.* any being or existence.
 ENSA'MPLE, *n. f.* example; pattern; subject of imitation.
 To ENSA'NGUINE, *v. a.* to smear with gore; to suffuse with blood.
 To ENSCHE'DULE, *v. a.* to insert in a schedule or writing.
 To ENSCO'NCE, *v. a.* to cover as with a fort.
 To ENSE'AM, *v. a.* to sew up; to inclose by a seam.
 To ENSE'AR, *v. a.* to cauterise; to scorch or stop with fire.
 To ENSH'ELED, *v. a.* to cover.
 To ENSHRI'NE, *v. a.* to inclose in a chest or cabinet; to preserve as a thing sacred.
 E'NSIFORM, *adj.* having the shape of a sword.

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E'NSIGN, *n. f.* the flag or standard of a regiment. Any signal to assemble. Badge, or mark of distinction. The officer of foot who carries the flag.
 E'NSIGNBEARER, *n. f.* he that carries the flag.
 To ENSLA'VE, *v. a.* to reduce to servitude; to deprive of liberty. To make over to another as his slave.
 ENSLA'VEMENT, *n. f.* the state of servitude; slavery.
 ENSLA'VER, *n. f.* he that reduces others to a state of servitude.
 To ENSUE, *v. a.* to follow; to pursue. — *v. n.* to follow as a consequence to premises. To succeed in a train of events, or course of time.
 ENSU'RANCER, *n. f.* exemption from hazard. The sum paid for security.
 ENSU'RANCER, *n. f.* he who undertakes to exempt from hazard.
 To ENSURE, *v. a.* to ascertain; to make certain; to secure. To exempt any thing from hazard by paying a certain sum, on condition of being reimbursed for miscarriage.
 ENSU'RER, *n. f.* one who makes contracts of insurance.
 ENTABLATURE, ENTA'BLEMENT, *n. f.* the architrave, frieze, and cornice of a pillar.
 ENTA'IL, *n. f.* the state entailed or settled, with regard to the rule of its descent. The rule of descent settled for any estate. Engraver's work; inlay.
 To ENTA'IL, *v. a.* to settle the descent of any estate so that it cannot be, by any subsequent possessor, bequeathed at pleasure. To fix unalienably upon any person or thing. To cut.
 To ENTAME, *v. a.* to tame; to subjugate.
 To ENTA'NGLE, *v. a.* to inwrap or ensnare with something not easily extricable. To twist, or confuse; to perplex. To puzzle; to bewilder. To ensnare by captious questions or artful talk. To distract with variety of cares.
 ENTA'NGLEMENT, *n. f.* involution of any thing intricate or adhesive. Perplexity; puzzle.
 ENTA'GLER, *n. f.* one that entangles.

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To E'NTER, *v. a.* to go or come in to any place. To initiate in a business, method, or society. To introduce into any counsel. To set down in a writing.

To E'NTER, *v. n.* to come in; to go in. To penetrate mentally. To engage in. To be initiated in.

ENTERDE'AL, *n. f.* reciprocal transactions.

E'NTERING, *n. f.* entrance; passage into a place.

To ENTERLA'CE, *v. a.* to intermix.

ENTERO'CELE, *n. f.* a rupture from the bowels pressing through the peritonæum, so as to fall down into the groin.

ENTERO'LOGY, *n. f.* the anatomical account of the bowels and internal parts.

ENTERO'MPHALOS, *n. f.* an umbilical or navel rupture.

ENTERPA'RLANCE, *n. f.* parley; mutual talk; conference.

ENTERPLE'ADER, *n. f.* the discussing of a point incidentally falling out, before the principal cause can take end.

E'NTERPRISE, *n. f.* an undertaking of hazard; an arduous attempt.

To E'NTERPRISE, *v. a.* to undertake; to attempt; to essay.

E'NTERPRISER, *n. f.* a man of enterprise; one who undertakes great things.

To ENTERTA'IN, *v. a.* to converse with; to talk with. To treat at the table. To receive hospitably. To please; to amuse; to divert. To admit with satisfaction.

ENTERTA'INER, *n. f.* he that keeps others in his service. He that treats others at his table. He that pleases, diverts, or amuses.

ENTERTA'INMENT, *n. f.* conversation; convivial provision. Hospitable reception. Admission. The state of being in pay. Payment of soldiers or servants. Amusement; diversion. Dramatic performance; the lower comedy.

ENTERTI'SSUED, *adj.* interwoven or intermixed with various colours or substances.

To ENTHRO'NE, *v. a.* to place on a legal seat. To invest with sovereign authority.

ENTHU'SIASM, *n. f.* a vain belief

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of private revelation; a vain confidence of divine favour. Heat of imagination; violence of passion. Elevation of fancy; exaltation of ideas.

ENTHU'SIAST, *n. f.* one who vainly imagines a private revelation; one who has a vain confidence of his intercourse with God. One of a hot imagination, or violent passions. One of elevated fancy, or exalted ideas.

ENTHUSIA'STICAL, ENTHUSIA'STIC, *adj.* persuaded of some communication with the Deity. Vehemently hot in any cause. Elevated in fancy; exalted in ideas.

ENTHYME'ME, *n. f.* an argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition.

To ENTIC'E, *v. a.* to allure; to attract; to draw by blandishment or hopes.

ENTIC'EMENT, *n. f.* the act of alluring. The means by which one is allured to ill. Allurement.

ENTIC'ER, *n. f.* one that allures to ill.

ENTIC'INGLY, *adv.* charmingly; in a winning manner.

ENTIERTY, *n. f.* the whole.

ENTIRE, *adj.* whole; undivided. Unbroken; complete. Sincere; hearty. Firm; solid; unmingled; unallayed. Honest; firmly adherent; faithful.

ENTIRELY, *adv.* in the whole; without division. Completely; fully.

ENTIRENESS, *n. f.* totality; completeness; fulness. Honesty; integrity.

To ENTITLE, *v. a.* to dignify with an honourable appellation. To give a title. To prefix as a title. To give a claim to any thing. To grant any thing as claimed by a title.

ENTITY, *n. f.* something which really is; a real being. A particular species of being.

To ENTO'IL, *v. a.* to ensnare; to entangle; to bring into toils or nets.

To ENTO'MB, *v. a.* to put into a tomb.

ENTRAILS, *n. f.* without a singular, the intestines; the bowels; the guts.

ENTRANCE, *n. f.* the power or act of entering into a place. Avenue. Initiation; commencement. Knowledge. The act of taking possession of an office or dig-

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nity. The beginning of any thing.

To ENTRA'NCE, *v. a.* to put into a trance; to withdraw the soul wholly to other regions. To put into an ecstasy.

To ENTRA'P, *v. a.* to ensnare; to catch in a trap. To involve unexpectedly in difficulties. To take advantage of.

To ENTRE'AT, *v. a.* to petition; to solicit; to importune. To treat or use well or ill. To entertain.

To ENTRE'AT, *v. n.* to offer a treaty or compact. To treat; to discourse. To make a petition.

ENTRE'ATANCE, ENTRE'ATY, *n. f.* petition; entreaty; solicitation.

ENTREME'TS, *n. f.* small plates set between the main dishes.

EN'TRY, *n. f.* the passage by which any one enters a house. Ingress. The act of taking possession of any estate, of registering, or setting down in writing, of entering publicly into any city.

To ENU'BILATE, *v. a.* to clear from clouds.

To ENU'CLEATE, *v. a.* to solve; to clear.

To ENVE'LOP, *v. a.* to inwrap; to cover. To hide; to surround.

ENVE'LOPE, *n. f.* a wrapper; outward case.

ENVE'NOM, *v. a.* to tinge with poison; to poison. To make odious. To enrage.

ENVIABLE, *adj.* deserving envy.

EN'VIER, *n. f.* one that envies another; a maligner.

EN'VIOUS, *adj.* infected with envy.

EN'VIOUSLY, *adv.* with envy; with malignity; with ill-will.

To ENVI'RON, *v. a.* to surround; to encompass; to encircle. To involve; to envelop. To surround in a hostile manner; to besiege; to hem in. To inclose; to invest.

ENVI'RONS, *n. f.* the neighbourhood or neighbouring places round about the country.

To ENU'MERATE, *v. a.* to reckon up singly; to count over distinctly.

ENUMERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of numbering or counting over.

To ENU'NCIATE, *v. a.* to declare; to proclaim.

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ENUNCIA'TION, *n. f.* declaration; public attestation. Intelligence; information.

ENU'NCIATIVE, *adj.* declarative; expressive.

ENU'NCIATIVELY, *adv.* declaratively; expressively.

ENVO'Y, *n. f.* a public minister sent from one power to another. A public messenger, in dignity below an ambassador. A messenger.

To EN'VY, *v. a.* to hate or grieve at another for excellence, or success. To grudge; to impart unwillingly. — *v. n.* to feel envy; to feel pain at the sight of excellence or felicity.

EN'VY, *n. f.* pain felt and malignity conceived at the sight of excellence or happiness. Rivalry; competition. Malice; malignity. Public odium; ill repute.

To ENWHE'EL, *v. a.* to encompass; to encircle.

To ENWO'MB, *v. a.* to make pregnant. To bury; to hide.

EOLI'PILE, *n. f.* a hollow ball of metal with a long pipe.

EPA'CT, *n. f.* a number whereby we note the excess of the common solar year above the lunar, and thereby may find out the age of the moon every year. To find the epact, having the prime or golden number given, you have this rule:

Divide by three; for each one left add ten;

Thirty reject: the prime makes epact then.

EPA'ULMENT, *n. f.* a sidework made either of earth thrown up, of bags of earth, gabions, or of fascines and earth.

EPE'NTHESIS, *n. f.* the addition of a vowel or consonant in the middle of a word.

EPHA, *n. f.* a measure among the Jews, containing fifteen solid inches.

EPHE'MERA, *n. f.* a fever that terminates in one day. An insect that lives only one day.

EPHE'MERAL, EPHE'MERIC, *adj.* diurnal; beginning and ending in a day.

EPHE'MERIS, *n. f.* a journal; an account of daily transactions.

EPHE'MERIST, *n. f.* one who consults the planets; one who studies astrology.

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EPHE'MERON-WORM, *n. f.* a sort of worm that lives but a day.

E'PHOD, *n. f.* a sort of ornament worn by the Hebrew priests.

E'PIC, *adj.* narrative; comprising narrations not acted but rehearsed. It is usually supposed to be heroic.

EPICE'DIUM, *n. f.* an elegy; a poem upon a funeral.

E'PICTURE, *n. f.* a man given wholly to luxury.

EPICURE'AN, *n. f.* one who holds the physiological principles of Epicurus.

EPICURE'AN, *adj.* luxurious; contributing to luxury.

E'PICURISM, *n. f.* luxury; sensual enjoyment; gross pleasure.

EPICY'CLE, *n. f.* a little circle whose centre is in the circumference of a greater.

EPICY'CLOID, *n. f.* a curve generated by the revolution of the periphery of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

EPIDE'MICAL, **EPIDE'MIC**, *adj.* that which falls at once upon great numbers of people, as a plague. Generally prevailing; affecting great numbers. General; universal.

EPIDE'RMIS, *n. f.* the scarf-skin of a man's body.

E'PIGRAM, *n. f.* a short poem terminating in a point.

EPIGRAMMA'TICAL, **EPIGRAMMA'TIC**, *adj.* dealing in, or writing epigrams. Suitable, or belonging to epigrams.

EPIGRA'MMATIST, *n. f.* one who writes or deals in epigrams.

EPI'GRAPHE, *n. f.* an inscription.

E'PILEPSY, *n. f.* any convulsion, or convulsive motion of the whole body, or of some of its parts, with a loss of sense.

EPILE'PTIC, *adj.* convulsed.

E'PILOGUE, *n. f.* the poem or speech at the end of a play.

EPINY'CTIS, *n. f.* a fore at the corner of the eye.

EPI'PHANY, *n. f.* a church-festival, celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, in commemoration of Christ's being manifested to the world, by the appearance of a miraculous blazing star.

EPIPHONE'MA, *n. f.* an exclamation; a conclusive sentence not closely

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connected with the words foregoing.

EPI'PHORA, *n. f.* an inflammation of any part.

EPIPHYLLOSPE'RMOS, *adj.* applied to plants that bear their seed on the back part of their leaves, being the same with capillaries.

EPIPHY'SIS, *n. f.* accretion; the parts added by accretion.

EPI'PLOCE, *n. f.* a figure of rhetoric, by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another.

EPISCO'PACY, *n. f.* oversight; the government of bishops.

EPI'SCOPAL, *adj.* belonging to, or vested in a bishop.

EPI'SCOPATE, *n. f.* a bishopric.

E'PIISODE, *n. f.* an incidental narrative, or digression in a poem, separable from the main subject.

EPISO'DICAL, **EPISO'DIC**, *adj.* contained in an episode.

EPISPA'STIC, *n. f.* drawing; blistering.

EPI'STLE, *n. f.* a letter.

EPI'STOLARY, *adj.* relating, or suitable to, or transacted by letters.

EPI'STLER, *n. f.* a scribbler of letters.

E'PITAPH, *n. f.* an inscription upon a tomb.

EPITHALA'MIUM, *n. f.* a nuptial song; a compliment upon marriage.

E'PITHEM, *n. f.* a liquid medicament externally applied.

E'PITHET, *n. f.* an adjective denoting any quality good or bad.

E'PITOME, *n. f.* abridgment; abridgement.

To EPI'TOMISE, *v. a.* to abstract; to contract into a narrow space. To diminish; to curtail.

EPI'TOMISER, **EPI'TOMIST**, *n. f.* an abridger; an abstracter.

E'POCH, **E'POCHA**, *n. f.* the time at which a new computation is begun; the time from which dates are numbered.

EPO'DE, *n. f.* the stanza following the strophe and antistrophe.

EPOPE'E, *n. f.* an epic or heroic poem.

EPULA'TION, *n. f.* banquet; feast.

EPULO'TIC, *n. f.* a cicatrizing medicament.

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EQUABI'LITY, *n. f.* equality to itself; evenness; uniformity.

E'QUABLE, *adj.* equal to itself; even; uniform.

E'QUABLY, *adv.* uniformly; evenly; equally to itself.

E'QUAL, *adj.* like another in bulk, or any quality that admits comparison. Adequate. Even; uniform. In just proportion. Impartial; neutral. Equitable; advantageous alike to both parties. Upon the same terms.

E'QUAL, *n. f.* one not inferior or superior to another. One of the same age.

To **E'QUAL**, *v. a.* to make one thing or person equal to another. To rise to the same state with another person. To recompense fully.

To **E'QUALISE**, *v. a.* to make even. To be equal to.

EQUA'LITY, *n. f.* likeness with regard to any quantities compared. The same degree of dignity. Evenness; uniformity; equability.

E'QUALLY, *adv.* in the same degree with another. Evenly; equably; uniformly. Impartially.

EQUA'NGULAR, *adj.* consisting of equal angles.

EQUANI'MITY, *n. f.* evenness of mind, neither elated nor depressed.

EQUA'NIMOUS, *adj.* even; not dejected.

EQUA'TION, *n. f.* the investigation of a mean proportion collected from the extremities of excess and defect. — An expression of the same quantity in two dissimilar terms, but of equal value. — The difference between the time marked by the sun's apparent motion, and that measured by its motion.

EQUA'TOR, *n. f.* a great circle, whose poles are the poles of the world. It divides the globe into two equal parts, the northern and southern hemispheres.

EQUATO'RIAL, *adj.* pertaining to the equator.

EQUE'STRIAN, *adj.* appearing on horseback. Skilled in horsemanship. Belonging to the second rank in Rome.

EQUE'RRY, *n. f.* master of the horse.

EQUICRU'RAL, **EQUICIRU'RE**, *adj.* having the legs of an equal length.

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EQUIDI'STANT, *adj.* at the same distance.

EQUIDI'STANTLY, *adv.* at the same distance.

EQUIFO'RMITY, *n. f.* uniform equality.

EQUILA'TERAL, *adj.* having all sides equal.

To **EQUILI'BRATE**, *v. a.* to balance equally.

EQUILIBRA'TION, *n. f.* equipoise.

EQUILI'BRIUM, *n. f.* equipoise; equality of weight. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers.

EQUINE'CESSARY, *adj.* needful in the same degree.

EQUINO'CTIAL, *n. f.* the line that encompasses the world at an equal distance from either pole, to which circle when the sun comes, he makes equal days and nights all over the globe.

EQUINO'CTIAL, *adj.* pertaining to, happening about the time of, being near the equinox, or line.

EQUINO'CTIALLY, *adv.* in the direction of the equinoctial.

EQUINO'X, *n. f.* equinoxes are the precise times in which the sun enters into the first point of Aries and Libra; for then, moving exactly under the equinoctial, he makes our days and nights equal. Equality; even measure. Equinoctial wind.

EQUINU'MERANT, *adj.* having the same number.

To **E'QUIP**, *v. a.* to furnish for a horseman. To furnish; to accoutre; to dress out.

E'QUIPAGE, *n. f.* furniture for a horseman. Carriage of state; vehicle. Attendance; retinue. Accoutrements; furniture.

EQUIPE'NDENCY, *n. f.* the act of hanging in equipoise.

EQUIPMENT, *n. f.* the act of equipping, or accoutering. Accoutrement; equipage.

E'QUIPOISE, *n. f.* equality of weight; equilibration.

EQUI'POLLENCE, *n. f.* equality of force or power.

EQUIPO'LLENT, *adj.* having equal power or force.

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EQUIPO'NDERANCE, *n. f.* equality of weight.

EQUIPO'NDERANT, *adj.* being of the same weight.

To EQUIPO'NDERATE, *v. n.* to weigh equal to any thing.

EQUIPO'NDIOUS, *adj.* equilibrated; equal on either part.

E'QUITABLE, *adj.* just; due to justice. Loving justice; candid; impartial.

E'QUITABLY, *adv.* justly; impartially.

E'QUITY, *n. f.* justice; right; honesty. Impartiality. The rules of decision observed by the court of chancery.

EQUI'VALENCE, **EQUI'VALENCY**, *n. f.* equality of power or worth.

To EQUI'VALENCE, *v. a.* to equi-ponderate; to be equal.

EQUI'VALENT, *adj.* equal in value, excellence, force, or power. Of the same cogency or weight, import or meaning.

EQUI'VALENT, *n. f.* a thing of the same weight, dignity, or value.

EQUI'VOCAL, *adj.* of doubtful signification; meaning different things. Uncertain; doubtful.

EQUI'VOCAL, *n. f.* ambiguity.

EQUI'VOCALLY, *adv.* ambiguously; in a doubtful or double sense. By uncertain or irregular birth; by generation out of the stated order.

EQUI'VOCALNESS, *n. f.* ambiguity; double meaning.

To EQUI'VOCATE, *v. n.* to use words of double meaning; to use ambiguous expressions.

EQUIVOCA'TION, *n. f.* ambiguity of speech; double meaning.

EQUI'VOCATOR, *n. f.* one who uses ambiguous language.

E'RA, *n. f.* the account of time from any particular date or epoch.

ERADIA'TION, *n. f.* emission of radiance.

To ERA'DICATE, *v. a.* to pull up by the root. To completely destroy.

ERADICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of tearing up by the root; destruction; excision. The state of being torn up by the roots.

ERADI'CATIVE, *adj.* that which cures radically.

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To ERA'SE, *v. a.* to destroy; to excise; to rub out.

ERA'SEMENT, *n. f.* destruction; devastation. Expunction; abolition.

ERE, *adv.* before; sooner than.

ERELO'NG, *adv.* before a long time had elapsed.

ERENO'W, *adv.* before this time.

EREWHI'LE, **EREWHI'LES**, *adv.* some time ago; before a little while.

To ERE'CT, *v. a.* to place perpendicularly to the horizon. To raise; to build. To establish anew; to settle. To elevate; to exalt. To raise consequences from premisses. To animate; to encourage. — *v. n.* to rise upright.

ERE'CT, *adj.* upright; not leaning; not prone. Directed upwards. Bold; confident; unshaken. Vigorous; not depressed.

ERE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of raising, or state of being raised upward. The act of building or raising edifices. Establishment; settlement. Elevation; exaltation of sentiments.

ERE'CTNESS, *n. f.* uprightness of posture.

E'REMITE, *n. f.* one who lives in a wilderness; an hermit.

EREMI'TICAL, *adj.* religiously solitary.

EREPTA'TION, *n. f.* a creeping forth.

ERE'PTION, *n. f.* a snatching or taking away by force.

E'RGOT, *n. f.* a sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, placed behind and below the pattern joint.

ER'INGO, *n. f.* sea-holly; a plant.

ERI'STICAL, *adj.* controversial; relating to dispute.

E'RMELINE, *n. f.* an ermine.

E'RMINE, *n. f.* an animal that is found in cold countries, and which very nearly resembles a weasel in shape; having a white pile, and the tip of the tail black, and furnishing a choice and valuable fur.

E'RMINED, *adj.* clothed with ermine.

To ERO'DE, *v. a.* to canker, or eat away.

EROGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of giving or bestowing.

ERO'SION, *n. f.* the act of eating a-

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way. The state of being eaten away.

To ERR, *v. n.* to wander; to ramble. To miss the right way; to stray. To deviate from any purpose. To commit errors; to mistake.

ERRABLE, *adj.* liable to err.

ERRABLENESS, *n. f.* liableness to error.

ERRAND, *n. f.* a message; something to be told or done by a messenger.

ERRANT, *adj.* wandering; roving; rambling. Vile; abandoned; completely bad.

ERRANTRY, *n. f.* an errant state; the condition of a wanderer. The employment of a knight errant.

ERRA'TA, *n. f.* the faults of the printer or author inserted in the beginning or end of the book.

ERRA'TIC, *adj.* wandering; uncertain; keeping no certain order. Irregular; changeable.

ERRA'TICALLY, *adv.* without rule; without method.

ERRHINE, *adj.* snuffed up the nose; occasioning sneezing.

ERRO'NEOUS, *n. f.* wandering; unsettled. Irregular. Mistaking; misled by error. Mistaken.

ERRO'NEOUSLY, *adv.* by mistake; not rightly.

ERRO'NEOUSNESS, *n. f.* physical falsehood; inconformity to truth.

ERROR, *n. f.* mistake; involuntary deviation from truth. A blunder; a mistake committed. Roving excursion; irregular course. Sin. An error in pleading, or in the process.

ERST, *adv.* first. At first; in the beginning. Once; when time was. Formerly; long ago. Before; till then; till now.

ERUBE'SCENCE, ERUBE'SCENCY, *n. f.* the act of growing red; redness.

ERUBE'SCENT, *adj.* reddish; somewhat red.

To ERU'CT, *v. a.* to belch; to break wind from the stomach.

ERUCTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of belching. Belch. Any sudden burst.

ERUDI'TION, *n. f.* learning; knowledge; instruction.

ERU'GINOUS, *adj.* partaking of the substance and nature of copper.

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ERUPTION, *n. f.* the act of bursting forth. Burst; emission. Sudden excursion of an hostile kind. Violent exclamation. Efflorescence; pustules.

ERUPTIVE *adj.* bursting forth.

ERYSIPELAS, *n. f.* a disorder generated by a hot serum in the blood, and affects the superficies of the skin with a shining pale red.

ESCALA'DE, *n. f.* the act of scaling the walls.

E'SCALOP, *n. f.* a shellfish.

To ESCA'PE, *v. a.* to obtain exemption from; to fly; to avoid. To pass unobserved. — *v. n.* to fly; to get out of danger.

ESCA'PE, *n. f.* flight. Excursion; sally. Violent or privy evasion out of lawful restraint. Excuse; subterfuge; evasion. Sally; flight; irregularity. Oversight; mistake.

ESCA'RGATOIRE, *n. f.* a nursery of snails.

E'SCHAR, *n. f.* a hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ESCHARO'TIC, *adj.* caustic.

ESCHE'AT, *n. f.* any lands, or other profits, that fall to the superior by forfeiture, or the death of his tenant, dying without heir general or especial.

To ESCHE'AT, *v. a.* to fall to the superior by forfeiture.

ESCHE'ATOR, *n. f.* an officer that observes the escheats of the king in the county whereof he is escheator.

To ESCHE'W, *v. a.* to fly; to avoid; to shun; to decline.

ESCU'TCHEON, *n. f.* the shield of the family; the picture of the ensigns armorial.

ESCO'RT, *n. f.* convoy; guard from place to place.

To ESCO'RT, *v. a.* to convoy; to guard from place to place.

ESCO'T, *n. f.* a tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community.

To ESCO'T, *v. a.* to pay a man's reckoning; to support.

ESCO'UT, *n. f.* listeners or spies.

ESCRI'TOIR, *n. f.* a box with all the implements necessary for writing.

E'SCULENT, *adj.* good for food.

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E'SCULENT, *n. f.* something fit for food.

ESPA'LIER, *n. f.* trees planted and cut so as to join.

ESPE'CIAL, *adj.* principal; chief.

ESPE'CIALLY, *adv.* principally; chiefly; in an uncommon degree.

ESPE'RANCE, *n. f.* hope.

ESPLA'NADE, *n. f.* the empty space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town.

ESPO'USALS, *n. f.* without a singular, the act of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other.

ESPO'USAL, *adj.* used in the act of espousing or betrothing.

To ESPO'USE, *v. a.* to contract or betroth to another. To marry. To adopt. To maintain; to defend.

To E'SPY, *v. a.* to see a thing at a distance. To discover a thing intended to be hid. To see unexpectedly. To discover as a spy. — *v. n.* to watch; to look about.

ESQU'IRE, *n. f.* the armourbearer or attendant on a knight. A title of dignity, and next in degree below a knight.

To ESSA'Y, *v. a.* to attempt; to try; to endeavour. To try metals.

E'SSAY, *n. f.* attempt; endeavour. A loose sally of the mind; an indigested piece. A trial. First taste of any thing.

E'SSENCE, *n. f.* the very nature of any being. Formal existence. The quality of being. Existent person. Species of existent being. Constituent substance. The cause of existence. Perfume; odour; scent.

To E'SSENCE, *v. a.* to perfume; to scent.

ESSE'NTIAL, *adj.* necessary to the constitution of any thing. Important in the highest degree; principal. Pure; highly rectified; subtilly elaborated. — *n. f.* existence; being. Nature; first or constituent principles. The chief point.

ESSE'NTIALLY, *adv.* by the constitution of nature.

ESSO'INE, *n. f.* he that has his presence excused upon any just cause. Allegement of an excuse for him that is summoned, or fought for, to appear.

To ESTA'BLISH, *v. a.* to settle firm-

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ly; to fix unalterably. To confirm. To ratify. To form or model. To found; to build firmly. To make a settlement of any inheritance. To make firm.

ESTA'BLISHMENT, *n. f.* settlement; fixed state. Ratification. Settled regulation; form; model. Foundation; fundamental principles. Allowance; income; salary.

ESTA'TE, *n. f.* the general interest; the public. Condition of life. Circumstances in general. Fortune; possession. Rank. A person of high rank.

To ESTE'EM, *v. a.* to set a value upon any thing. To estimate by proportion. To prize; to rate high. To hold in opinion; to think; to imagine.

ESTE'EM, *n. f.* high value; reverential regard.

ESTE'EMER, *n. f.* one that highly values, or sets an high rate upon any thing.

E'STIMABLE, *adj.* valuable; worth a large price. Worthy of esteem or honour.

E'STIMABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of deserving regard.

To E'STIMATE, *v. a.* to rate; to adjust the value of; to judge of any thing by its proportion to something else. To calculate; to compute.

E'STIMATE, *n. f.* computation; calculation. Value. Valuation; assignment of proportional value.

ESTIMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of adjusting proportioned value. Calculation; computation. Opinion; judgment. Esteem; regard; honour.

ESTIMA'TIVE, *adj.* having the power of comparing and adjusting the preference.

ESTIMA'TOR, *n. f.* a setter of rates.

ESTI'VAL, *n. f.* pertaining to, or continuing for the summer.

ESTIVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of passing the summer.

ESTRA'DE, *n. f.* an even or level space.

To ESTRA'NCE, *v. a.* to keep at a distance; to withdraw. To alienate; to divert from its original use or possessor. To alienate from affection. To withdraw or withhold.

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ESTRA'NGEMENT, *n. f.* alienation; distance; removal.

ESTRE'ATE, *n. f.* the true copy of an original writing.

ESTRE'PEMENT, *n. f.* spoil made by the tenant for term of life upon any lands or woods.

E'STUARY, *n. f.* an arm of the sea; the mouth of a lake or river in which the tide reciprocates.

To **E'STUATE**, *v. a.* to swell and fall reciprocally; to boil.

ESTUA'TION, *n. f.* the state of boiling; reciprocation of rise and fall.

E'STURE, *n. f.* violence; commotion.

E'SURIENT, *adj.* hungry; voracious.

E'SURINE, *adj.* corroding; eating.

ETC. a contraction of the two Latin words *et cetera*, which signifies *and so on*.

To **ETCH**, *v. a.* to engrave on copper with aqua fortis. To sketch; to draw.

ETERNAL, *adj.* without beginning or end. Perpetual; constant; unintermitting. Unchangeable. Endless.

ETERNAL, *n. f.* one of the appellations of the Godhead.

ETERNALIST, *n. f.* one who holds the past existence of the world infinite.

To **ETERNALISE**, *v. a.* to make eternal.

ETERNALLY, *adv.* without beginning or end. Unchangeably; invariably. Perpetually; without intermission.

ETERNITY, *n. f.* duration without beginning or end. Duration without end.

To **ETERNIZE**, *v. a.* to make endless; to perpetuate. To make for ever famous; to immortalize.

E'THER, *n. f.* air refined or sublimed. The matter of the highest regions above. An element more fine than air.

ETHE'REAL, **ETHE'REOUS**, *adj.* formed of ether; heavenly.

E'THIC, **E'THICAL**, *adj.* moral; treating on morality.

E'THICALLY, *adv.* according to the doctrines of morality.

E'THICS, *n. f.* without the singular, the doctrine of morality; a system of morality.

E'THNIC, *adj.* heathen; pagan.

E'THNIC, *n. f.* Heathens.

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ETHOLO'GICAL, *adj.* treating of morality.

ETIO'LOGY, *n. f.* an account of the causes of any thing.

ETYMOLO'GICAL, *adj.* relating to etymology.

ETYMO'LOGIST, *n. f.* one who searches out the original of words.

ETYMO'LOGY, *n. f.* the descent or derivation of a word from its original; the deduction of formations from the radical word. The part of grammar which delivers the inflexions of nouns and verbs.

E'TYMON, *n. f.* origin; primitive word.

To **EVA'CATE**, to **EVA'CUATE**, *v. a.* to make empty; to clear. To void by any of the excretory passages. To make void; to annul. To quit; to withdraw from out of a place.

EVA'CUANT, *n. f.* medicine that procures evacuation.

EVACUA'TION, *n. f.* such emissions as leave a vacancy; discharge. Abolition; nullification. Emptying the body by physic. Discharges of the body.

To **EVA'DE**, *v. a.* to elude; to escape by artifice or stratagem. To decline by subterfuge. To elude by sophistry. To escape as imperceptible or unconquerable. — *v. n.* to escape; to slip away. To practise sophistry or evasions.

EVAGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of wandering; excursion; ramble; deviation.

EVANE'SCENT, *adj.* vanishing; imperceptible.

EVANGE'LICAL, *adj.* agreeable to, or contained in the gospel.

EVA'NGELISM, *n. f.* the promulgation of the blessed gospel.

EVANGE'LIST, *n. f.* a writer of the history of our Lord Jesus. A promulgator of the gospel.

To **EVA'NGELIZE**, *v. a.* to instruct in the gospel, or law of Jesus.

EVA'NGELY, *n. f.* the message of pardon and salvation; the gospel of Jesus.

EVA'NID, *adj.* faint; weak; evanescent.

To **EVA'NISH**, *v. n.* to vanish; to escape from notice.

EVA'PORABLE, *adj.* easily dissipated in fumes or vapours.

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TO EVA'PORATE, *v. n.* to fly away in vapours or fumes. — *v. a.* to drive away in fumes. To give vent to; to let out in ebullition or fallies.

EVAPORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of flying away in fumes or vapours. The act of attenuating matter.

EVA'SION, *n. f.* excuse; subterfuge; sophistry; artifice.

EVA'SIVE, *adj.* practising evasion; evasive. Sophistical.

EU'CHARIST, *n. f.* the act of giving thanks; the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

EUCHARI'STICAL, *adj.* containing acts of thanksgiving. Relating to the supper of the Lord.

EUCHO'LOGY, *n. f.* a formulary of prayers.

EU'CRASY, *n. f.* an agreeable, well proportioned mixture of a body.

EVE, E'VEN, E'VENING, *n. f.* the close of the day. The vigil or fast to be observed before an holiday.

E'VEN, *adj.* level; uniform; smooth; parallel to. Equal on both sides. Without any thing owed. Calm; capable to be divided into equal parts.

TO E'VEN, *v. a.* to make even. To make out of debt. To level. — *v. n.* to be equal to.

E'VEN, *adv.* a word of strong assertion; verily. Notwithstanding. Not only so, but also. So much as.

EVENHA'NDED, *adj.* impartial; equitable.

E'VENLY, *adj.* equally; uniformly. Levelly; horizontally. Impartially.

E'VENNESS, *n. f.* state of being even. Uniformity; regularity. Levelness. Impartiality; calmness.

E'VENSONG, *n. f.* the form of worship used in the evening.

EVENTIDE, *n. f.* the time of evening.

EVE'NT, *n. f.* an incident. The consequence of an action; the upshot.

TO EVE'NTERATE, *v. a.* to rip up; to open the belly.

EVE' TFUL, *adj.* full of incidents.

TO EVE' TILATE, *v. a.* to winnow; to sift out. To examine; to discuss.

EVE'NTUAL, *adj.* happening in con-

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sequence of any thing; consequential. **EVE'NTUALLY**, *adv.* in the event; in the last result.

E'VER, *adv.* at any time. At all times; always; without end. For ever; eternally. At one time. In any degree. Used in composition in the sense of *always*: as, *evergreen*; green throughout the year. It is often contracted into *e'er*.

EVERBU'BBLING, *adj.* boiling up with perpetual murmurs.

EVERBU'RNING, *adj.* unextinguished.

EVERDU'RING, *adj.* eternal; enduring without end.

E'VERGREEN, *adj.* verdant throughout the year. — *n. f.* a plant that retains its verdure through all the seasons.

EVERHO'NOURED, *adj.* always held in honour.

EVERLA'STING, *adj.* lasting or enduring without end; perpetual; immortal. — *n. f.* eternity.

EVERLA'STINGLY, *adv.* eternally; without end.

EVERLA'STINGNESS, *n. f.* eternity; perpetuity.

EVERLI'VING, *adj.* living without end; immortal; eternal.

EVERMO'RE, *adv.* always; eternally.

TO EVE'RSE, **TO EVE'RT**, *v. a.* to destroy; to subvert; to overthrow.

E'VERY, *adj.* each one of all.

E'VESDROPPER, *n. f.* some mean fellow that sculks about a house in the night.

TO EVE'STIGATE, *v. a.* to search out.

TO EVI'CT, *v. a.* to dispossess of by a judicial course. To take away by a sentence of law. To prove; to evince.

EVI'CTION, *n. f.* dispossession or deprivation by a definitive sentence. Proof; evidence.

E'VIDENCE, *n. f.* the state of being evident; clearness; notoriety. Testimony; proof. Witness; one that gives evidence.

TO EVI'DENCE, *v. a.* to prove; to evince. To shew; to make discovery of.

E'VIDENT, *adj.* plain; apparent; notorious.

E'VIDENTLY, *adv.* apparently; certainly; undeniably.

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E'VIL, *adj.* having bad qualities of any kind; wicked; bad; corrupt. Unhappy; miserable; calamitous. Mischievous; destructive; venomous. — *n. f.* [generally contracted to *ill*], wickedness; injury; malignity; misfortune; calamity. Malady; disease. — *adv.* [commonly contracted to *ill*], not well in whatever respect. Not virtuously; not happily. Injuriously. It is often used in composition to give a bad meaning to a word.

EVILAFFE'CTED, *adj.* not kind; not disposed to kindness.

EVILDO'ER, *n. f.* malefactor.

EVILFA'VOURED, *adj.* illcountenanced.

EVILFA'VOUREDNESS, *n. f.* deformity.

E'VILLY, *adv.* not well.

EVILMI'NDED, *adj.* malicious; mischievous; malignant; insidious.

E'VILNESS, *n. f.* contrariety to goodness; badness of whatever kind.

EVILSPE'AKING, *n. f.* slander; defamation; calumny; censoriousness.

EVILWISH'ING, *adj.* wishing evil to; having no good will.

EVILWO'RKER, *n. f.* one who does ill.

To **EVI'NCE**, *v. a.* to prove; to show.

EVI'NCIBLE, *adj.* capable of proof; demonstrable.

EVI'NCIBLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to force conviction.

To **E'VIRATE**, *v. a.* to deprive of manhood.

To **EVI'SCERATE**, *v. a.* to embowel; to draw; to deprive of the entrails.

E'VITABLE, *adj.* avoidable; that may be escaped or shunned.

To **E'VITATE**, *v. a.* to avoid; to shun; to escape.

EVI'TATION, *n. f.* act of avoiding.

EVITE'RNAL, *adj.* eternal in a limited sense; of duration indefinitely long.

EVITE'RNITY, *n. f.* duration not infinitely but indefinitely long.

EU'LOGY, *n. f.* praise; encomium.

EU'NUCH, *n. f.* one that is castrated.

To **EU'NUCHATE**, *v. a.* to make an eunuch.

EVOCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of calling out,

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EVOLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of flying away.

To **EVO'LVE**, *v. a.* to unfold; to disentangle. — *v. n.* to open itself; to disclose itself.

EVOLU'TION, *n. f.* the act of unrolling or unfolding. The series of things unrolled or unfolded. The motion made by a body of men in changing their posture, or form of drawing up.

EVOMI'TION, *n. f.* the act of vomiting out.

EUPHO'NICAL, *adj.* sounding agreeably.

EU'PHONY, *n. f.* an agreeable sound; the contrary to harshness.

EUPHO'RBIUM, a plant. A gum.

EU'PHRASY, *n. f.* the herb eyebright.

EURO'CLYDON, *n. f.* a wind which blows between the east and north.

EUROPE'AN, *adj.* belonging to Europe.

EU'RUS, *n. f.* the east wind.

EURY'THMY, *n. f.* harmony; regular and symmetrical measure.

EUTHANA'SIA, **EUTHA'NASY**, *n. f.* an easy death.

EVU'LSION, *n. f.* the act of plucking out.

EVULGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of divulging.

EW'E, *n. f.* the she-sheep.

EW'ER, *n. f.* a vessel in which water is brought for washing the hands.

E'WRY, *n. f.* an office in the king's household, where they take care of the linen for the king's table.

EX, a Latin preposition often prefixed to compounded words; sometimes meaning *out*, as *exhaust*, to draw out.

To **EXACE'RBATE**, *v. a.* to embitter; to exasperate.

EXACERBA'TION, *n. f.* increase of malignity; augmented force or severity. Height of a disease; paroxysm.

EXACERVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of heaping up.

EXA'CT, *adj.* nice; methodical; accurate. Honest; strict; punctual.

To **EXA'CT**, *v. a.* to require authoritatively. To demand of right. To summon; to injoin, — *v. n.* to practise extortion,

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EXA'CTER, *n. f.* extortioner. He that demands by authority. One who is severe in his injunctions or his demands.

EXA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of making an authoritative demand, or levying by force. Extortion; unjust demand. A toll; a tribute severely levied.

EXA'CTLY, *adv.* accurately; nicely; thoroughly.

EXA'CTNESS, *n. f.* accuracy: nicety; strict conformity to rule or symmetry. Regularity of conduct; strictness of manners.

To **EXA'GGERATE**, *v. a.* to heighten by representation.

EXAGGERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of heaping together; an heap. Hyperbolic amplification.

To **EXA'GITATE**, *v. a.* to shake; to put in motion. To reproach; to pursue with invectives.

EXAGITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of shaking.

To **EXA'LT**, *v. a.* to raise on high. To elevate. To praise; to extol; to magnify. To raise up in opposition; to enforce. To heighten; to improve; to refine by fire.

EXALTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of raising on high. Elevation. Most elevated state; state of greatness or dignity. Dignity of a planet in which its powers are increased.

EXA'MEN, *n. f.* examination; disquisition; inquiry.

EXA'MINATE, *n. f.* the person examined.

EXAMINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of examining by questions or experiment.

EXAMINA'TOR, *n. f.* an examiner; an inquirer.

To **EXA'MINE**, *v. a.* to try a person by interrogatories. To interrogate a witness. To try the truth or falsehood of any proposition. To try by experiment; to narrowly sift; to scan. To make inquiry into; to search into; to scrutinise.

EXA'MINER, *n. f.* one who interrogates a criminal or evidence. One who searches or tries any thing.

EXA'MPLARY, *adj.* serving for example or pattern.

EXA'MPLE, *n. f.* copy or pattern;

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precedent. A person fit to be proposed as a pattern. One punished for the admonition of others. Influence which disposes to imitation. Instance; illustration of a general position by some particular specification. Precedent of good.

EXA'NGUIOUS, *adj.* having no blood. **EXA'NIMATE**, *adj.* lifeless; dead. Spiritless; depressed.

EXANIMA'TION, *n. f.* deprivation of life.

EXA'NIMOUS, *adj.* lifeless; dead; killed.

EXANTHE'MATA, *n. f.* efflorescences; eruptions; breaking out; pustules.

EXANTHE'MATOUS, *adj.* pustulous; efflorescent; eruptive.

To **EXANTLA'TE**, *n. f.* to draw out. To exhaust; to waste away.

EXANTLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of drawing out.

EXARA'TION, *n. f.* the manual act of writing.

EXARTICULA'TION, *n. f.* the dislocation of a joint.

To **EXA'SPERATE**, *v. a.* to provoke; to enrage; to irritate. To heighten a difference; to aggravate; to embitter. To exacerbate; to heighten malignity.

EXASPERA'TER, *n. f.* he that exasperates, or provokes.

EXASPERA'TION, *n. f.* aggravation; malignant representation. Provocation; irritation.

To **EXAU'CTORATE**, *v. a.* to dismiss from service. To deprive of a benefice.

EXAUCTORA'TION, *n. f.* dismissal from service. Deprivation; degradation.

EXCANDE'SCENCE, **EXCANDE'SCENCY**, *n. f.* heat; the state of growing hot. Anger; the state of growing angry.

EXCA'NTATION, *n. f.* disenchantment by a counter-charm.

To **EXCA'RNATE**, *v. a.* to clear from flesh.

EXCARNIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of taking away the flesh.

To **EXCAVATE**, *v. a.* to hollow; to cut into hollows.

EXCAVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of cut-

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ing into hollows. The hollow formed. The cavity.

To EXCE'ED, *v. a.* to go beyond ; to outgo. To excel ; to surpass.

To EXCE'ED, *v. n.* to go too far ; to pass the bounds of fitness. To go beyond any limits. To bear the greater proportion.

EXCE'EDING, *part. adj.* great in quantity, extent, or duration.

EXCE'EDING, *adv.* in a very great degree ; eminently.

EXCE'EDINGLY, *adv.* to a great degree ; greatly ; very much.

To EXCE'L, *v. a.* to outgo in good qualities ; to surpass. — *v. n.* to have good qualities in a great degree.

EXCELLE'NCE, EXCELLE'NCY, *n. f.* the state of abounding in any good quality. Dignity. The state of excelling in any thing. That in which one excels. Purity ; goodness. A title of honour, usually applied to ambassadors, generals, and governors.

EXCELLE'NT, *adj.* of great virtue, worth, or dignity. Eminent in any good quality.

EXCELLE'NTLY, *adv.* well ; in a high degree. To an eminent degree.

To EXCE'PT, *v. a.* to leave out, and specify as left out of a general precept, or position. — *v. n.* to object ; to make objections.

EXCE'PT, *prep.* exclusively of ; without inclusion of. Unless.

EXCE'PTING, *prep.* without inclusion of ; with exception of.

EXCE'PTION, *n. f.* exclusion from the things comprehended in a precept, or position. Thing excepted or specified in exception. Objection ; cavil. Peevish dislike ; offence taken.

EXCE'PTIONABLE, *adj.* liable to objection.

EXCE'PTIOUS, *adj.* peevish ; forward ; quarrelsome.

EXCE'PTIVE, *adj.* including an exception.

EXCE'PTLESS, *adj.* omitting or neglecting all exceptions.

EXCE'PTOR, *n. f.* objecter.

To EXCE'RN, *v. a.* to strain out ; to separate or emit by strainers.

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EXCE'RPTION, *n. f.* the act of glean- ing ; selecting. The thing gleaned or selected.

EXCE'SS, *n. f.* more than enough ; superfluity. Exuberance ; intemperance. Violence of passion. Transgression of due limits. Unreasonable indulgence.

EXCE'SSIVE, *adj.* beyond the common proportion of quantity or bulk. Vehement beyond measure in kindness or dislike.

EXCE'SSIVELY, *adv.* exceedingly ; eminently ; in a great degree.

To EXCHA'NGE, *v. a.* to give or quit one thing for the sake of gaining another. To give and take reciprocally.

EXCHA'NGE, *n. f.* the act of giving and receiving reciprocally. Traffic by permutation. The balance of the money of different nations. The place where the merchants meet to negotiate their affairs.

EXCHA'NGER, *n. f.* one who practises exchange.

EXCHE'QUER, *n. f.* the court to which are brought all the revenues belonging to the crown.

EXCI'SE, *n. f.* a hateful tax levied upon commodities, and adjudged not by the common judges of property.

To EXCI'SE, *v. a.* to levy excise upon a person or thing.

EXCI'SEMAN, *n. f.* an officer who inspects commodities.

EXCI'SION, *n. f.* extirpation ; destruction ; ruin.

EXCITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of exciting or putting into motion, or of rousing or awakening.

To EXCI'TE, *v. a.* to rouse ; to animate ; to stir up ; to encourage. To awaken ; to raise.

EXCI'TEMENT, *n. f.* the motive by which one is stirred up.

EXCI'TER, *n. f.* one that stirs up others, or puts them in motion. The cause by which any thing is raised.

To EXCLA'IM, *v. n.* to cry out with vehemence. To declare with loud vociferation.

EXCLA'IM, *n. f.* clamour ; outcry.

EXCLA'IMER, *n. f.* one that makes vehement outcries.

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EXCLAMA'TION, *n. f.* vehement outcry; clamour; outrageous vociferation. An emphatical utterance. A note by which a pathetic sentence is marked, thus!

EXCLA'MATORY, *adj.* practising, or containing exclamation.

To **EXCLU'DE**, *v. a.* to shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission. To debar; to prohibit. To except in any position. To hinder from participation.

EXCLU'SION, *n. f.* the act of shutting out or denying admission. Rejection; exception. The dismissal of the young from the egg or womb.

EXCLU'SIVE, *adj.* having the power of excluding or denying admission. Debarring from participation. Excepting.

EXCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* without admission; without comprehension.

To **EXCO'CT**, *v. a.* to boil up.

To **EXCO'GITATE**, *v. a.* to invent; to strike out by thinking.

To **EXCOMMUNICATE**, *v. a.* to eject from the communion of the visible church.

EXCOMMUNICA'TION, *n. f.* an ecclesiastical interdict; exclusion from the fellowship of the church.

To **EXCO'RIATE**, *v. a.* to flay; to strip off the skin.

EXCORIA'TION, *n. f.* loss or privation of skin; the act of flaying. Plunder; spoil.

EXCORTICA'TION, *n. f.* pulling the bark off any thing.

To **E'XCREATE**, *v. a.* to eject at the mouth by hawking.

E'XCREMENT, *n. f.* that which is thrown out, as useless, from the natural passages of the body.

EXCREME'NTAL, *adj.* that which is voided as excrement.

EXCREMENTI'TIOUS, *adj.* containing excrements; consisting of matter excreted from the body.

EXCRE'SCENCE, **EXCRE'SCENCY**, *n. f.* somewhat growing out of another.

EXCRE'SCENT, *adj.* that which grows out of another with preternatural superfluity.

EXCRE'TION, *n. f.* separation of animal substance.

EXCRE'TIVE, *ndj.* having the power

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of separating and ejecting excrements.

E'XCRETORY, *adj.* having the quality of separating and ejecting superfluous parts.

EXCRU'CIABLE, *adj.* liable to torment.

To **EXCRU'CIATE**, *v. a.* to torture; to torment.

EXCUBA'TION, *n. f.* the act of watching all night.

To **EXCU'LPATE**, *v. a.* to clear from the imputation of a fault.

EXCU'RSION, *n. f.* the act of deviating from the stated or settled path. An expedition; progression; digression.

EXCU'RSIVE, *adj.* rambling; wandering; deviating.

EXCU'SABLE, *adj.* pardonable.

EXCU'SABLENESS, *n. f.* pardonableness; capability to be excused.

EXCUSA'TION, *n. f.* excuse; plea; apology.

EXCU'SATORY, *adj.* pleading excuse; apologetical.

To **EXCU'SE**, *v. a.* to extenuate; to disengage from an obligation. To remit. To weaken obligation. To pardon; to throw off imputation.

EXCU'SE, *n. f.* plea offered in extenuation; apology. The act of excusing or apologising. Cause for which one is excused.

EXCU'SELESS, *adj.* that for which no excuse or apology can be given.

EXCU'SER, *n. f.* one who pleads for, or forgives another.

To **EXCUSS**, *v. a.* to seize and detain by law.

EXCU'SSION, *n. f.* seizure by law.

E'XECRABLE, *adj.* hateful; detestable; accursed; abominable.

E'XECRABLY, *adv.* cursedly; abominably.

To **E'XECRATE**, *v. a.* to curse; to imprecate ill upon.

EXECRA'TION, *n. f.* curse; imprecation of evil.

To **E'XECT**, *v. a.* to cut out; to cut away.

EXECTION, *n. f.* the act of cutting out.

To **E'XECUTE**, *v. a.* to perform; to practise. To put in act; to do what

EXE

is planned. To put to death; to kill.
EXECUTION, *n. f.* performance; practice. The last act of the law in civil causes, by which possession is given of body or goods. Capital punishment. Destruction; slaughter.

EXECUTIONER, *n. f.* he that puts in act, or executes. He that inflicts capital punishment. He that kills, or murders. The instrument by which any thing is performed.

EXECUTIVE, *adj.* having the quality of executing or performing. Active; having the power to put in act the laws.

EXECUTER, *n. f.* he that performs or executes any thing. He that is entrusted to perform the will of a testator. An executioner; one who puts others to death.

EXECUTERSHIP, *n. f.* the office of him that is appointed to perform the will of the defunct.

EXECUTRIX, *n. f.* a woman entrusted to perform the will of the testator.

EXEGESIS, *n. f.* an explanation.

EXEGETICAL, *adj.* explanatory; expository.

EXEMPLAR, *n. f.* a pattern; an example to be imitated.

EXEMPLARILY, *adv.* in such a manner as deserves imitation. In such a manner as may warn others.

EXEMPLARINESS, *n. f.* state of standing as a pattern to be copied.

EXEMPLARY, *adj.* such as may deserve to be proposed to imitation. Such as may give warning to others. Such as may attract notice and imitation.

EXEMPLIFICATION, *n. f.* a copy; a transcript.

To **EXEMPLIFY**, *v. a.* to illustrate by example. To transcribe; to copy.

To **EXEMPT**, *v. a.* to privilege; to grant immunity from.

EXEMPT, *adj.* free by privilege; not subject. Clear; not included.

EXEMPTION, *n. f.* immunity; privilege; freedom from imposts.

EXEMPTIONOUS, *adj.* separable; that which may be taken from another.

To **EXENTERATE**, *v. a.* to embowel; to deprive of the bowels.

EXENTERATION, *n. f.* the act of taking out the bowels; embowelling.

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EXEQUIAL, *adj.* relating to funerals.

EXEQUIES, *n. f.* funeral rites; the ceremony, the procession of burial.

EXERCENT, *adj.* practising; following any calling.

EXERCISE, *n. f.* labour of the body. Something done for amusement. Preparatory practice in order to skill. Use; actual application of any thing. Practice; outward performance. Employment. Task. Act of divine worship whether public or private.

To **EXERCISE**, *v. a.* to employ; to engage in employment. To train by use to any act. To make skilful or dexterous by practice. To busy; to task. To practise; to perform. To exert; to put in use. To practise or use in order to skill, — *v. n.* to use exercise; to labour for health, or for amusement.

EXERCISER, *n. f.* he that directs or uses exercise.

EXERCITATION, *n. f.* exercise. Practice; use.

To **EXERT**, *v. a.* to use with an effort. To put forth; to perform. To enforce; to push to an effort.

EXERTION, *n. f.* the act of exerting; effort.

EXESION, *n. f.* the act of eating through.

EXESTUATION, *n. f.* the state of boiling; effervescence; ebullition.

To **EXFOLIATE**, *v. n.* to shell off; as a corrupt bone from the sound part.

EXFOLIATION, *n. f.* the process by which the corrupted part of the bone separates from the sound.

EXFOLIATIVE, *adj.* that which has power of procuring exfoliation.

EXHA'LABLE, *adj.* that which may be evaporated or exhaled.

EXHALATION, *n. f.* the act of exhaling or sending out in vapours. The state of evaporating or flying out in vapours. That which rises in vapours.

To **EXHA'LE**, *v. a.* to send or draw out vapours or fumes. To draw out.

EXHA'LEMENT, *n. f.* matter exhaled; vapour.

To **EXHA'UST**, *v. a.* to drain; to diminish. To draw out totally.

EXHA'USTION, *n. f.* the act of drawing.

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EXHA'USTLESS, *adj.* not to be emptied; inexhaustible.

To EXHIBIT, *v. a.* to offer to view or use; to offer or propose. To show; to display.

EXHIBITER, *n. f.* he that offers any thing in a public manner.

EXHIBITION, *n. f.* the act of exhibiting; display; setting forth. Allowance; salary; pension.

To EXHILARATE, *v. a.* to make cheerful; to cheer; to fill with mirth.

EXHILARA'TION, *n. f.* the act of giving gaiety. The state of being enlivened.

To EXHORT, *v. a.* to incite by words to any good action.

EXHORTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of exhorting; incitement to good. The form of words by which one is exhorted.

EXHORTATORY, *adj.* tending to exhort.

EXHORTER, *n. f.* one who exhorts.

E'XIGENCE, E'XIGENCY, *n. f.* demand; want; need. Pressing necessity; distress; sudden occasion.

E'XIGENT, *n. f.* pressing business; occasion that requires immediate help. End.

EXIGU'ITY, *n. f.* smallness; diminutiveness; slenderness.

EXIGUOUS, *adj.* small; diminutive; little.

EXILE, *n. f.* banishment; state of being banished. The person banished.

E'XILE, *adj.* small; slender.

To E'XILE, *v. a.* to banish; to drive from a country.

EXILEMENT, *n. f.* banishment.

EXILITION, *n. f.* the act of springing or rushing out suddenly.

EXILITY, *n. f.* slenderness; smallness.

EXIMIOUS, *adj.* famous; eminent.

EXINANTION, *n. f.* privation; loss.

To EXIST, *v. n.* to be; to have a being.

EXISTENCE, EXISTENCY, *n. f.* state of being; actual possession of being.

EXISTENT, *adj.* in being; in possession of being.

EXISTIMA'TION, *n. f.* opinion; esteem.

E'XIT, *n. f.* the term set in the mar-

EXO

gin of plays to mark the time at which the player goes off. Recess; departure; act of quitting the theatre of life. Passage out of any place. Way by which there is a passage out.

EXITIAL, EXITIOUS, *n. f.* destructive; fatal; mortal.

E'XODUS, E'XODY, *n. f.* departure; journey from a place: the second book of Moses is so called because it describes the journey of the Israelites from Egypt.

EXOLE'TE, *adj.* obsolete; out of use.

To EXO'LVE, *v. a.* to loose; to pay.

EXO'MPHALOS, *n. f.* a navel rupture.

To EXO'NERATE, *v. a.* to unload; to disburthen.

EXONERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of disburthening or discharging.

EXO'PTABLE, *adj.* desirable; to be sought with eagerness or desire.

E'XORABLE, *adj.* to be moved by intreaty.

EXO'RBITANCE, EXO'RBITANCY, *n. f.* the act of going out of the track prescribed. Enormity; gross deviation from rule or right. Boundless depravity.

EXO'RBITANT, *adj.* deviating from the course appointed or rule established. Anomalous. Enormous; beyond due proportion; excessive.

To EXO'RBITATE, *v. n.* to deviate; to go out of the track.

To E'XORCISE, *v. a.* to adjure by some holy name. To drive away by certain forms of adjuration. To purify from the influence of malignant spirits.

E'XORCISER, *n. f.* one who practices to drive away evil spirits.

E'XORCISM, *n. f.* the form of adjuration, or religious ceremony by which evil and malignant spirits are driven away.

E'XORCIST, *n. f.* one who by adjurations, prayers, or religious acts, drives away malignant spirits.

EXO'RDIIUM, *n. f.* a formal preface; the proemial part of a composition.

EXORNA'TION, *n. f.* ornament; decoration; embellishment.

EXO'SSATED, *adj.* deprived of bones.

EXOSTO'SIS, *n. f.* any protuberance of a bone that is not natural.

EXP

EXO'SSEOUS, *adj.* wanting bones ; boneless.

EXO'TIC, *adj.* foreign ; not domestic.

EXO'TIC, *n. f.* a foreign plant.

To EXPAND, *v. a.* to spread ; to lay open as a net or sheet. To dilate.

EXPA'NSE, *n. f.* a body widely extended without inequalities.

EXPANSIB'LITY, *n. f.* capacity of extension ; possibility to be expanded.

EXPA'NSIBLE, *adj.* capable to be extended.

EXPA'NSION, *n. f.* the state of being expanded. The act of spreading out. Extent. Pure space.

EXPA'NSIVE, *adj.* having the power to spread into a wider surface.

To EXPA'TIATE, *v. n.* to range at large. To enlarge upon in language. To let loose ; to allow to range.

To EXPE'CT, *v. a.* to have a previous apprehension of. To wait for ; to attend the coming. — *v. n.* to wait ; to stay.

EXPE'CTABLE, *adj.* to be expected.

EXPE'CTANCE, EXPE'CTANCY, *n. f.* the act or state of expecting. Something expected. Hope.

EXPE'CTANT, *adj.* waiting in expectation.

EXPE'CTANT, *n. f.* one who waits in expectation of any thing.

EXPECTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of expecting. The state of expecting either with hope or fear. Prospect of any thing good to come. The object of happy expectation ; the Messiah expected. A state in which something excellent is expected from us.

EXPE'CTER, *n. f.* one who has hopes of something. One who waits for another.

To EXPE'CTORATE, *v. a.* to eject from the breast.

EPECTORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of discharging from the breast. The discharge which is made by coughing.

EXPE'CTORATIVE, *adj.* having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPE'DIENCE, EXPE'DIENCY, *n. f.* fitness ; propriety ; suitability to an end. Expedition ; adventure. Haste ; dispatch.

EXPE'DIENT, *adj.* proper ; convenient ; suitable. Quick ; expeditious.

EXP

EXPE'DIENT, *n. f.* that which helps forward ; as means to an end. A shift ; means to an end contrived in an exigence.

EXPE'DIENTLY, *adv.* fitly ; suitably ; conveniently. Hastily ; quickly.

To EXPE'DITE, *v. a.* to facilitate. To hasten ; to quicken ; to dispatch.

E'XPEDITE, *adj.* quick ; hasty. Easy ; disencumbered. Nimble ; active ; agile. Light armed. Clear.

E'XPEDITELY, *adv.* with quickness, readiness, haste.

EXPEDI'TION, *n. f.* haste ; speed ; activity. A march or voyage with martial intentions.

To EXPE'L, *v. a.* to drive out ; to force away. To throw out. To banish.

EXPE'LLER, *n. f.* one that expels or drives away.

To EXPE'ND, *v. a.* to lay out ; to spend.

EXPE'NSE, *n. f.* cost ; charges ; money expended.

EXPE'NSEFUL, *adj.* costly ; chargeable.

EXPE'NSELESS, *adj.* without cost.

EXPE'NSIVE, *adj.* given to expense ; extravagant ; luxurious. Costly ; requiring expense. Liberal ; distributive.

EXPE'NSIVELY, *adv.* with great expense.

EXPE'NSIVENESS, *n. f.* addition to expense ; extravagance. Costliness.

EXPE'RIENCE, *n. f.* practice ; frequent trial. Knowledge gained by trial and practice.

To EXPE'RIENCE, *v. n.* to try ; to practise. To know by practice.

EXPE'RIENCED, *part. adj.* made skilful by experience. Wise by long practice.

EXPE'RIENCER, *n. f.* one who makes trials ; a practiser of experiments.

EXPE'RIMENT, *n. f.* trial of any thing ; something done in order to discover an uncertain or unknown effect.

To EXPE'RIMENT, *v. a.* to try ; to search out by trial.

EXPE'RIMENTAL, *adj.* pertaining to, or built upon experiment. Known by experiment or trial.

EXPE'RIMENTALLY, *adv.* by experience ; by trial.

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EXPÉ'RIMENTÉ'R, *n. f.* one who makes experiments.

EXPE'RT, *adj.* skilful; addressful; intelligent in business. Ready; dexterous.

EXPE'RTLY, *adv.* in a skilful ready manner.

EXPE'RTNESS, *n. f.* skill; readiness.

E'XPIABLE, *adj.* capable to be expiated.

To **E'XPiate**, *v. a.* to annul the guilt of a crime; to atone for. To avert the threats of prodigies.

EXPIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of expiating or atoning for any crime. Atone-ment. Practices by which ominous prodigies were averted.

E'XPIATORY, *adj.* having the power of expiation.

EXPILA'TION, *n. f.* robbery.

EXPIRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of respiration. The last emission of breath; death. Evaporation. Vapour. The cessation of any thing to which life is figuratively ascribed. The conclusion of any limited time.

To **EXPI'RE**, *v. a.* to breathe out. To exhale; to send out in exhalations. To close; to bring to an end. — *v. n.* to make an emission of the breath. To die; to breathe the last. To fly out with a blast. To conclude.

To **EXPLA'IN**, *v. a.* to expound; to illustrate; to clear.

EXPLA'INABLE, *adj.* capable of being explained.

EXPLA'INER, *n. f.* expositor; interpreter; commentator.

EXPLANA'TION, *n. f.* the act of explaining or interpreting. The sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

EXPLA'NATORY, *adj.* containing explanation.

E'XPLETIVE, *n. f.* something used only to take up room.

E'XPLICABLE, *adj.* explainable.

To **E'XPLICATE**, *v. a.* to unfold; to expand. To explain; to clear.

EXPLICA'TION, *n. f.* unfolding or expanding. Interpretation; explanation. The sense given by an explainer.

E'XPlicative, *adj.* having a tendency to explain.

EXPLICA'TOR, *n. f.* expounder; interpreter; explainer.

E X P

EXPLI'CIT, *adj.* unfolded; plain; clear; not merely implied.

EXPLI'CITLY, *adv.* plainly; directly; not merely by inference.

To **EXPLO'DE**, *v. a.* to drive out disgracefully with some noise, or with noise and violence. To reject with scorn.

EXPLO'DER, *n. f.* an hisser; one who drives out with open contempt.

EXPLO'IT, *n. f.* a design accomplished; an achievement; a successful attempt.

To **EXPLO'IT**, *v. a.* to perform; to achieve.

To **EXPLO'RATE**, *v. a.* to search out.

EXPLORA'TION, *n. f.* search; examination.

EXPLORA'TOR, *n. f.* one who searches; a searcher; an examiner.

EXPLO'RATORY, *adj.* searching; examining.

To **EXPLO'RE**, *v. a.* to try; to search into; to examine by trial.

EXPLO'REMENT, *n. f.* search; trial.

EXLPO'SION, *n. f.* the act of driving out any thing with noise and violence.

EXPLO'SIVE, *adj.* driving out with noise and violence.

EXPO'NENT, *n. f.* exponent of the ratio, or proportion between any two numbers or quantities, is the exponent arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent.

EXPONE'NTIAL, *adj.* exponential curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraic and transcendental ones.

To **EXPO'RT**, *v. a.* to carry out of a country, in the way of traffic.

EXPO'RT, *n. f.* commodity carried out in traffic.

EXPORTA'TION, *n. f.* the act or practice of carrying out commodities into other countries.

To **EXPO'SE**, *v. a.* to lay open; to make liable to. To put in the power of any thing. To put in danger. To call out to chance. To censure.

EXPOSIT'ION, *n. f.* the situation in which any thing is placed with respect to the sun or air. Explanation; interpretation.

EXPO'SITOR, *n. f.* explainer; expounder; interpreter.

EXP

To EXPO'STULATE, *v. a.* to canvass with another; to altercation; to debate.

EXPOSTULA'TION, *n. f.* debate; altercation; discussion of an affair. Charge; accusation.

EXPOSTULA'TOR, *n. f.* one that debates with another without open rupture.

EXPO'STULATORY, *adj.* containing expostulation.

EXPO'SURE, *n. f.* the act of exposing or setting out to observation. The state of being open to observation. The state of being exposed to any thing. Exposition; situation.

To EXPO'UND, *v. a.* to explain; to clear; to interpret. To examine; to lay open.

EXPO'UNDER, *n. f.* explainer; interpreter.

To EXPRE'SS, *v. a.* to copy; to resemble; to represent. To represent by any of the imitative arts. To represent in words; to exhibit by language; to utter. To denote. To squeeze out. To extort by violence.

EXPRES'S, *adj.* copied; resembling; exactly like. Plain; apparent. Clear. On purpose for a particular end. — *n. f.* a messenger sent on purpose. A message sent. A declaration in plain terms.

EXPRES'SIBLE, *adj.* that may be uttered or declared. That may be drawn by squeezing or expression.

EXPRES'SION, *n. f.* the act or power of representing any thing. The form or cast of language in which any thoughts are uttered. A phrase; a mode of speech. The act of squeezing or forcing out any thing by a press.

EXPRES'SIVE, *adj.* having the power of utterance or representation.

EXPRES'SIVELY, *adv.* in a clear and representative way.

EXPRES'SIVENESS, *n. f.* the power of expression or representation by words.

EXPRES'SLY, *adv.* in direct terms; plainly; not by implication.

EXPRES'SURE, *n. f.* expression; utterance. The form; the likeness represented. The mark; the impression.

To EXPRO'BRATE, *v. a.* to charge

EXS

upon with reproach; to impute openly with blame; to upbraid.

EXPROBRA'TION, *n. f.* scornful charge; reproachful accusation.

To EXPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* to make no longer our own.

To EXPUG'N, *v. a.* to conquer; to take by assault.

EXPUGNA'TION, *n. f.* conquest; the act of taking by assault.

To EXPUL'SE, *v. a.* to drive out; to force away.

EXPULSION, *n. f.* the act of expelling or driving out. The state of being driven out.

EXPULSIVE, *adj.* having the power of expulsion.

EXPUN'CTION, *n. f.* abolition.

To EXPUN'GE, *v. a.* to blot out; to rub out. To efface; to annihilate.

EXPURGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of purging or cleansing. Purification.

EXPUR'GATORY, *adj.* employed in purging away what is noxious.

E'XQUISITE, *adj.* farfought; excellent; consummate; complete. Consummately bad.

EXQUISITELY, *adv.* perfectly; completely: in either a good or ill sense.

E'XQUISITENESS, *n. f.* nicety; perfection.

To E'XSCIND, *v. a.* to cut out, or down. To rase; to overthrow; to root out; to abolish.

E'XSCRIPT, *n. f.* a copy; a writing copied from another.

EXSI'CCANT, *adj.* drying; having the power to dry up.

To EXSI'CCATE, *v. a.* to dry.

EXSICCA'TION, *n. f.* act of drying.

EXSI'CCATIVE, *adj.* having the power of drying.

EXPULSION, *n. f.* a discharge by spitting.

EXSU'CTION, *n. f.* act of sucking out.

EXSUDA'TION, *n. f.* a sweating; an extillation.

To EXSU'FFOLATE, *v. a.* to whisper; to buzz in the ear.

EXSUFFLA'TION, *n. f.* a blast working underneath.

To EXSU'SCITATE, *n. f.* to rouse up; to stir up.

E X T

E'XTANCY, *n. f.* parts rising up above the rest.

E'XTANT, *n. f.* standing out to view; standing above the rest. Public.

E'XTE'MPORAL, *n. f.* uttered without premeditation.; quick; ready; sudden. Speaking without premeditation.

E'XTE'MPORALLY, *adv.* quickly; without premeditation.

E'XTE'MPORA'NEOUS, *adj.* without premeditation; sudden.

E'XTE'MPORARY, *adj.* uttered or performed without premeditation; sudden; quick.

E'XTE'MPORE, *adv.* without premeditation; suddenly; readily.

E'XTE'MPORINESS, *n. f.* the faculty of speaking or acting without premeditation.

To **E'XTE'MPORIZE**, *v. n.* to speak extempore, or without premeditation.

To **E'XTE'ND**, *v. a.* to stretch out towards any part. To spread abroad; to diffuse; to expand. To enlarge; to continue. To impart; to communicate. To seize by a course of law.

E'XTE'NDER, *n. f.* the person or instrument by which any thing is extended.

E'XTE'NDIBLE, *adj.* capable of extension.

E'XTE'NDLESSNESS, *n. f.* unlimited extension.

E'XTENSIB'ILITY, *n. f.* the quality of being extensible.

E'XTE'NSIBLE, *adj.* capable of being stretched into length or breadth.

E'XTE'NSIBLENESS, *n. f.* capacity of being extended.

E'XTE'NSION, *n. f.* the act of extending. The state of being extended.

E'XTE'NSIVE, *adj.* wide; large.

E'XTE'NSIVELY, *adv.* widely; largely.

E'XTE'NSIVENESS, *n. f.* largeness; diffusiveness; wideness. Possibility to be extended.

E'XTE'NSOR, *n. f.* the muscle by which any limb is extended.

E'XTE'NT, *n. f.* space or degree to which any thing is extended. Communication; distribution. Execution; seizure.

To **E'XTE'NUATE**, *v. a.* to lessen; to make small. To lessen; to diminish.

E X T

To degrade; to diminish in honour. To palliate. To make lean.

E'XTENUA'TION, *n. f.* the act of representing things less ill than they are; palliation. Mitigation; alleviation of punishment.

E'XTE'RIOR, *adj.* outward; external. **E'XTE'RIORLY**, *adv.* outwardly; externally.

To **E'XTE'RMINE**, *v. a.* to root out; to tear up; to drive away.

E'XTERMINA'TION, *n. f.* destruction; excision.

E'XTERMINA'TOR, *n. f.* the person or instrument by which any thing is destroyed.

To **E'XTE'RMINE**, *v. a.* to exterminate.

E'XTE'RN, *adj.* external; outward; visible. Without itself; not inherent.

E'XTE'RNAL, *adj.* outward; having the outward appearance.

E'XTE'RNALLY, *adv.* outwardly.

To **E'XTI'L**, *v. n.* to drop or distil from.

E'XTILLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of falling in drops.

To **E'XTI'MULATE**, *v. a.* to prick; to incite by stimulation.

E'XTIMULA'TION, *n. f.* pungency; power of exciting motion or sensation.

E'XTI'NCT, *adj.* extinguished; quenched; put out. At a stop. Abolished.

E'XTI'NCTION, *n. f.* the act of quenching or extinguishing. The state of being quenched. Destruction; excision. Suppression.

To **E'XTI'NGUISH**, *v. a.* to put out; to quench. To suppress; to destroy. To cloud; to obscure.

E'XTI'NGUISHABLE, *adj.* that may be quenched or destroyed.

E'XTI'NGUISHER, *n. f.* a hollow cone put upon a candle to quench it.

E'XTI'NGUISHMENT, *n. f.* extinction; suppression; act of quenching. Abolition; nullification. Termination of a family or succession.

To **E'XTI'RP**, to **E'XTI'RPATE**, *v. a.* to root out; to eradicate; to excise.

E'XTIRPA'TION, *n. f.* the act of rooting out; eradication; excision.

E X T

EXTIRPA'TOR, *n. f.* one who roots out; a destroyer.

EXTISPICIOUS, *adj.* augural; relating to the inspection of entrails.

To **EXTO'L**, *v. a.* to praise; to magnify; to laud; to celebrate.

EXTO'LLER, *n. f.* a praiser; a magnifier.

EXTO'RSIVE, *adj.* having the quality of drawing by violent means.

EXTO'RSIVELY, *adv.* in an extorsive manner; by violence.

To **EXTO'RT**, *v. a.* to draw by force; to force away; to wrest; to wring from one. To gain by violence or oppression. — *v. n.* to practise oppression and violence.

EXTO'RTER, *n. f.* one who practises oppression.

EXTO'RTION, *n. f.* the act or practice of gaining by violence and rapacity. Force by which any thing is unjustly taken away.

EXTO'RTIONER, *n. f.* one who practises extortion.

To **EXTRA'CT**, *v. a.* to draw out of something. To draw by chemical operation. To take from something. To select and abstract from a larger treatise.

EXTRA'CT, *n. f.* the substance extracted; the chief parts drawn from any thing. The chief heads drawn from a book.

EXTRA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of drawing one part out of a compound. Derivation from an original; lineage, descent.

EXTRA'CTOR, *n. f.* the person or instrument by which any thing is extracted.

EXTRADICTIONARY, *adj.* not consisting in words but realities.

EXTRAJUDI'CIAL, *adj.* out of the regular course of legal procedure.

EXTRAJUDI'CIALLY, *adv.* in a manner different from the ordinary course of legal procedure.

EXTRAMISSI'ON, *n. f.* the act of emitting outwards.

EXTRAMUNDA'NE, *adj.* beyond the verge of the material world.

EXTRA'NEOUS, *adj.* not belonging to any thing; foreign.

EXTRAORDINARILY, *adv.* in a

E X T

manner out of the common method and order. Uncommonly; particularly; eminently.

EXTRAORDINARINESS, *n. f.* uncommonness; eminence; remarkableness.

EXTRAORDINARY, *adj.* different from common order and method, from the common course of law. Eminent; remarkable; more than common.

EXTRAORDINARY, *adv.* extraordinarily.

EXTRAPARO'CHIAL, *adj.* not comprehended within any parish.

EXTRAPROVIN'CIAL, *adj.* not within the same province.

EXTRARE'GULAR, *adj.* not comprehended within a rule.

EXTRA'VAGANCE, **EXTRA'VAGANCY**, *n. f.* excursion or fall beyond prescribed limits. Irregularity; wildness. Outrage; violence. Unnatural tumour; bombast. Waste; vain and superfluous expense.

EXTRA'VAGANT, *adj.* wandering out of his bounds. Roving beyond just limits or prescribed methods. Irregular; wild. Wasteful; prodigal; vainly expensive.

EXTRA'VAGANT, *n. f.* one who is confined in no general rule or definition.

EXTRA'VAGANTLY, *adv.* in an extravagant manner; wildly. In an unreasonable degree. Expensively; luxuriously; wastefully.

EXTRA'VAGANTNESS, *n. f.* excess; excursion beyond limits.

To **EXTRA'VAGATE**, *v. n.* to wander out of limits.

EXTRA'VASATED, *n. f.* forced out of the properly containing vessels.

EXTRA'VASA'TION, *n. f.* the act of forcing, or state of being forced out of the properly containing vessels.

EXTRA'VE'NATE, *adj.* let out of the veins.

EXTRA'VE'RSION, *n. f.* the act of throwing out.

EXTRE'ME, *adj.* greatest; of the highest degree. Utmost. Last; that beyond which there is nothing. — *n. f.* utmost point; highest degree of any thing. Points at the greatest distance from each other.

EXU

EXTRE'MELY, *adv.* in the utmost degree. Very much ; greatly

EXTRE'MITY, *n. f.* the utmost point ; the highest degree. The utmost parts ; the parts most remote from the middle. The points in the utmost degree of opposition. Remotest parts. Violence of passion. The utmost violence, or distress.

To **EXTRICATE**, *v. a.* to disembarass ; to set free any one in a state of perplexity.

EXTRICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of disentangling.

EXTRI'NSICAL, *adj.* external ; outward ; not intimately belonging.

EXTRI'NSICALLY, *adv.* from without ; externally.

EXTRI'NSIC, *adj.* outward ; external.

To **EXTRU'CT**, *v. a.* to build ; to raise ; to form.

EXTRU'CTOR, *n. f.* a builder ; a fabricator.

To **EXTRU'DE**, *v. a.* to thrust off.

EXTRU'SION, *n. f.* the act of thrusting or driving out.

EXTU'BERANCE, *n. f.* knobs, or parts protuberant.

EXU'BERANCE, *n. f.* overgrowth ; superfluous shoots ; luxuriance.

EXU'BERANT, *adj.* growing with superfluous shoots ; over-abundant ; superfluously plenteous. Abounding in the utmost degree.

EXU'BERANTLY, *adv.* abundantly.

To **EXU'BERATE**, *v. n.* to abound in the highest degree.

EXU'CCOUS, *adj.* without juice ; dry.

EXUDA'TION, *n. f.* the act of emitting in sweat. The matter issuing out by sweat from any body.

To **EXU'DATE**, to **EXU'DE**, *v. n.* to sweat out ; to issue by sweat.

To **EXU'LCERATE**, *v. a.* to make sore with an ulcer. To afflict ; to corrode ; to enrage.

EXULCERA'TION, *n. f.* the beginning erosion, which forms an ulcer. Exacerbation ; corrosion.

EXU'LCERATORY, *adj.* having a tendency to cause ulcers.

To **EXU'LT**, *v. n.* to rejoice above measure ; to triumph.

EXU'LTANCE, *n. f.* transport ; joy ; triumph.

EYE

EXULTA'TION, *n. f.* joy ; triumph ; rapturous delight.

To **EXUNDATE**, *v. n.* to overflow.

EXUNDA'TION, *n. f.* overflow ; abundance.

EXU'PERABLE, *adj.* conquerable ; superable ; vincible.

EXU'PERANCE, *n. f.* overbalance ; greater proportion.

To **EXU'SCITATE**, *v. a.* to stir up ; to rouse.

EXU'STION, *n. f.* the act of burning up ; consumption by fire.

EXU'VIÆ, *n. f.* cast skins ; cast shells ; whatever is shed by animals.

EY'AS, *n. f.* a young hawk just taken from the nest.

EY'ASMUSKET, *n. f.* a young unfledged male hawk.

EYE, *n. f.* the organ of vision. Sight ; ocular knowledge. Look ; countenance. Front ; face. Aspect ; regard. Notice ; attention ; observation. Sight ; view. Any thing formed like an eye. Any small perforation. Bud of a plant.

To **EYE**, *v. a.* to watch ; to keep in view. — *v. n.* to appear ; to show ; to bear an appearance.

EY'EBALL, *n. f.* the apple of the eye.

EYEBRI'GHT, *n. f.* an herb.

EY'EBROW, *n. f.* the hairy arch over the eye.

EY'EDROP, *n. f.* tear.

EY'EGLANCE, *n. f.* quick notice of the eye.

EY'EGLASS, *n. f.* spectacles ; glass to assist the sight.

EY'ELESS, *adj.* without eyes ; sightless ; deprived of sight.

EY'ELET, *n. f.* a hole through which light may enter ; any small perforation.

EY'ELID, *n. f.* the membrane that shuts over the eye.

EY'ESERVANT, *n. f.* a servant that works only while watched.

EY'ESERVICE, *n. f.* service performed only under inspection.

EY'ESHOT, *n. f.* sight ; glance ; view.

EY'ESIGHT, *n. f.* sight of the eye.

EY'ESORE, *n. f.* something offensive to the sight.

EY'ESPO'TTED, *adj.* marked with spots like eyes.

F A B

EYESTRING, *n. f.* the string of the eye.

EYETOOTH, *n. f.* the tooth on the upper jaw next on each side to the grinders; the fang.

EYEWINK, *n. f.* a wink, as a hint or token.

EYEWITNESS, *n. f.* an ocular evidence; one who gives testimony to facts seen with his own eyes.

EYRE, *n. f.* the court of justices itinerants.

EY'RY, *n. f.* the place where birds of prey build their nests and hatch.

F.

F, The sixth letter of the alphabet, and the fourth consonant, has in English an invariable sound, formed by compression of the whole lips and a forcible breath.

FABA'CEOUS, *adj.* having the nature of a bean.

FA'BLE, *n. f.* a feigned story intended to enforce some moral precept. A fiction in general. The series or contexture of events which constitute a poem. A lie.

To **FABLE**, *v. n.* to feign; to write fiction. To tell falsehoods.—*v. a.* to feign; to tell a falsity.

FA'BLEM, *adj.* celebrated in fables.

FA'BLER, *n. f.* a dealer in fiction.

To **FA'BRICATE**, *v. a.* to build; to construct. To forge; to devise falsely.

FABRICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of building; construction.

FA'BRIC, *n. f.* a building; an edifice; Any system or compages of matter.

To **FA'BRIC**, *v. a.* to build; to form; to construct.

FA'BULIST, *n. f.* a writer of fables.

FABULO'SITY, *n. f.* lyingness; fullness of stories.

FA'BULOUS, *adj.* feigned; full of fables, or invented tales.

FA'BULOUSLY, *adv.* in fiction.

FACE, *n. f.* the visage. Countenance; cast of the features. The surface of any thing. The front of any thing. Appearance; resemblance. Presence; sight. *Face to face*; when both parties are present. Without the interposition of other bodies.

F A C

To **FACE**, *v. n.* to carry a false appearance. To turn the face; to come in front.—*v. a.* to meet in front; to oppose with confidence. To oppose with impudence. To stand opposite to. To cover with an additional superficies.

FA'CELESS, *adj.* without a face.

FACEPAINTER, *n. f.* a drawer of portraits.

FACEPAINTING, *n. f.* the art of drawing portraits.

FA'CET, *n. f.* a small surface.

FACE'TIOUS, *adj.* gay; cheerful; lively.

FACE'TIOUSLY, *adv.* gaily; cheerfully.

FACE'TIOUSNESS, *n. f.* cheerful wit; mirth.

FA'CILE, *adj.* easy; performable with little labour. Easily surmountable; easily conquerable. Pliant; flexible; easily persuaded.

To **FACI'LITATE**, *v. a.* to make easy; to free from difficulty.

FACI'LITY, *n. f.* easiness to be performed; freedom from difficulty. Readiness in performing; dexterity. Vitious ductility; easiness of access; affability.

FA'GING, *n. f.* an ornamental covering.

FA'CINOROUS, *adj.* wicked; atrocious; detestably bad.

FACI'NOROUSNESS, *n. f.* wickedness in a high degree.

FACT, *n. f.* a thing done; an effect produced. Reality. Action; deed.

FA'CTION, *n. f.* a party in a state. Tumult; discord; dissension.

FA'CTIONARY, *n. f.* a party-man.

FA'CTIOUS, *adj.* given to faction; loud and violent in a party. Proceeding from public dissensions.

FA'CTIOUSLY, *adv.* in a manner criminally dissensionous.

FA'CTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* inclination to public dissension.

FACTI'TIOUS, *adj.* made by art.

FA'CTOR, *n. f.* an agent for another; a substitute.

FA'CTORY, *n. f.* a house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country.

The traders embodied in one place.

FACTO'TUM *n. f.* a servant embodied.

F A G

ployed alike in all kinds of business.

FA'CTURE, *n. f.* the act or manner of making any thing.

FA'CULTY, *n. f.* the power of doing any thing; ability. Powers of the mind, imagination, reason, memory. A knack; habitual excellence; dexterity. Quality; disposition. Power; authority. Privilege; right to do any thing. Faculty in an university, denotes the masters and professors of the several sciences.

FACU'ND, *adj.* eloquent.

To FA'DDLE, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to play.

To FADE, *v. n.* to tend from greater to less vigour; to grow weak. To tend from a brighter to a weaker colour. To wither. To die away gradually; to vanish. To be transient. — *v. a.* to wear away; to reduce to languor.

To FADGE, *v. n.* to suit; to fit; to have one part consistent with another. To agree; to succeed; to hit.

FÆCES, *n. f.* excrements; ingredients and settlings.

To FAG, *v. a.* to grow weary; to faint with weariness.

FAGE'ND, *n. f.* the end of a web of cloth. The refuse or meaner part of any thing.

FA'GOT, *n. f.* a bundle of sticks bound together for the fire. A soldier numbered in the muster-roll, but not really existing.

To FA'GOT, *v. a.* to tie up; to bundle together.

To FAIL, *v. n.* to be deficient; to cease from former plenty; to fall short. To be extinct. To perish; to be lost. To die; to sink. To decay; to decline; to languish. To miss. To be deficient in duty. — *v. a.* to desert. To neglect; to omit to help. To omit; not to perform. To be wanting to.

FAIL, *n. f.* miscarriage; miss; unsuccessfulness. Omission; non-performance. Deficiency. Death; extinction.

FAI'LING, *n. f.* deficiency; imperfection; lapse.

FAI'LURE, *n. f.* deficiency; cessation. Omission; non-performance; slip. A lapse; a slight fault.

FAIN, *adj.* glad; merry; cheerful;

F A I

fond. Forced; obliged; compelled. — *adv.* gladly; very desirously.

To FAIN, *v. n.* to wish; to desire fondly.

To FAINT, *v. a.* to decay to wear or waste away quickly. To lose the animal functions; to sink motionless. To grow feeble. To sink into dejection. — *v. a.* to deject; to depress; to enfeeble.

FAINT, *adj.* languid; weak; feeble. Feeble of body. Cowardly; timorous. Dejected; depressed.

FAINTHEARTED, *adj.* cowardly; timorous.

FAINTHEARTEDLY, *adv.* timorously.

FAINTHEARTEDNESS, *n. f.* cowardice; timorousness.

FAINTING, *n. f.* deliquium; temporary loss of animal motion.

FAINTISHNESS, *n. f.* weakness in a slight degree; incipient debility.

FAINTLING, *adj.* timorous; feeble-minded.

FAINTLY, *adv.* feebly; languidly. Without strength of body. Not vigorously. Timorously.

FAINTNESS, *n. f.* languor; feebleness; want of strength. Inactivity; timorousness; dejection.

FAINTY, *adj.* weak; feeble; languid; debilitated; enfeebled.

FAIR, *adj.* beautiful; elegant of feature; handsome. Pleasing to the eye. Clear; pure. Favourable; prosperous. Equal; just. Open; direct. Gentle; mild. Pleasing; civil. Equitable; commodious; easy. — *adv.* gently; decently. Civilly; complaisantly. Happily; successfully. On good terms. — *n. f.* a beauty; elliptically a fair woman. Honesty; just dealing. — *n. f.* an annual or stated meeting of buyers and sellers.

FA'IRING, *n. f.* a present given at a fair.

FA'IRLY, *adv.* beautifully. Commendiously; honestly; justly. Ingenuously; plainly; candidly. Without blots.

FA'IRNESS, *n. f.* beauty; elegance of form. Honesty; candour; ingenuity.

FA'IRSPOKEN, *adj.* bland and civil in language and address.

FA'IRY, *n. f.* a kind of fabled being

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supposed to appear in a diminutive human form, and to dance in the meadows, and reward cleanliness in houses; an elf; a fay. Enchantress.

FA'IRY, *adj.* given by or belonging to fairies.

FA'IRYSTONE, *n. f.* a stone found in gravel-pits.

FAITH, *n. f.* belief of the revealed truths of religion. The system of revealed truths held by the Christian church. Trust in God. Tenet held. Trust in the honesty or veracity of another. Fidelity; honour; sincerity; veracity. Promise given.

FAITHBREACH, *n. f.* breach of fidelity; perfidy.

FAITHFUL, *adj.* firm in adherence to the truth of religion. Of true fidelity; loyal. Honest; upright. Observant of compact or promise.

FAITHFULLY, *adv.* with firm belief in religion. With full confidence in God. With strict adherence to duty. Without failure of performance. Sincerely. Honestly; confidently; steadily.

FAITHFULNESS, *n. f.* honesty; veracity. Adherence to duty; loyalty.

FAITHLESS, *adj.* without belief in the revealed truths of religion; unconverted. Perfidious; disloyal.

FAITHLESSNESS, *n. f.* treachery; perfidy. Unbelief as to revealed religion.

FAKE, *n. f.* a coil of rope.

FALCATED, *adj.* hooked; bent like a lithe.

FALCA'TION, *n. f.* crookedness.

FALCHION, *n. f.* a short crooked sword; a cymeter.

FALCON, *n. f.* a hawk trained for sport. A sort of cannon.

FALCONER, *n. f.* one who breeds and trains hawks.

FALCONET, *n. f.* a sort of ordnance.

FALDAGE, *n. f.* a privilege reserved of setting up folds for sheep.

FALDING, *n. f.* a kind of coarse cloth.

FALDSTOOL, *n. f.* a kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, at which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

To FALL, *v. n.* to descend from a

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higher place. To drop. To move down any descent. To apostatise. To die. To be degraded from an high station. To decrease; to ebb. To enter into any new state of the body or mind. To sink below something in comparison. To happen; to befall. To come by chance; to light on. To begin any thing with ardour and vehemence. To become the property of any one by lot, chance, inheritance. To languish; to grow faint. To fall away, to grow lean. To revolt; to change allegiance. To apostatise. To perish; to be lost. To decline gradually; to fade. To fall back, to fail of a promise or purpose. To recede. To fall down, to prostrate himself in adoration. To sink; not to stand. To bend as a suppliant. To fall from, to revolt. To fall in, to concur; to coincide. To comply. To fall off, to separate; to be broken. To perish. To apostatise. To fall on, to begin eagerly to do any thing. To make an assault. To fall over, to revolt. To fall out, to quarrel; to jar. To happen. To fall to, to begin eagerly to eat. To apply himself to. To fall under, to be subject to. To be ranged with. To fall upon, to attack. To attempt. To rush against.

To FALL, *v. a.* to drop; to let fall. To sink; to depress. To diminish in value; to let sink in price. To yeave; to bring forth.

FALL, *n. f.* the act of dropping from on high. The act of tumbling from an erect posture. Death; overthrow; ruin; dissolution. Downfall; loss of greatness; degradation. Diminution; decrease of price. Declivity; cataract. The outlet of a current into any other water. Autumn; the fall of the leaf.

FALLA'CIOUS, *adj.* producing mistake; sophistical. Deceitful; mocking expectation.

FALLA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* sophistically; with purpose to deceive.

FALLA'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* tendency to deceive.

FALLACY, *n. f.* sophism; logical artifice; deceitful argument; deceit.

FALLIB'LITY, *n. f.* liability to be deceived; uncertainty.

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FA'LLIBLE, *adj.* liable to error.
 FA'LLING, *n. f.* indentings opposed to prominence.
 FA'LLINGSICKNESS, *n. f.* the epilepsy; a disease in which the patient is, without any warning, deprived at once of his senses, and falls down.
 FA'LLOW, *adj.* pale red, or pale yellow. Unfowed; left to rest after the years of tillage. Ploughed, but not fowed. Unploughed; uncultivated.
 FA'LLOW, *n. f.* ground ploughed in order to be ploughed again. Ground lying at rest.
 To FA'LLOW, *v. n.* to plough in order to a second ploughing.
 FA'LLOWNESS, *n. f.* barrenness; an exemption from bearing fruit.
 FALSE, *adj.* not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. Supposititious; succedaneous. Deceiving expectation. Treacherous; perfidious; traiterous. Counterfeit; hypocritical; not real. Not honest; not just.
 To FALSE, *v. a.* to violate by failure of veracity. To deceive. To defeat; to balk; to shift; to evade.
 FALSEHE'ARTED, *adj.* treacherous; perfidious; deceitful; hollow.
 FA'LSEHOOD, *n. f.* want of truth; treachery. A lie; a false assertion.
 FA'LSELY, *adv.* contrarily to truth; erroneously; perfidiously; treacherously.
 FA'LSENESS, *n. f.* contrariety to truth. Want of veracity; violation of promise. Duplicity; deceit. Treachery; perfidy; traitorousness.
 FA'LSER, *n. f.* a deceiver.
 FALSIFIA'BLE, *adv.* liable to be counterfeited.
 FALSIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of counterfeiting any thing so as to make it appear what it is not. Confutation.
 FA'LSIFIER, *n. f.* one that counterfeits; one that makes any thing to seem what it is not. A liar.
 To FA'LSIFY, *v. a.* to counterfeit; to forge. To confute; to prove false. To violate; to break by falsehood.
 To FA'LSIFY, *v. n.* to tell lies.
 FA'LSITY, *n. f.* falsehood; contrariety to truth. A lie; an error.
 To FA'LTEER, *v. n.* to hesitate in the

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utterance of words. To fail in any act. — *v. a.* to cleanse.
 FA'LTEERINGLY, *adv.* with hesitation; with difficulty.
 To FA'MBLE, *v. n.* to hesitate.
 FAME, *n. f.* celebrity; renown. Report; rumour.
 FA'MED, *adj.* renowned; celebrated; much talked of.
 FA'MELESS, *adj.* without fame.
 FAMI'LIAR, *adj.* domestic; affable; easy in conversation. Unceremonious; free. Well known. Well acquainted with; accustomed. Common; frequent. Easy; unconstrained. Too nearly acquainted.
 FAMI'LIAR, *n. f.* an intimate; one long acquainted.
 FAMILIA'RITY, *n. f.* easiness of conversation; omission of ceremony. Acquaintance; habitude. Easy intercourse.
 To FAMI'LIARIZE, *v. a.* to make easy by habitude. To bring down from a state of distant superiority.
 FAMI'LIARLY, *adv.* unceremoniously. Commonly; frequently. Easily.
 FAMI'LE, *in a family-way.*
 FA'MILY, *n. f.* those who live in the same house; household. Those that descend from one common progenitor; a race; a generation. A class; a tribe. A species.
 FA'MINE, *n. f.* scarcity of food; dearth.
 To FA'MISH, *v. a.* to kill with hunger; to starve. To kill by deprivation of any thing necessary. — *v. n.* to die of hunger.
 FA'MISHMENT, *n. f.* want of food.
 FAMO'SITY, *n. f.* renown.
 FA'MOUS, *adj.* renowned; celebrated; much talked of.
 FA'MOUSLY, *adv.* with celebrity; with great fame.
 FAN, *n. f.* an instrument used by ladies to move the air and cool themselves. Any thing spread out like a woman's fan. The instrument by which the chaff is blown away. Any thing by which the air is moved. An instrument to raise the fire.
 To FAN, *v. a.* to cool or recreate with a fan. To ventilate; to affect by

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air put in motion. To separate, as by winnowing.

FANA'TICISM, *n. f.* enthusiasm; religious frenzy.

FANA'TIC, *adj.* enthusiastic; superstitious. — *n. f.* an enthusiast; a man mad with wild notions.

FA'NCIFUL, *adj.* imaginative; rather guided by imagination than reason.

FA'NCIFULLY, *adv.* according to the wildness of imagination.

FA'NCIFULNESS, *n. f.* addiction to the pleasures of imagination.

FA'NCY, *n. f.* imagination; the power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations. An opinion bred rather by the imagination than the reason. Taste; idea; conception of things. Inclination; liking; fondness. Caprice; humour; whim. Frolic; idle scheme; vagary. Something that pleases or entertains.

To FA'NCY, *v. n.* to imagine; to believe without being able to prove. — *v. a.* to pourtray in the mind; to imagine. To like; to be pleased with.

FANCYMO'NGER, *n. f.* one who deals in tricks of the imagination.

FA'NCYSICK, *adj.* one whose distemper is in his own mind.

FANE, *n. f.* a temple consecrated to religion.

FA'NFARON, *n. f.* a bully; a hector. A blusterer; a boaster of more than he can perform.

FANFARONA'DE, *n. f.* a bluster; a tumour of fictitious dignity.

To FANG, *v. a.* to seize; to gripe; to clutch.

FANG, *n. f.* the long tusks of a boar or other animal. The nails; the talons.

FA'NGED, *adj.* furnished with fangs or long teeth.

FA'NGLE, *n. f.* silly attempt; trifling scheme.

FA'NGLED, *adj.* It is scarcely used but in *new fangled*, vainly fond of novelty.

FA'NGLESS, *adj.* toothless; without teeth.

FA'NGOT, *n. f.* a quantity of wares.

FA'NNEL, *n. f.* a sort of ornament like a scarf, worn about the left arm of a mass-priest.

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FA'NNER, *n. f.* one that plays a fan.

FA'NTASIED, *adj.* filled with fancies.

FANTA'STIC, FANTA'STICAL, *adj.* irrational; bred only in the imagination; imaginary. Capricious; humorous; unsteady. Whimsical; fanciful.

FANTA'STICALLY, *adv.* by the power of imagination. Capriciously; humorously. Whimsically.

FANTA'STICALNESS, FANTA'STICNESS, *n. f.* humoroufness; whimsicalness; unreasonableness. Caprice; unsteadiness.

FA'NTASY, *n. f.* fancy; imagination; the power of imagining. Idea; image of the mind. Humour; inclination.

FAR, *adj.* fuddled; drunk.

FAR, *adv.* to great extent in length. To a great extent every way. To a great distance progressively. Remotely; at a great distance. To a great height; magnificently. To a certain point. It is used often in composition; as *farshooting*, *farseeing*.

FAR-FETCH, *n. f.* a deep stratagem.

FAR-FETCHED, *adj.* brought from places remote. Studiously sought; elaborately strained.

FAR-PIE'RCING, *adj.* striking or penetrating a great way.

FAR SHOOTING, *adj.* shooting to a great distance.

FAR, *adj.* distant; remote. *From far*, from a remote place.

FAR, *n. f.* young pigs.

To FARCE, *v. a.* to stuff; to fill with mingled ingredients. To extend; to swell out.

FARCE, *n. f.* a dramatic representation written without regularity.

FA'RCICAL *adj.* belonging to a farce.

FA'RCY, *n. f.* the leprosy of horses.

FA'RDEL, *n. f.* a bundle; a little pack.

To FARE, *v. n.* to go; to pass; to travel. To be in any state good or bad. To happen to any one well or ill. To feed; to eat; to be entertained.

FARE, *n. f.* price of passage in a vehicle by land or by water. Food prepared for the table; provisions.

FAREWELL, *adv.* the parting compliment; adieu. It is sometimes used on-

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ly as an expression of separation without kindness.

FAREWELL, *n. f.* leave; act of departure.

FARINA'CEOUS, *adj.* mealy; tasting like meal.

FARM, *n. f.* ground let to a tenant; ground cultivated by another man upon condition of paying part of the profit.

To FARM, *v. a.* to let out to tenants at a certain rent. To take at a certain rate. To cultivate land.

FARMER, *n. f.* one who cultivates ground.

FA'RMOST, *n. f.* most distant.

FA'RNESS, *n. f.* distance; remoteness.

FARRA'GINOUS, *adj.* formed of different materials.

FARRA'GO, *n. f.* a mass formed confusedly of several ingredients; a medley.

FA'RRIER, *n. f.* a shoer of horses. one who professes the medicine of horses.

To FA'RRIER, *v. n.* to practise physic or chirurgery on horses.

FA'RRROW, *n. f.* a little pig.

To FA'RRROW, *v. a.* to bring pigs.

FART, *n. f.* wind from behind.

To FART, *v. a.* to break wind behind.

FA'RTHUR, *adv.* [We ought to write *further* and *furtherest*], at a great distance; to a greater distance; more remotely.

FA'RTHUR, *adj.* more remote. Longer; tending to greater distance.

FA'RTHURANCE, *n. f.* [more properly *furtherance*], encouragement; promotion.

FA'RTHURMORE, *adv.* [more properly *furthermore*], besides; over and above; likewise.

To FA'RTHUR, *v. a.* [more properly *to further*], to promote; to facilitate; to advance.

FA'RTHEST, *adv.* [more properly *furtherest*], at the greatest distance. To the greatest distance.

FA'RTHEST, *adj.* most distant; remotest.

FA'RTHING, *n. f.* the fourth of a penny. Copper money. It is used sometimes in a sense hyperbolical: as, it is not worth a *farthing*; or proverbial.

FA'RTHINGALE, *n. f.* a hoop, used to spread the petticoat.

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FA'RTHINGSWORTH, *n. f.* as much as is sold for a farthing.

FA'SCES, *n. f.* rods anciently carried before the consuls.

FA'SCIA, *n. f.* a fillet; a bandage.

FA'SCIATED, *adj.* bound with fillets.

FASCIA'TION, *n. f.* bandage.

To FA'SCINATE, *v. a.* to bewitch; to enchant; to influence in some wicked and secret manner.

FASCINA'TION, *n. f.* the power or act of bewitching; enchantment.

FA'SCINE, *n. f.* a faggot.

FA'SCINOUS, *adj.* caused or acting by witchcraft.

FA'SHION, *n. f.* form; make; state of any thing with regard to appearance. The make or cut of cloaths. Manner; sort; way. Custom. General approbation; mode. Rank; condition above the vulgar. Any thing worn.

To FA'SHION, *v. a.* to form; to mould; to figure. To fit; to adapt; to accommodate. To make according to the rule prescribed by custom.

FA'SHIONABLE, *adj.* approved, or established by custom. Made according to the mode. Having rank above the vulgar, and below nobility.

FA'SHIONABLENESS, *n. f.* modish elegance.

FA'SHIONABLY, *adv.* in a manner conformable to custom; with modish elegance.

FA'SHIONIST, *n. f.* a follower of the mode; a coxcomb.

To FAST, *v. n.* to abstain from food. To mortify the body by religious abstinence.

FAST, *n. f.* abstinence from food. Religious mortification by abstinence; religious humiliation.

FAST, *adj.* firm; unmoveable. Strong; impregnable. Fixed. Deep; sound. Speedy; quick; swift. *Fast and loose*, uncertain; variable; inconstant. — *adv.* firmly; immoveably. Closely; nearly. Swiftly; nimbly. Frequently.

To FA'STEN, *v. a.* to make fast; to make firm. To hold together; to cement; to link. To affix; to conjoin. To stamp; to impress. — *v. n.* to fix himself.

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FA'STENER, *n. f.* one that makes fast or firm.

FA'STER, *n. f.* he who abstains from food.

FA'STHANDED, *adj.* avaricious; closehanded; covetous.

FASTIDIOUSITY, *n. f.* disdainfulness.

FASTIDIOUS, *adj.* disdainful; squeamish; delicate to a vice.

FASTIDIOUSLY, *adv.* disdainfully; squeamishly.

FASTIGATED, *adj.* roofed.

FA'STINGDAY, *n. f.* day of mortification by abstinence.

FA'STNESS, *n. f.* firmness; strength; security. A strong place. Closeness; conciseness.

FA'STUOUS, *adj.* proud; haughty.

FAT, *adj.* fullfed; plump; fleshy. Coarse; gross; dull. Wealthy; rich. — *n. f.* an oily and sulphureous part of the blood, deposited in the cells of the membrana adiposa, from the innumerable little vessels which are spread amongst them. — A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

To FAT, *v. a.* to make fat; to fatten. — *v. n.* to grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

FA'TAL, *adj.* deadly; mortal; destructive. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary. Appointed by destiny.

FA'TALIST, *n. f.* one who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

FATA'LITY, *n. f.* predestination; predetermined order, or series of things and events. Decree of fate. Tendency to danger.

FA'TALLY, *adv.* mortally; destructively; even to death. By the decree of fate.

FA'TALNESS, *n. f.* invincible necessity.

FATE, *n. f.* destiny; an eternal series of successive causes. Event predetermined. Death; destruction. Cause of death.

FA'TED, *adj.* decreed, or determined in any manner by fate. Endued with any quality by fate.

FA'THER, *n. f.* he by whom the son or daughter is begotten. The first ances-

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stor. The appellation of an old man. The title of any man reverend. An inventor. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries. The title of a Popish confessor. The title of a senator of old Rome. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity. The compellation of God as Creator.

FA'THER-IN-LAW, *n. f.* the father of one's husband or wife.

To FA'THER, *v. a.* to take; to adopt as a son or daughter. To supply with a father. To adopt a composition.

FA'THERHOOD, *n. f.* the character of a father.

FA'THERLESS, *adj.* without a father.

FA'THERLINESS, *n. f.* the tenderness of a father.

FA'THERLY, *adj.* paternal; like a father; tender; careful.

FA'THERLY, *adv.* in the manner of a father.

FA'THOM, *n. f.* a measure of length containing six feet. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance.

To FA'THOM, *v. a.* to encompass with the arms extended or encircling. To reach; to master. To sound; to try with respect to the depth. To penetrate into; to find the bottom.

FA'THOMLESS, *adj.* that of which no bottom can be found. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.

FA'TIDICAL, *adj.* prophetic; having the power to foretel.

FAT'FEROUS, *adj.* deadly; mortal.

FA'TIGABLE, *adj.* easily wearied.

To FA'TIGATE, *v. a.* to weary; to fatigue.

FAT'GUE, *n. f.* weariness; lassitude; the cause of weariness; labour; toil.

To FA'TIGUE, *v. a.* to tire; to weary.

FATKI'DNEYED, *adj.* fat.

FA'TLING, *n. f.* a young animal fed fat for the slaughter.

FA'TNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being fat; plump. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh. Unctuous or greasy matter. Oleaginousness; sliminess. Fertility; fruitfulness. That which causes fertility.

To FA'TTEN, *v. a.* to feed up; to make fleshy. To make fruitful. To

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feed grossly; to increase. — *v. n.* to grow fat; to be pampered.

FA'UOUS, *adj.* stupid; foolish; feeble of mind. Impotent; without force.

FATU'ITY, *n. f.* foolishness; weakness of mind.

FA'TWITTED, *adv.* heavy; dull.

FA'TTY, *adj.* unctuous; oleaginous; greasy.

FA'USET, *n. f.* the pipe inserted into a vessel to give vent to the liquor, and stopped up by a peg or spigot.

FA'UCHION, *n. f.* a crooked sword.

FA'UFEL, *n. f.* the fruit of a species of the palm-tree.

FAVI'LOUS, *adj.* consisting of ashes.

FAULT, *n. f.* offence; slight crime; somewhat liable to censure. Defect; want; absence. Puzzle; difficulty.

To FAULT, *v. a.* to charge with a fault; to accuse.

FA'ULTER, *n. f.* an offender.

FA'ULTFINDER, *n. f.* a censurer.

FA'ULTILY, *adv.* not rightly; improperly; defectively; erroneously.

FA'ULTINESS, *n. f.* badness; vitioussness; evil. Delinquency; actual offences.

FA'ULTLESS, *adj.* without fault; perfect.

FA'ULTY, *adj.* guilty of a fault; blameable; criminal. Wrong; erroneous. Defective; bad in any respect.

To FA'VOUR, *v. a.* to support; to regard with kindness. To assist with advantages or conveniences. To resemble in feature. To conduce to; to contribute.

FA'VOUR, *n. f.* countenance; kindness; kind regard. Support; defence; vindication. Lenity; mildness. Leave; good-will; pardon. Object of favour. Something given by a lady to be worn. Feature; countenance.

FA'VOURABLE, *adj.* kind; propitious; affectionate. Palliative; tender. Conducive to; contributing to. Accommodate; convenient.

FA'VOURABLENESS, *n. f.* kindness; benignity.

FA'VOURABLY, *adv.* kindly; with favour; with tenderness.

FA'VOURED, *part. adj.* regarded with kindness. Featured.

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FA'VOUREDLY, *adv.* with well or ill, in a fair or foul way.

FA'VOURER, *n. f.* one who favours; one who regards with kindness or tenderness.

FA'VOURITE, *n. f.* a person or thing beloved; one regarded with favour. One chosen as a companion by his superior.

FA'VOURLESS, *adj.* unfavoured; not regarded with kindness. Unfavouring; unpropitious.

FA'USEN, *n. f.* a sort of large eel.

FA'USSERBRAYE, *n. f.* a small mount of earth, erected on the level round the foot of the rampart.

FA'UTOR, *n. f.* favourer; countenancer; supporter.

FA'UTRESS, *n. f.* a woman that favours, or shows countenance.

FAWN, *n. f.* a young deer.

To FAWN, *v. n.* to court by flattery before one. To court by any means, or servilely.

FA'WNER, *n. f.* one that fawns; one that pays servile courtship.

FA'WNINGLY, *adv.* in a cringing servile way.

FA'XED, *adj.* hairy.

FAY, *n. f.* a fairy; an elf. Faith.

FE'ABERRY, *n. f.* a gooseberry.

To FEAGUE, *v. a.* to whip; to chastise; to beat.

FE'ALTY, *n. f.* duty due to a superior lord; loyalty.

FEAR, *n. f.* dread; horror; apprehension of danger. Awe; dejection of mind. Anxiety; solicitude. That which causes fear. Something hung up to scare deer.

To FEAR, *v. a.* to dread; to consider with apprehensions of terror. To fright; to terrify; to make afraid. — *v. n.* to live in horror; to be afraid. To be anxious.

FE'ARFUL, *adj.* timorous; afraid. Awful; terrible; dreadful.

FE'ARFULLY, *adv.* timorously; in fear. Terribly; dreadfully.

FE'ARFULNESS, *n. f.* timorousness; habitual timidity. State of being afraid. Awe; dread.

FE'ARLESSLY, *adv.* without terror.

FE'ARLESSNESS, *n. f.* exemption from fear.

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FE'ARLESS, *adj.* free from fear; intrepid; courageous; bold.

FEASIBI'LITY, *n. f.* a thing practicable.

FE'ASIBLE, *adj.* practicable; that may be effected.

FE'ASIBLY, *adv.* practicably.

FEAST, *n. f.* an entertainment of the table; a sumptuous treat of great numbers. An anniversary day of rejoicing.

To FEAST, *v. n.* to eat sumptuously. — *v. a.* to entertain sumptuously. To delight; to pamper.

FE'ASTER, *n. f.* one that fares deliciously, or entertains magnificently.

FE'ASTFUL, *adj.* festive; joyful. Luxurious; riotous.

FE'ASTRITE, *n. f.* custom observed in entertainments.

FEAT, *n. f.* act; deed; action. A trick; a ludicrous performance. — *adj.* ready; skilful; ingenious. Nice; neat.

FE'ATHER, *n. f.* the plume of birds. An ornament; an empty title.

To FE'ATHER, *v. a.* to dress, or fit with feathers. To tread as a cock. To enrich; to adorn. To feather one's nest, to get riches together.

FE'ATHERBED, *n. f.* a bed stuffed with feathers.

FE'ATHERDRIVER, *n. f.* one who cleanses feathers.

FE'ATHERED, *adj.* clothed, fitted with, carrying feathers.

FE'ATHEREDGE, *n. f.* boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called featheredge stuff.

FE'ATHEREDGED, *adj.* belonging to a featheredge.

FE'ATHERFEW, *n. f.* a plant.

FE'ATHERLESS, *adj.* without feathers.

FE'ATHERSELLER, *n. f.* one who sells feathers for beds.

FE'ATHERY, *adj.* clothed with feathers.

FE'ATLY, *adv.* neatly; nimbly.

FE'ATNESS, *n. f.* neatness; dexterity.

FE'ATURE, *n. f.* the cast or make of the face. Any lineament or single part of the face.

To FE'ATURE, *v. a.* to resemble in countenance; to favour.

F E C

To FEAZE, *v. a.* to untwist the end of a rope; to beat.

To FEBRI'CITATE, *v. n.* to be in a fever.

FEBRIFU'GE, *n. f.* any medicine serviceable in a fever. — *adj.* having the power to cure fevers.

FE'BRILE, *adj.* constituting a fever.

FE'BRUARY, *n. f.* the name of the second month in the year.

FE'CES, *n. f.* dregs; lees; sediment; subsidence. Excrement.

FE'CULENCE, FE'CULENCY, *n. f.* muddiness; quality of abounding with lees or sediment. Lees; feces; sediment; dregs.

FE'CULENT, *adj.* foul; dieggy; excrementitious.

FECU'ND, *adj.* fruitful; prolific.

FECUNDA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making fruitful or prolific.

To FECU'NDIFY, *v. a.* to make fruitful or prolific.

FECU'NDITY, *n. f.* fruitfulness; quality of producing or bringing forth.

FE'DARY, *n. f.* a partner, or a dependent.

FE'DERAL, *adj.* relating to a league or contract.

FE'DERARY, *n. f.* a confederate; an accomplice.

FE'DERATE, *adj.* leagued.

FEE, *n. f.* all lands and tenements that are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord. Property; peculiarity. Reward; gratification; recompense. Payments occasionally claimed by persons in office. Reward paid to physicians or lawyers.

FE'EFARM, *n. f.* tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord.

To FEE, *v. a.* to reward; to pay. To bribe. To keep in hire.

FE'EBLE, *adj.* weak; debilitated; sickly; infirm.

To FE'EBLE, *v. a.* to weaken; to enfeeble; to deprive of strength or power.

FEEBLEMI'NDED, *adj.* weak of mind.

FE'EBLENESS, *n. f.* weakness; imbecility; infirmity.

FE'EBLY, *adv.* weakly; without strength.

F E E

To **FEED**, *v. a.* to supply with food. To supply; to graze; to nourish; to cherish. — *v. n.* to take food. To prey; to live by eating. To pasture; to place cattle to feed. To grow fat or plump.

FEED, *n. f.* food; that which is eaten. Pasture.

FE'EDER, *n. f.* one that gives food. An exciter; an encourager. One that eats, or eats nicely or luxuriously.

To **FEEL**, *v. n.* to have perception of things by the touch. To search by feeling. To have a quick sensibility of good or evil. — *v. a.* to perceive by the touch; to try; to found. To have sense of pain or pleasure. To be affected by. To know; to be acquainted with.

FEEL, *n. f.* the sense of feeling; the touch.

FE'ELER, *n. f.* one that feels. The horns or antennae of insects.

FE'ELING, *part. adj.* expressive of great sensibility. Sensibly felt. — *n. f.* the sense of touch. Sensibility; tenderness. Perception.

FE'ELINGLY, *adv.* with expression of great sensibility. So as to be sensibly felt.

FEET, *n. f.* the plural of *foot*.

FE'ETLESS, *adj.* without feet.

To **FEIGN**, *v. a.* to invent. To make a shew of. To dissemble; to conceal. — *v. n.* to relate falsely; to image from the invention.

FE'IGNEDLY, *adv.* in fiction.

FE'IGNER, *n. f.* inventor; contriver of a fiction.

FEINT, *part. adj.* false. — *n. f.* a false appearance. A mock assault.

FE'LANDERS, *n. f.* worms in hawks.

To **FELI'CITATE**, *v. a.* to make happy. To congratulate.

FELICITA'TION, *n. f.* congratulation.

FELI'CITOUS, *adj.* happy.

FELI'CITY, *n. f.* happiness; prosperity; blissfulness; blessedness.

FE'LINE, *adj.* like or pertaining to a cat.

FELL, *adj.* cruel; barbarous; inhuman. Savage; ravenous; bloody — *n. f.* the skin; the hide.

To **FELL**, *v. a.* to knock down; to

F E L

bring to the ground. To hew down; to cut down.

FE'LLER, *n. f.* one that hews down.

FELLI'FLUOUS, *adj.* flowing with gall.

FE'LLMONGER, *n. f.* a dealer in hides.

FE'LLNESS, *n. f.* cruelty; savageness; fury; rage.

FE'LLOE, *n. f.* the circumference of a wheel. It is often written *felly*.

FE'ELLOW, *n. f.* a companion; an associate. Equal; peer. One thing suited to another. One like another. A familiar appellation used sometimes with fondness; sometimes with contempt. Mean wretch; sorry rascal. A member of a college that shares its revenue.

To **FE'ELLOW**, *v. a.* to suit with; to pair with; to match.

FELLOW-COMMONER, *n. f.* one who has the same right of common. A commoner at Cambridge of the higher order, who dines with the fellows.

FELLOW-CREA'TURE, *n. f.* one that has the same Creator.

FELLO'W-HEIR, *n. f.* coheir.

FELLOW-HE'LPER, *n. f.* coadjutor.

FELLOW-LA'BOURER, *n. f.* one who labours in the same design.

FELLOW-SE'RVANT, *n. f.* one that has the same master.

FELLOW-SO'LDIER, *n. f.* one who fights under the same commander.

FELLOW-STUDENT, *n. f.* one who studies in company with another.

FELLOW-SUFFERER, *n. f.* one who shares in the same evils.

FELLOWFE'ELING, *n. f.* sympathy. Combination; joint interest.

FE'LLOWLIKE, **FE'LLOWLY**, *adj.* like a companion; on equal terms.

FE'LLOWSHIP, *n. f.* companionship; consort; society. Association; confederacy; combination. Equality. Partnership; company. Frequency of intercourse. Fitness and fondness for festal entertainments. An establishment in the college with share in its revenue. That rule of plural proportion whereby we balance accounts, depending between divers persons, having put together a general stock.

FE'LLY, *adv.* cruelly; inhumanly.

F E L

FELO-DE-SE, *n. f.* he that committeth felony by murdering himself.

FELON, *n. f.* one who has committed a capital crime. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane.

FELON, *adj.* cruel; traitorous; inhuman.

FELONIOUS, *adj.* wicked; traitorous; villanous; malignant.

FELONIOUSLY, *adv.* in a felonious way.

FELONY, *n. f.* a crime denounced capital by the law; an enormous crime.

FELT, *n. f.* cloth made of wool united without weaving. A hide or skin.

To **FELT**, *v. a.* to unite without weaving.

To **FE'LTRE**, *v. a.* to clot together like felt.

FELU'CCA, *n. f.* a small open boat with six oars.

FEMALE, *n. f.* a she; one of the sex which brings young.

FEMALE, *adj.* belonging to a she.

FEME Covert, *n. f.* a married woman.

FEME Sole, *n. f.* a single woman.

FEMINA'LITY, *n. f.* female nature.

FE'MININE, *adj.* of the sex that brings young; female. Soft; tender; delicate. Effeminate; emasculated.

FE'MININE, *n. f.* a she; one of the sex that brings young.

FE'MORAL, *adj.* belonging to the thigh.

FEN, *n. f.* a marsh; low flat and moist ground; a moor; a bog.

FE'NBERRY, *n. f.* a kind of blackberry.

FENCE, *n. f.* guard; security; outwork; defence. Inclosure; mound; hedge. The art of fencing. Skill in defence.

To **FENCE**, *v. a.* to fence; to secure by an inclosure or hedge. To guard. — *v. n.* to practise the arts of manual defence. To guard against; to act on the defensive. To fight according to art.

FE'NCELESS, *adj.* without inclosure; open.

FE'NCER, *n. f.* one who teaches or practises the use of weapons.

FE'NCIBLE, *n. f.* capable of defence.

F E N

FE'NCINGMASTER, *n. f.* one who teaches the use of weapons.

FE'NCINGSCHOOL, *n. f.* a place in which the use of weapons is taught.

To **FEND**, *v. a.* to keep off; to shut out. — *v. n.* to dispute; to shift off a charge.

FE'NDER, *n. f.* an iron plate laid before the fire to hinder the coals that fall from rolling forward to the floor. Any thing laid or hung at the side of a ship to keep off violence.

FENERATION, *n. f.* usury; the gain of interest.

FE'NUGREEK, *n. f.* a plant.

FE'NNEL, *n. f.* a plant of strong scent.

FE'NNELFLOWER, *n. f.* a plant.

FE'NNELGIANT, *n. f.* a plant.

FE'NNY, *adj.* marshy; boggy; moorish. Inhabiting the marsh.

FE'NNYSTONES, *n. f.* a plant.

FE'NSUCKED, *adj.* sucked out of marshes.

FE'OD, *n. f.* fee; tenure.

FE'ODAL, *adj.* held from another.

FE'ODARY, *n. f.* one who holds his estate under the tenure of suit and service to a superior lord.

To **FE'OFF**, *v. a.* to put in possession; to invest with right.

FE'OFFEE, *n. f.* one put in possession.

FE'OFFER, *n. f.* one who gives possession of any thing.

FE'OFFMENT, *n. f.* the act of granting possession.

FERA'CITY, *adj.* fruitfulness; fertility.

FE'RAL, *adj.* funereal; mournful.

FERIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of keeping holyday; cessation from work.

FE'RINE, *adj.* wild; savage.

FERI'NENESS, *n. f.* barbarity; savageness; wildness.

FE'RITY, *n. f.* barbarity; cruelty; wildness; savageness.

To **FERME'NT**, *v. a.* to exalt or rarify by intestine motion of parts — *v. n.* to have the parts put into intestine motion.

FE'RMENT, *n. f.* that which causes intestine motion. The intestine motion; tumult.

F E R

FERME'NTABLE, *adj.* capable of fermentation.

FERMENTAL, *adj.* having the power to cause fermentation.

FERMENTA'TION, *n. f.* a slow motion of the intestine particles of a mixed body.

FERME'NTATIVE, *adj.* causing fermentation.

FERN, *n. f.* a plant.

FE'RNY, *adj.* overgrown with fern.

FERO'CIOUS, *adj.* savage ; fierce. Ravenous ; rapacious.

FERO'CITY, *n. f.* savageness ; wildness ; fierceness.

FE'RKEOUS, *adj.* irony ; of iron.

FE'RRET, *n. f.* a kind of rat with red eyes and a long snout, used to catch rabbits. A kind of narrow riband.

To **FE'RRET**, *v. a.* to drive out of lurking-places.

FE'RRETER, *n. f.* one that hunts another in his privacies.

FERRIAGE, *n. f.* the fare paid at a ferry.

FERRU'GINOUS, *adj.* partaking of the particles and qualities of iron.

FE'RRULE, *n. f.* an iron ring put round any thing to keep it from cracking.

To **FE'RRY**, *v. a.* to carry over in a boat. — *v. n.* to pass over water in a vessel of carriage.

FE'RRY, *n. f.* a vessel of carriage. The passage over which the ferryboat passes.

FE'RRYMAN, *n. f.* one who keeps a ferry ; one who for hire transports goods and passengers.

FE'RTILE, *adj.* fruitful ; abundant ; plenteous.

FE'RTILENESS, *n. f.* fruitfulness ; fecundity.

To **FERTI'LITATE**, *v. a.* to fecundate ; to fertilize.

FERTI'LITY, *n. f.* fecundity ; abundance ; fruitfulness.

To **FE'RTILIZE**, *v. a.* to make fruitful ; to make plenteous ; to make productive ; to fecundate.

FE'RTILY, *adv.* fruitfully ; plenteously ; abundantly.

FE'RVENCY, *n. f.* heat of mind ; ardour ; eagerness. Pious ardour ; flame of devotion ; zeal.

F E S

FE'RVENT, *adj.* hot ; boiling. Vehement ; hot in temper. Ardent in piety ; warm in zeal.

FE'RVENTLY, *adv.* eagerly ; vehemently. With pious ardour.

FE'RVID, *adj.* hot ; burning ; boiling. Vehement ; eager ; zealous.

FERVI'DITY, *n. f.* heat ; zeal ; passion ; ardour.

FE'RVIDNESS, *n. f.* ardour of mind ; zeal ; passion.

FE'RULA, *n. f.* an instrument with which young scholars are beat on the hand.

To **FE'RULE**, *v. a.* to chastise with the ferula.

FE'RVOUR, *n. f.* heat ; warmth. Heat of mind ; zeal.

FE'SCUE, *n. f.* a small wire by which those who teach to read point out the letters.

FE'SELS, *n. f.* a kind of base grain.

FESSE, *n. f.* a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle.

To **FE'STER**, *v. n.* to rankle ; to corrupt ; to grow virulent.

FE'STINATE, *adj.* hasty ; hurried.

FE'STINATELY, *adv.* hastily ; speedily ; with speed.

FESTINA'TION, *n. f.* haste ; hurry.

FE'STIVAL, *adj.* pertaining to feasts ; joyous.

FE'STIVAL, *n. f.* time of feast ; anniversary-day of civil or religious joy.

FE'STIVE, *adj.* joyous ; gay.

FESTI'VITY, *n. f.* festival ; time of rejoicing. Gaiety ; joyfulness.

FESTOO'N, *n. f.* in architecture, an ornament of carved work in the form of a wreath or garland of flowers, or leaves twisted together.

FESTU'CINE, *adj.* straw-colour.

FESTU'COUS, *adj.* formed of straw.

To **FET**, *v. a.* to fetch.

FET, *n. f.* a piece.

To **FETCH**, *v. a.* to go and bring. To derive ; to draw. To strike at a distance. To obtain as its price. — *v. n.* to move with a quick return.

FETCH, *n. f.* a stratagem by which any thing is indirectly performed ; a trick ; an artifice.

FETCHER, *n. f.* one that fetches.

F E U

FE'TID, *adj.* stinking; rancid; having a smell strong and offensive.

FE'TIDNESS, *n. f.* the quality of stinking.

FE'TLOCK, *n. f.* a tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern-joint.

FE'TOR, *n. f.* a stink; a stench.

FE'TTER, *n. f.* it is commonly used in the plural, *fetters*; chains for the feet.

To **FE'TTER**, *v. a.* to bind; to enchain; to shackle; to tie.

To **FETTL**, *v. a.* to do trifling business.

FE'TUS, *n. f.* any animal in embryo; any thing yet in the womb.

FEUD, *n. f.* quarrel; contention.

FEUDAL, *adj.* pertaining to fees, or tenures by which lands are held of a superior lord.

FEUDAL, *n. f.* a dependence; something held by tenure; a fee; a feu.

FEUDATORY, *n. f.* one who holds not in chief, but by some conditional tenure.

FE'VER, *n. f.* a disease in which the body is violently heated, and the pulse quickened, or in which heat and cold prevail by turns.

To **FE'VER**, *v. a.* to put into a fever.

FE'VERET, *n. f.* a slight fever; febricula.

FE'VERFEW, *n. f.* an herb.

FE'VERISH, *adj.* troubled with, or tending to a fever. Uncertain; inconsistent; now hot, now cold. Hot: burning.

FE'VERISHNESS, *n. f.* a slight disorder of the feverish kind.

FE'VEROUS, *adj.* troubled with, having the nature of, having a tendency to produce fevers.

FE'VEY, *adj.* diseased with a fever.

FE'UILLAGE, *n. f.* a bunch or row of leaves.

FE'UILLEMORT, *n. f.* the colour of a faded leaf, corrupted commonly to *philemor*.

FE'UTERER, *n. f.* a dogkeeper.

FEW, *adj.* not many; not a great number.

FE'WEL, **FUEL**, *n. f.* combustible matter; as firewood, coal.

To **FE'WEL**, *v. n.* to feed with fewel.

F I D

FE'WNESS, *n. f.* paucity; smallness of number. Paucity of words.

FIB, *n. f.* a lie; a falsehood.

To **FIB**, *v. n.* to lie; to tell lies.

FI'BBER, *n. f.* a teller of fibs.

FI'BRE, *n. f.* a small thread or string.

FI'BRIL, *n. f.* a small fibre or string.

FI'BROUS, *adj.* composed of fibres or stamina.

FI'BULA, *n. f.* the outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia.

FI'CKLE, *adj.* changeable; inconsistent; irresolute; wavering; unsteady. Not fixed; subject to vicissitude.

FI'CKLENESS, *n. f.* inconstancy; uncertainty; unsteadiness.

FI'CKLY, *adv.* without certainty or stability.

FI'CO, *n. f.* an act of contempt done with the fingers.

FI'CTILE, *adj.* manufactured by the potter; moulded into form.

FI'CTION, *n. f.* the act of feigning or inventing. The thing feigned or invented. A falsehood; a lie.

FI'CTIOUS, **FICTITIOUS**, *adj.* counterfeit; false. Feigned; imaginary.

FICTITIOUSLY, *adv.* falsely; counterfeitedly.

FID, *n. f.* a pointed iron.

FIDDLE, *n. f.* a stringed instrument of music; a violin.

To **FIDDLE**, *v. n.* to play upon the fiddle. To trifle; to shift the hands often, and do nothing.

FIDDLEFADDLE, *n. f.* trifles.

FIDDLEFADDLE, *adj.* trifling; giving trouble.

FIDDLER, *n. f.* a musician; one who plays upon the fiddle.

FIDDLESTICK, *n. f.* the bow and hair which a fiddler draws over the strings of a fiddle.

FIDDLESTRING, *n. f.* the string of a fiddle.

FIDE'LITY, *n. f.* honesty; veracity. Faithful adherence.

To **FIDGE**, to **FI'DGET**, *v. n.* to move nimbly and irregularly.

FIDU'CIAL, *adj.* confident; undoubting.

FIDU'CIARY, *n. f.* one who holds

F I E

any thing in trust. One who depends on faith without works.

FIDUCIARY, *adj.* confident; steady; undoubting. Not to be doubted.

FIEF, *n. f.* a fee; a manor; a possession held by some tenure of a superior.

FIELD, *n. f.* ground not inhabited, built on, or inclosed. Cultivated tract of ground. The open country. The ground of battle. A battle; a campaign; the action of an army while it keeps the field. Space; compass; extent. The ground on which figures are drawn.

FIELDED, *adj.* being in field of battle.

FIELD-BASIL, *n. f.* a plant.

FIELDBED, *n. f.* a bed contrived to be set up easily in the field.

FELDFARE, *n. f.* a bird.

FELDMARSHAL, *n. f.* commander of an army in the field.

FELDMOUSE, *n. f.* a mouse that burrows in banks.

FELDOFFICER, *n. f.* an officer whose command in the field extends to a whole regiment; as the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major.

FELDPIECE, *n. f.* small cannon used in battles, but not in sieges.

FIEND, *n. f.* an enemy; the great enemy of mankind; Satan; the devil. Any infernal being.

FIERCE, *adj.* savage; ravenous; easily enraged. Vehement in rage; eager of mischief. Violent; outrageous. Passionate; angry; furious. Strong; forcible.

FIERCELY, *adv.* violently; furiously.

FIERCENESS, *n. f.* ferocity. Fury. Quickness to attack. Violence.

FIERINESS, *n. f.* hot qualities; heat; acrimony. Heat of temper.

FIERY, *adj.* consisting of, heated by fire. Hot like fire. Vehement; ardent; active. Passionate; outrageous. Unrestrained; fierce.

FIFE, *n. f.* a pipe blown to the drum.

FIFTEEN, *adj.* five and ten.

FIFTEENTH, *adj.* the ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.

FIFTH, *adj.* the ordinal of five; the next to the fourth.

FIFTHLY, *adv.* in the fifth place.

F I G

FIFTIETH, *adj.* the ordinal of fifty.

FIFTY, *adj.* five tens.

FIG, *n. f.* a tree that bears figs. The fruit of the figtree.

To FIG, *v. a.* to insult with sco's or contemptuous motions of the fingers. To put something useless into one's head.

FIGAPPLE, *n. f.* a fruit.

FIGMARIGOLD, *n. f.* a plant.

To FIGHT, *v. n.* to contend in battle; to war. To combat; to duel. — *v. a.* to war against; to combat against.

FIGHT, *n. f.* battle; combat; duel.

FIGHTER, *n. f.* warrior; duellist.

FIGHTING, *part. adj.* qualified for war; fit for battle. Occupied by war.

FIGMENT, *n. f.* an invention; a fiction; the idea feigned.

FIGPECKER, *n. f.* a bird.

FIGULATE, *adj.* made of potters clay.

FIGURABLE, *adj.* capable of being brought to certain form, and retained in it.

FIGURABILITY, *n. f.* the quality of being capable of a certain and stable form.

FIGURAL, *adj.* represented by delineation.

FIGURATE, *adj.* of a certain and determinate form. Resembling any thing of a determinate form.

FIGURA'TION, *n. f.* determination to a certain form. The act of giving a certain form.

FIGURATIVE, *adj.* representing something else; typical; representative. Full of figures, or of rhetorical exornations. Not literal.

FIGURATIVELY, *adv.* by a figure; in a sense different from that which words originally imply.

FIGURE, *n. f.* the form of any thing as terminated by the outline. Shape; form; semblance. Person; external form; appearance. Distinguished appearance; eminence; remarkable character. A statue; an image. Representations in painting. Arrangement; disposition; modification. A character denoting a number. Type representative.

To FIGURE, *v. a.* to form into any determinate shape. To show by a corporeal semblance. To diversify; to varie-

F I L

gate. To image in the mind. To prefigure. To form figuratively.

FI'GURE-FLINGER, *n. f.* a pretender to astrology.

FI'GWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

FILA'CEOUS, *adj.* consisting of threads.

FIL'ACER, *n. f.* an officer in the common pleas, so called because he files those writs whereon he makes process.

FIL'AMENT, *n. f.* a slender thread; a body slender and long like a thread.

FIL'BERT, *n. f.* a fine hazel nut with a thin shell.

To FILCH, *v. n.* to steal; to take by theft; to pilfer; to rob.

FIL'CHER, *n. f.* a thief; a petty robber.

FILE, *n. f.* a thread. A line on which papers are strung to keep them in order. A catalogue; roll; series. A line of soldiers ranged one behind another. An instrument to rub down prominences.

FIL'ECUTTER, *n. f.* a maker of files.

To FILE, *v. a.* to string upon a thread or wire. To cut with a file. To foul; to fully; to pollute. — *v. n.* to march in a file, not abreast, but one behind another.

FIL'EMOT, *n. f.* a brown or yellow-brown colour.

FIL'ER, *n. f.* one who files; one who uses the file in cutting metals.

FIL'IAL, *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, bearing the character or relation of a son.

FILIA'TION, *n. f.* the relation of a son to a father: correlative to paternity.

FIL'INGS, *n. f.* fragments rubbed off by the file.

To FILL, *v. a.* to store till no more can be admitted. To store abundantly. To satisfy; to content. To glut; to surfeit. To fill out; to pour out liquor for drink. To extend by something contained. To fill up; to make full. To supply. To occupy by bulk. To engage; to employ. — *v. n.* to give to drink. To grow full. To glut; to satiate. To fill up; to grow full.

FILL, *n. f.* as much as may produce complete satisfaction. The place between the shafts of a carriage.

F I L

FILLER, *n. f.* any thing that fills up room without use. One whose employment is to fill vessels of carriage.

FILLET, *n. f.* a band tied round the head or other part. The fleshy part of the thigh. Meat rolled together, and tied round. A little member which appears in the ornaments and mouldings, and is otherwise called listel.

To FILLET, *v. a.* to bind with a bandage or fillet. To adorn with an astragal.

To FILLIP, *v. a.* to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden spring.

FILLIP, *n. f.* a jerk of the finger let go from the thumb.

FILLY, *n. f.* a young horse or mare, A young mare, opposed to a colt or young horse.

FILM, *n. f.* a thin pellicle or skin.

To FILM, *v. a.* to cover with a pellicle or thin skin.

FILMY, *adj.* composed of thin pellicles.

To FILTER, *v. a.* to defecate by drawing of liquors by depending thread. To strain; to percolate.

FILTER, *n. f.* a strainer; a sence.

FILTH, *n. f.* dirt; nastiness. Corruption; grossness; pollution.

FILTHILY, *adv.* nastily; foully; grossly.

FILTHINESS, *n. f.* nastiness; foulness; dirtiness. Corruption; pollution.

FILTHY, *adj.* nasty; foul; dirty. Gross; polluted.

To FILTRATE, *v. a.* to strain; to percolate; to filter.

FILTRATION, *n. f.* a method by which liquors are procured fine and clear.

FIN, *n. f.* the wing of a fish.

FIN-FOOTED, *adj.* palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

FINABLE, *adj.* that admits a fine.

FINAL, *adj.* ultimate; last. Conclusive; decisive. Mortal; destructive.

FINALLY, *adv.* ultimately; lastly; in conclusion. Completely; without recovery.

FINANCE, *n. f.* revenue; income; profit.

FINANCIER, *n. f.* one who collects or farms the public revenue.

FIN

FI'NARY, *n. f.* the second forge at the iron mills.

FINCH, *n. f.* a small bird of which we have three kinds, the goldfinch, chaffinch, and bulfinch.

To FIND, *v. a.* to obtain by searching or seeking. To obtain something lost. To meet with; to fall upon. To know by experience. To discover by study. To discover what is hidden. To supply; to furnish. *To find himself*; to be; to fare with regard to ease or pain. *To find out*; to unriddle; to solve. To discover something hidden. To obtain the knowledge of. To invent; to excogitate.

FI'NDER, *n. f.* one that meets or falls upon any thing. One that picks up any thing lost.

FINDFA'ULT, *n. f.* a censurer; a caviller.

FI'NDY, *adj.* plump; weighty; firm; solid.

FINE, *adj.* refined; pure. Subtile; thin; tenuous. Keen; thin. Clear. Nice; exquisite; delicate. Artful; dexterous. Fraudulent; sly; knavishly subtile. Elegant; with elevation. Beautiful with dignity. Showy; splendid.

FINE, *n. f.* a mulct. Penalty. Forfeit. The end; conclusion.

To FINE, *v. a.* to refine; to purify. To embellish; to decorate. To punish with pecuniary penalty. — *v. n.* to pay a fine.

To FINEDRA'W, *v. a.* to sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

FINEDRA'WER, *n. f.* one whose business is to sew up rents.

FINEF'INGERED, *adj.* nice; artful; exquisite.

FI'NELY, *adv.* beautifully; elegantly. Keenly; sharply. Gaily. Subtily.

FI'NENESS, *n. f.* elegance; beauty; delicacy. Show; splendour; gaiety of appearance. Subtility; artfulness; ingenuity. Purity.

FI'NERY, *n. f.* show; splendour of appearance; gaiety of colours.

FINE'SSE, *n. f.* artifice; stratagem.

FI'NER, *n. f.* one who purifies metals.

FI'NGER, *n. f.* the flexible member of the hand by which men catch and hold. A small measure of extension.

FIN

To FI'NGER, *v. a.* to touch lightly; to toy with. To touch unseasonably or thievishly.

FI'NGLEFANGLE, *n. f.* a trifle.

FI'NICAL, *adj.* nice; foppish.

FI'NICALLY, *adv.* foppishly.

FI'NICALNENESS, *n. f.* superfluous nicety; foppery.

To FI'NISH, *v. a.* to bring to the end purposed; to complete. To perfect; to polish to the excellency intended.

FI'NISHER, *n. f.* performer; accomplisher. One that puts an end.

FI'NITE, *adj.* limited; bounded.

FI'NITELESS, *adj.* without bounds; unlimited.

FI'NITELY, *adv.* within certain limits; to a certain degree.

FI'NITENESS, *n. f.* limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

FI'NITUDE, *n. f.* limitation; confinement within certain boundaries.

FI'NLESS, *adj.* without fins.

FI'NLIKE, *adj.* formed in imitation of fins.

FI'NNED, *adj.* having broad edges spread out on either side.

FI'NNY, *adj.* furnished with fins; formed for the element of water.

FINTO'ED, *adj.* palmipedous; having a membrane between the toes.

FI'NOCHIO, *n. f.* feenel.

FI'PPLE, *n. f.* a stopper.

FIR, *n. f.* the tree of which deal-boards are made.

FIRE, *n. f.* the igneous element. Any thing burning. Flame; light; lustre. Any thing that inflames the passions. Ardour of temper. Liveliness of imagination; vigour of fancy; spirit of sentiment. The passion of love. *To set fire on*, or *set on fire*; to kindle; to inflame.

FI'REARMS, *n. f.* arms which owe their efficacy to fire; guns.

FI'REBALL, *n. f.* grenado; ball filled with combustibles, and bursting where it is thrown.

FI'REBRUSH, *n. f.* the brush that hangs by the fire to sweep the hearth.

FI'REDRAKE, *n. f.* a fiery serpent.

FI'RENEW, *adj.* new from the forge; new from the melting-house.

F I R

FIREPAN, *n. f.* vessel of metal to carry fire.

FIRER, *n. f.* an incendiary.

FIRESIDE, *n. f.* the hearth; the chimney; the focus.

FIRESTICK, *n. f.* a lighted stick or brand.

FIREWORK, *n. f.* shows of fire; pyrotechnical performances.

TO FIRE, *v. a.* to set on fire; to kindle. To inflame the passions; to animate. — *v. n.* to take fire; to be kindled. To be inflamed with passion. To discharge any firearms.

FIREBRAND, *n. f.* a piece of wood kindled. An incendiary; one who inflames factions.

FIRECROSS, *n. f.* a token in Scotland for the nation to take arms.

FIRELOCK, *n. f.* a soldier's gun; a gun discharged by striking steel with flint.

FIREMAN, *n. f.* one who is employed to extinguish burning houses. A man of violent passions.

FIREPAN, *n. f.* a pan for holding fire. The receptacle for the priming powder.

FRESHIP, *n. f.* a ship filled with combustible matter to fire the vessels of the enemy.

FRESHOVEL, *n. f.* the instrument with which the hot coals are thrown.

FIRESTONE, *n. f.* the *firestone*, or pyrites, is a compound metallic fossil, composed of vitriol, sulphur, and an unmetallic earth, but in very different proportions in the several masses.

FIREWOOD, *n. f.* wood to burn; fuel.

FIRING, *n. f.* fuel.

TO FIRK, *v. a.* to whip; to beat.

FIRKIN, *n. f.* a vessel containing nine gallons. A small vessel.

FIRM, *adj.* strong; hard. Constant; steady; resolute; fixed; unshaken.

TO FIRM, *v. a.* to settle; to confirm; to establish; to fix.

FIRMAMENT, *n. f.* the sky; the heavens.

FIRMAMENTAL, *adj.* celestial; of the upper regions.

FIRMLY, *adv.* strongly; impene-

F I S

trably; immoveably. Steadily; constantly.

FIRMNESS, *n. f.* stability; hardness; compactness; solidity. Durability. Certainty; soundness. Steadiness; constancy; resolution.

FIRST, *adj.* the ordinal of one. Earliest in time. Highest in dignity. Great; excellent.

FIRST, *adv.* before any thing else; earliest. Before any other consideration. At the beginning; at first.

FIRST-BEGOT, **FIRST-BEGOTTEN**, *n. f.* the eldest of children.

FIRST-FRUITS, *n. f.* what the season first produces or matures of any kind. The first profits of any thing. The earliest effect of any thing.

FIRSTLING, *adj.* that which is first produced or brought forth.

FIRSTLING, *n. f.* the first produce or offspring. The thing first thought or done.

FISCAL, *n. f.* exchequer; revenue.

FISH, *n. f.* an animal that inhabits the water.

TO FISH, *v. n.* to be employed in catching fishes. To endeavour at any thing by artifice. — *v. a.* to search water in quest of fish.

FISH-HOOK, *n. f.* a hook baited.

FISH-POND, *n. f.* a small pool for fish.

FISHER, *n. f.* one who is employed in catching fish.

FISHERBOAT, *n. f.* a boat employed in catching fish.

FISHERMAN, *n. f.* one whose employment and livelihood is to catch fish.

FISHERTOWN, *n. f.* a town inhabited by fishermen.

FISHERS-COAT, *n. f.* a coat worn by a fisher.

FISHERY, *n. f.* the business of catching fish.

FISHFUL, *adj.* abounding with fish.

TO FISHIFY, *v. a.* to turn to fish.

FISHING, *n. f.* commodity of taking fish.

FISHKETTLE, *n. f.* a caldron made long for the fish to be boiled without bending.

FISHMEAL, *n. f.* diet of fish.

F I T

FISHMONGER, *n. f.* a dealer in fish.

FISHY, *adj.* consisting of fish. Having the qualities of fish.

FISSILE, *adj.* having the grain in a certain direction, so as to be cleft.

FISSILITY, *n. f.* the quality of admitting to be cleft.

FISSURE, *n. f.* a cleft; a narrow chasm where a breach has been made.

To **FISSURE**, *v. a.* to cleave; to make a fissure.

FIST, *n. f.* the hand clenched with the fingers doubled down.

To **FIST**, *v. a.* to strike; to gripe with the fist.

FISTINUT, *n. f.* a pistachio nut.

FISTICUFFS, *n. f.* battle with the fist.

FISTULA, *n. f.* a sinuous ulcer calous within.

FISTULAR, *adj.* hollow like a pipe.

FISTULOUS, *adj.* having the nature of a fistula.

FIT, *n. f.* a paroxysm or exacerbation of any intermittent distemper. Any short return after intermission; interval. Any violent affection of mind or body. Disorder; distemperature.

FIT, *adj.* qualified; proper. Convenient; meet; proper; right.

To **FIT**, *v. a.* to accommodate; to suit. To be adapted to. *To fit out*; to furnish; to equip. *To fit up*; to furnish; to make proper for use. — *v. a.* to be proper; to be fit.

FITCH, *n. f.* a small kind of wild pea.

FITCHAT, **FITCHER**, *n. f.* a slinking little beast, that robs the henroost and warren.

FITFUL, *adj.* varied by paroxysms.

FITLY, *adv.* properly; justly; reasonably. Commodiously; meetly.

FITNESS, *n. f.* propriety; meetness; justness; reasonableness. Convenience; commodity; the state of being fit.

FITMENT, *n. f.* something adapted to a particular purpose.

FITTER, *n. f.* the person or thing that confers fitness for any thing. A small piece.

FITZ, *n. f.* a son: as *Fitzherbert*, the son of Herbert; *Fitzroy*, the son of the king. It is commonly used of illegitimate children.

F L A

FIVE, *adj.* four and one; half of ten.

FIVELEAVED Grass, *n. f.* cinquefoil; a species of clover.

FIVES, *n. f.* a kind of play with a bowl. A disease of horses.

To **FIX**, *v. a.* to make fast, firm, or stable. To settle; to establish invariably. To pierce; to transfix.

To **FIX**, *v. n.* to determine the resolution. To rest. To lose volatility, so as to be malleable.

FIXATION, *n. f.* stability; firmness; steadiness. Residence in a certain place. Confinement. Want of volatility. Reduction from fluidity to firmness.

FIXEDLY, *adv.* certainly; firmly.

FIXEDNESS, *n. f.* stability; firmness. Want or loss of volatility. Solidity; coherence of parts. Steadiness.

FIXIDITY, *n. f.* coherence of parts.

FIXITY, *n. f.* coherence of parts.

FIXURE, *n. f.* position. Stable presure. Firmness.

FIZGIG, *n. f.* a kind of dart or harpoon with which seamen strike fish.

FLABBY, *adj.* soft; not firm.

FLABILE, *adj.* subject to be blown.

FLACCID, *adj.* weak; limber; not stiff; lax; not tense.

FLACCIDITY, *n. f.* laxity; limberness; want of tension, or stiffness.

To **FLAG**, *v. n.* to hang loose without stiffness or tension. To grow spiritless, dejected, or feeble; to lose vigour. — *v. a.* to let fall; to suffer to droop. To lay with broad stone.

FLAG, *n. f.* a water-plant with a broad-bladed leaf and yellow flower. The colours or ensign of a ship or land-forces. A species of stone used for smooth pavements.

FLAG BROOM, *n. f.* a broom for sweeping flags or pavements.

FLAG OFFICER, *n. f.* a commander of a squadron.

FLAG-SHIP, *n. f.* the ship in which the commander of a fleet is.

FLAG-WORM, *n. f.* a grub bred in watery places among flags or sedge.

FLAGELET, *n. f.* a small flute.

FLAGELLATION, *n. f.* the use of the scourge.

FLA

FLA'GGINESS, *n. f.* laxity; limberness; want of tension.

FLA'GGY, *adj.* weak; lax; limber; not stiff; weak in taste; insipid.

FLAGI'TIOUS, *adj.* wicked; villainous; atrocious.

FLAGITIOUSNESS, *n. f.* wickedness; villany.

FLA'GON, *n. f.* a vessel of drink with a narrow mouth.

FLA'GRANCY, *n. f.* Burning heat; fire.

FLA'GRANT, *adj.* ardent; burning; eager. Glowing; flushed. Red; imprinted red. Notorious; flaming.

FLAGRA'TION, *n. f.* burning.

FLA'GSTAFF, *n. f.* the staff on which the flag is fixed.

FLAIL, *n. f.* the instrument with which grain is beaten out of the ear.

FLAKE, *n. f.* any thing that appears loosely held together. A stratum; layer; film; lamina.

FLA'KY, *adj.* loosely hanging together. Lying in layers or strata; broken into laminæ.

FLAM, *n. f.* a falsehood; a lie; an illusory pretext.

To **FLAM**, *v. a.* to deceive with a lie.

FLA'MBEAU, *n. f.* a lighted torch.

FLAME, *n. f.* light emitted from fire. Fire. Ardour of temper or imagination; brightness of fancy. Ardour of inclination. Passion of love.

To **FLAME**, *v. n.* to shine as fire; to burn with emission of light. To shine like flame. To break out in violence of passion.

FLAMECO'LOURED, *adj.* of a bright yellow colour.

FLA'MEN, *n. f.* a priest.

FLAMMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of setting on flame.

FLAMMAB'ILITY, *n. f.* the quality of admitting to be set on fire.

FLA'MMEOUS, *adj.* consisting of, or resembling flame.

FLAMMI'FEROUS, *adj.* bringing flame.

FLAMMI'VOMOUS, *adj.* vomiting out flame.

FLA'MY, *adj.* inflamed; burning; flaming. Having the nature of flame.

FLA

FLANK, *n. f.* that part of the side of a quadruped near the hinder thigh. In men, the lateral part of the lower belly. The side of any army or fleet. That part of the bastion which reaches from the curtain to the face.

To **FLANK**, *v. a.* to attack the side of a battalion or fleet. To be posted so as to overlook or command any pass on the side; to be on the side.

FLA'NKER, *n. f.* a fortification jutting out so as to command the side of a body marching to the assault.

To **FLA'NKER**, *v. a.* to defend by lateral fortifications.

FLA'NNEL, *n. f.* a soft nappy stuff of wool.

FLAP, *n. f.* any thing that hangs broad and loose. The motion of any thing broad and loose.

To **FLAP**, *v. a.* to beat with a flap, as flies are beaten. To move with a flap or noise. — *v. n.* to ply the wings with noise. To fall with flaps, or broad parts depending.

FLA'PDRAGON, *n. f.* a play in which they catch raisins out of burning brandy. The thing eaten at flapdragon.

To **FLA'PDRAGON**, *v. a.* to swallow; to devour.

FLAPE'ARED, *adj.* having loose and broad ears.

To **FLARE**, *v. n.* to flutter with a splendid show. To glitter with transient lustre. To glitter offensively. To be in too much light.

FLASH, *a* sudden, quick, transitory blaze. Sudden burst of wit or merriment. A short transient state. A body of water driven by violence.

To **FLASH**, *v. n.* to glitter with a quick and transient flame. To burst out into any kind of violence. To break out into wit, merriment, or bright thought. — *v. a.* to strike up large bodies of water.

FLA'SHER, *n. f.* a man of more appearance of wit than reality.

FLA'SHILY, *adv.* with empty show.

FLA'SHY, *adj.* empty; showy without substance. Insipid; without force or spirit.

FLASK, *n. f.* a bottle; a vessel. A powder-horn.

FLA

FLA'SKET, *n. f.* a vessel in which viands are served.

FLAT, *adj.* horizontally level. Smooth. Without elevation. Level with the ground. Tasteless; insipid; dead. Dull; unanimated; frigid. Depressed; spiritless; dejected. Unpleasing; tasteless. Not shrill. — *n. f.* a level; an extended plain. Even ground. A smooth low ground exposed to inundations. Shallow; strand. The broad side of a blade. Depression of thought or language.

To FLAT, *v. a.* to level; to depress; to make broad and smooth. To make vapid. — *v. n.* to grow flat; opposed to swell. To render unanimated or vapid.

FLA'TLONG, *adv.* with the flat downwards; not edgewise.

FLA'TLY, *adv.* horizontally; without prominence. Without spirit; dully; frigidly. Peremptorily; downright.

FLA'TNESS, *n. f.* evenness; level extension. Want of relief or prominence. Deadness; insipidity; vapidness. Dejection of state, or mind, want of life. Dulness; insipidity; frigidity. The contrary to shrillness or acuteness of sound.

To FLA'TTEN, *v. a.* to make even or level. To beat down to the ground. To make vapid. To deject; to depress; to dispirit. — *v. n.* to grow even or level. To grow dull and insipid.

FLA'TTER, *n. f.* the workman or instrument by which bodies are flattened.

To FLA'TTER, *v. a.* to soothe with praises; to please with blandishments. To praise falsely. To please; to soothe. To raise false hopes.

FLA'TTERER, *n. f.* one who flatters; a fawner; a wheedler. — *n. f.* false praise; artful obsequiousness.

FLA'TTISH, *adj.* somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

FLA'TULENCY, *n. f.* windiness; fulness of wind. Emptiness; vanity; levity; airiness.

FLA'TULENT, *adj.* turgid with air; windy. Empty; vain; big without substance or reality; puffy.

FLATUOSITY, *n. f.* windiness; fulness of air.

FLA'IUOUS, *adj.* windy; full of wind.

FLA

FLA'TUS, *n. f.* wind gathered in any cavities of the body.

FLA'TWISE, *adv.* with the flat downwards; not the edge.

To FLAUNT, *v. n.* to make a fluttering show in apparel. To be hung with something loose and flying.

FLAUNT, *n. f.* anything loose and airy.

FLA'VOUR, *n. f.* power of pleasing the taste. Sweetness to the smell; odour; fragrance.

FLAVO'ROUS, *adj.* delightful to the palate. Fragrant; odorous.

FLAW, *n. f.* a crack or breach in any thing. A fault; defect. A sudden gust; a violent blast. A tumult; a tempestuous uproar.

To FLAW, *v. a.* to break; to crack; to damage with fissure. To break; to violate.

FLA'WLESS, *adj.* without cracks; without defects.

FLAWN, *n. f.* a sort of custard; a pie baked in a dish.

To FLAW'TER, *v. a.* to scrape or pare a skin.

FLA'WY, *adj.* full of flaws.

FLAX, *n. f.* the fibrous plant of which the finest thread is made. The fibres of flax cleaned and combed for the spinner.

FLA'XCOMB, *n. f.* the instrument with which the fibres of flax are cleaned from the brittle parts.

FLA'XDRESSER, *n. f.* he that prepares flax for the spinner.

FLA'XEN, *adj.* made of flax. Fair, long, and flowing.

FLA'XWEED, *n. f.* a plant.

To FLAY, *v. a.* to strip off the skin. To take off the skin or surface of any thing.

FLA'YER, *n. f.* he that strips off the skin of any thing.

FLEA, *n. f.* a small red insect remarkable for its agility in leaping.

To FLEA, *v. a.* to clean from fleas.

FLE'ABANE, *n. f.* a plant.

FLE'ABITE, **FLE'ABITING**, *n. f.* red marks caused by fleas. A small hurt or pain like that caused by the sting of a flea.

FLE'ABITTEN, *adj.* stung by fleas. Mean; worthless.

F L E

FLEAK, *n. f.* a small lock, thread, or twist.

FLEAM, *n. f.* an instrument used to bleed cattle, which is placed on the vein, and then driven by a blow.

FLE'AWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

To **FLECK**, *v. a.* to spot; to streak; to stripe; to dapple.

To **FLE'CKER**, *v. a.* to spot; to mark with strokes or touches.

FLEDGE, *adj.* full-feathered; able to fly.

To **FLEDGE**, *v. a.* to furnish with wings; to supply with feathers.

To **FLEE**, *v. n.* to run from danger; to have recourse to shelter.

FLEECE, *n. f.* as much wool as is shorn from one sheep.

To **FLEECE**, *v. a.* to clip the fleece off a sheep. To strip; to pull; to plunder, as a sheep is robbed of its wool.

FLE'ECY, *adj.* woolly; covered with wool.

To **FLEER**, *v. n.* to mock; to gibe; to jest with insolence and contempt. To leer; to grin with an air of civility.

FLEER, *n. f.* mockery expressed either in words or looks. A deceitful grin of civility.

FLE'ERER, *n. f.* a mocker; a fawner.

FLEET, *n. f.* a company of ships; a navy. — A creek; an inlet of water.

FLEET, *adj.* swift of pace; quick; nimble; active. Light; superficially fruitful. Skimming the surface.

To **FLEET**, *v. n.* to fly swiftly; to vanish. To be in a transient state. — *v. a.* to skim the water. To live merrily, or pass time away lightly. To skim milk.

FLE'ETINGDISH, *n. f.* a skimming bowl.

FLE'ETLY, *adv.* swiftly; nimbly; with swift pace.

FLE'ETNESS, *n. f.* swiftness of course. Nimbleness; celerity.

FLESH, *n. f.* the body. The muscles. Animal food. The body of beasts or birds used in food. Animal nature. Carnality; corporal appetites. A carnal state; worldly disposition. Human nature corrupted by the fall. Near relation. The outward or literal sense. The Orientals termed the immediate or literal sig-

F L E

nification of any precept or type *the flesh*, and the remote or typical meaning *the spirit*.

To **FLESH**, *v. a.* to initiate. To harden; to establish in any practice. To glut; to satiate.

FLE'SHBROATH, *n. f.* broth made by decocting flesh.

FLE'SHCOLOUR, *n. f.* colour of flesh.

FLE'SHFLY, *n. f.* a fly that feeds upon flesh, and deposits her eggs in it.

FLE'SH-HOOK, *n. f.* a hook to draw flesh from the caldron.

FLE'SHLESS, *adj.* without flesh.

FLE'SHLINESS, *n. f.* carnal passions or appetites.

FLE'SHLY, *adv.* corporeal. Carnal; lascivious. Animal; corrupt. Human.

FLE'SHMEAT, *n. f.* animal food; the flesh of animals prepared for food.

FLE'SHMENT, *n. f.* eagerness gained by a successful initiation.

FLE'SHMONGER, *n. f.* one who deals in flesh; a pimp.

FLE'SHPOT, *n. f.* a vessel in which flesh is cooked; thence plenty of flesh.

FLE'SHQUAKE, *n. f.* a tremor of the body.

FLE'SHY, *adj.* plump; full of flesh; fat; muscular. Palpous; plump.

FLE'TCHER, a manufacturer of bows and arrows.

FLEW, *n. f.* the large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

FLE'WED, *adj.* chapped; mouthed.

FLEXA'NIMOUS, *adj.* having power to change the disposition of the mind.

FLEXIB'ILITY, *n. f.* the quality of admitting to be bent; pliancy. Easiness to be persuaded; compliance; facility.

FLE'XIBLE, *adj.* possible to be bent; pliant. Complying; obsequious. Ductile; manageable. That may be accommodated to various forms and purposes.

FLE'XIBLENESS, *n. f.* possibility to be bent; easiness to be bent. Facility; obsequiousness; compliance. Ductility; manageableness.

FLE'XILE, *adj.* pliant; easily bent; obsequious to any power or impulse.

FLE'XION, *n. f.* the act of bending. A double; a bending. A turn towards any part or quarter.

FLI

FLE'XOR, *n. f.* the general name of the muscles which act in contracting the joints.

FLE'XUOUS, *adj.* winding; tortuous. Variable; not steady.

FLE'XURE, *n. f.* the form or direction in which any thing is bent. The act of bending. The part bent; the joint. Obsequious or servile cringe.

To **FLI'CKER**, *v. a.* to flutter; to play the wings.

FLI'ER, *n. f.* one that runs away; a fugitive; a runaway. That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest.

FLIGHT, *n. f.* the act of flying or running from danger. Removal to another place. The act of using wings; volation. A flock of birds flying together. The birds produced in the same season. A volley; a shower. The space passed by flying. Heat of imagination; folly of the soul. Excursion.

FLI'GHTY, *adj.* fleeting; swift. Wild; full of imagination.

FLI'MSY, *adj.* weak; feeble. Mean; spiritless; without force.

To **FLINCH**, *v. n.* to shrink from any suffering or undertaking.

FLI'NCHER, *n. f.* he who shrinks or fails in any matter.

To **FLING**, *v. a.* to cast from the hand; to throw. To dart; to cast with violence. To scatter. To move forcibly. To eject; to dismiss. To cast reproach. *To fling down*, to demolish; to ruin. *To fling off*, to baffle in the chase. — *v. n.* to flounce; to wince; to fly into violent motions. *To fling out*, to grow unruly or outrageous.

FLING, *n. f.* a throw; a cast. A gibe; a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

FLINGER, *n. f.* he who throws. He who jeers.

FLINT, *n. f.* a semi-pellucid stone. Any thing eminently or proverbially hard.

FLINTY, *adj.* made of flint; strong. Full of stones. Hard of heart; cruel; savage; inexorable.

FLIPP, *n. f.* a liquor much used in ships, made by mixing beer with spirits and sugar.

FLO

FLIPPA'NT, *adj.* nimble; moveable. Pert; talkative.

FLI'PPANTLY, *adv.* in a flowing prating way.

To **FLIRT**, *v. a.* to throw any thing with a quick elastic motion. To move with quickness. — *v. n.* to jeer; to gibe one. To run about perpetually; to be unsteady and fluttering.

FLIRT, *n. f.* a quick elastic motion. A sudden trick. A pert huffey.

FLIRTA'TION, *n. f.* a quick sprightly motion.

To **FLIT**, *v. n.* to fly away. To remove; to migrate. To flutter; to rove on the wing. To be flux or unstable.

FLITCH, *n. f.* the side of a hog salted and cured.

FLI'TTERMOUSE, *n. f.* the bat.

FLI'TTING, *n. f.* an offence; a fault.

FLIX, *n. f.* down; fur; soft hair.

To **FLOAT**, *v. n.* to swim on the surface of the water. To move without labour in a fluid. To pass with a light irregular course. — *v. a.* to cover with water.

FLOAT, *n. f.* the act of flowing; the flux. Any body so contrived or formed as to swim upon the water. The cork or quill by which the angler discovers the bite.

FLO'ATY, *adj.* buoyant and swimming atop.

FLOCK, *n. f.* a company; usually a company of birds or beasts. A company of sheep. A body of men. A lock of wool.

To **FLOCK**, *v. n.* to gather in crouds or large numbers.

To **FLOG**, *v. a.* to lash; to whip.

FLOOD, *n. f.* a body of water; the sea; a river. A deluge; an inundation. Flow; flux. Catamenia.

To **FLOOD**, *v. a.* to deluge; to cover with waters.

FLO'ODGATE, *n. f.* gate or shutter by which the watercourse is closed or opened at pleasure.

FLOOK, *n. f.* the broad part of the anchor which takes hold of the ground.

FLOOR, *n. f.* the pavement. A story; a flight of rooms.

F L O

To FLOOR, *v. a.* to cover the bottom with a floor.

FLO'ORING, *n. f.* bottom ; floor.

To FLOP, *v. a.* to clap the wings with noise.

FLO'RAL, *adj.* relating to flowers.

FLO'RENCE, *n. f.* a kind of cloth.

FLO'RET, *n. f.* a small flower.

FLO'RID, *adj.* productive of, covered with flowers. Bright in colour ; flushed with red. Embellished ; splendid.

FLO'RIDITY, *n. f.* freshness of colour.

FLO'RIDNESS, *n. f.* freshness of colour. Embellishment ; ambitious elegance.

FLO'RIFEROUS, *adj.* productive of flowers.

FLO'RIN, *n. f.* a coin first made by the Florentines. That of Germany is in value 2 *s.* 4 *d.* that of Spain 4 *s.* 4 *d.* half-penny ; that of Palermo and Sicily 2 *s.* 6 *d.* that of Holland 2 *s.*

FLO'RIST, *n. f.* a cultivator of flowers.

FLO'RULENT, *adj.* blossoming.

FLO'SCULOUS, *adj.* composed of flowers.

To FLOUNCE, *v. n.* to move with violence in the water or mire. To move with passionate agitation. — *v. a.* to deck with flourishes.

FLOUNCE, *n. f.* any thing sewed to the garment, and hanging loose, so as to swell and shake.

FLO'UNDER, *n. f.* the name of a small flat fish.

To FL'UNDER, *v. n.* to struggle with violent and irregular motions.

FLOUR, *n. f.* the edible part of corn ; meal.

To FLO'URISH, *v. n.* to be in vigour. To be in a prosperous state. To use florid language. To describe various figures by intersecting lines. To boast ; to brag. To play some prelude. — *v. a.* to adorn with vegetable beauty, with figures of needle-work, with a needle into figures. To move any thing in quick circles or vibrations. To adorn with embellishments of language. To adorn ; to embellish.

FLO'URISH, *n. f.* bravery ; beauty.

F L O

An ostentatious embellishment ; ambitious copiousness.

FLO'URISHER, *n. f.* one that is in prime or in prosperity.

To FLOUT, *v. a.* to mock ; to insult ; to treat with mockery and contempt. — *v. n.* to practise mockery ; to behave with contempt.

FLOUT, *n. f.* a mock ; an insult.

FLO'UTER, *n. f.* one who jeers.

To FLOW, *v. n.* to run or spread as water. To rise ; to melt. To proceed ; to issue. To glide smoothly without asperity. To write smoothly ; to speak volubly. To abound ; to be crowded. To be copious ; to be full. To hang loose and waving. — *v. a.* to overflow ; to deluge.

FLOW, *n. f.* the rise of water ; a sudden plenty or abundance. A stream of diction.

FLO'WER, *n. f.* the part of a plant which contains the seeds. An ornament ; an embellishment. The prime ; the flourishing part. The edible part of corn ; the meal. The most excellent or valuable part of any thing. That which is most distinguished for any thing valuable.

FLO'WER *de luce*, *n. f.* a bulbous iris.

To FLO'WER, *v. n.* to be in flower ; to be in blossom. To be in the prime ; to flourish. To froth ; to ferment ; to mantle. To come as cream from the surface. — *v. a.* to adorn with fictitious or imitated flowers.

FLO'WERAGE, *n. f.* store of flowers.

FLO'WERET, *n. f.* a flower ; a small flower.

FLO'WERGARDEN, *n. f.* a garden in which flowers are principally cultivated.

FLO'WERINESS, *n. f.* the state of abounding in flowers. Floridness of speech.

FLO'WERINGBUSH, *n. f.* a plant.

FLO'WERY, *adj.* full of flowers ; adorned with flowers real or fictitious.

FLO'WINGLY, *adv.* with volubility ; with abundance.

FLOWK, *n. f.* a flounder.

FLO'WKWORT, *n. f.* the name of a plant.

FLOWN, *part. of fly, or flee*, gone away. Puffed ; inflated ; elate.

FLU

FLU'CTUANT, *adj.* wavering; uncertain.

To **FLU'CTUATE**, *v. n.* to roll to and again as water in agitation. To float backward and forward. To move with uncertain and hasty motion. To be in an uncertain state. To be irresolute.

FLUCTUA'TION, *n. f.* the alternate motion of the water. Uncertainty; indetermination.

FLUE, *n. f.* a small pipe or chimney to convey air. Soft down or fur.

FLUE'LLIN, *n. f.* the herb speedwell.

FLU'ENCY, *n. f.* the quality of flowing; smoothness; freedom from harshness or asperity. Readiness; copiousness; volubility. Affluence; abundance.

FLU'ENT, *adj.* liquid. Flowing; in motion; in flux. Ready; copious; voluble.

FLU'ENT, *n. f.* stream; running water.

FLU'ID, *adj.* having parts easily separable; not solid.

FLUID, *n. f.* any animal juice.

FLU'IDITY, **FLU'IDNESS**, *n. f.* that quality in bodies opposite to stability.

FLU'MMERY, *n. f.* a kind of food made by coagulation of wheatflour or oatmeal.

FLU'OR, *n. f.* a fluid state. Catamenia.

FLU'RRY, *n. f.* a gust or storm of wind; a hasty blast. Hurry.

To **FLUSH**, *v. n.* to flow with violence. To come in haste. To glow in the skin. To shine. — *v. a.* to colour; to redden. To elate; to elevate.

FLUSH, *adj.* fresh; full of vigour. Affluent; abounding. — *n. f.* afflux; sudden impulse; violent flow. Cards all of a sort.

To **FLU'STER**, *v. a.* to make hot and rosy with drinking.

FLUTE, *n. f.* a musical pipe; a pipe with stops for the fingers. A channel or furrow in a pillar.

To **FLUTE**, *v. a.* to cut columns into hollows.

To **FLU'TTER**, *v. n.* to take short flights with great agitation of the wings. To move about with great show and bustle. To move irregularly. — *v. a.* to drive in disorder, like a flock of birds sud-

FLY

denly roused. To hurry the mind. To disorder the position of any thing.

FLU'ITER, *n. f.* vibration; undulation. Hurry; tumult; disorder of mind. Confusion; irregular position.

FLUVIA'TIC, *adj.* belonging to rivers.

FLUX, *n. f.* the act of flowing; passage. The state of passing away and giving place to others. Any flow or issue of matter. Dysentery; bloody flux. Excrement. Concourse; confluence. — *adj.* unconstant; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

To **FLUX**, *v. a.* to melt; to salivate; to evacuate by spitting.

FLUXI'LITY, *n. f.* easiness of separation of parts.

FLUXION, *n. f.* the act of flowing. The matter that flows. The arithmetic or analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

To **FLY**, *v. n.* to move through the air with wings. To pass through the air. To pass swiftly. To spring with violence; to fall on suddenly. To burst asunder with a sudden explosion. To run away. To fly in the face, to insult. To act in defiance. To fly off, to revolt. To fly out, to burst into passion. To break out into licence. To start violently from any direction. To let fly, to discharge. — *v. a.* to shun; to avoid; to decline. To refuse association with. To quit by flight. To attack by a bird of prey.

FLY, *n. f.* a small winged insect. That part of a machine which, being put into a quick motion, regulates the rest. In a compass, that part which points how the wind blows.

To **FLY'BLOW**, *v. a.* to taint with flies; to fill with maggots.

FLY'BOAT, *n. f.* a kind of vessel nimble and light for sailing.

FLYCA'TCHER, *n. f.* one that hunts flies.

To **FLY'FISH**, *v. n.* to angle with a hook baited with a fly.

FOAL, *n. f.* the offspring of a mare, or other beast of burthen.

To **FOAL**, *v. a.* to bring forth a foal.

FO'ALBIT, *n. f.* a plant.

FOAM, *n. f.* the white substance which

F O G

agitation or fermentation gathers on the top of liquors; froth; spume.

To FOAM, *v. n.* to froth; to gather foam. To be in rage; to be violently agitated.

FO'AMY, *adj.* covered with foam; frothy.

FOB, *n. f.* a small pocket.

To FOB, *v. a.* to cheat; to trick; to defraud. *To fob off*, to shift off; to put aside with an artifice.

FO'CAL, *adj.* belonging to the focus.

FO'CIL, *n. f.* the greater or less bone between the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.

FOCILLA'TION, *n. f.* comfort; support.

FO'CUS, *n. f.* a hearth or fireplace.

FO'DDER, *n. f.* dry food stored up for cattle against winter.

To FO'DDER, *v. a.* to feed with dry food.

FO'DDERER, *n. f.* he who fodderes cattle.

FOE, *n. f.* an enemy in war. A persecutor; an enemy in common life. An opponent; an ill-wisher.

FO'ETUS, *n. f.* the child in the womb after it is perfectly formed.

FOG, *n. f.* a thick mist; a moist dense vapour near the surface of the land or water. — *n. f.* aftergrafs.

FO'GGILY, *adv.* mistily; darkly; cloudily.

FO'GGINESS, *n. f.* the state of being dark or misty; cloudiness; mistiness.

FO'GGY, *adj.* misty; cloudy; dank. Cloudy in understanding; dull.

FOH, *interj.* an interjection of abhorrence.

FO'IBLE, *n. f.* a weak side; a blind side; a failing.

To FOIL, *v. a.* to put to the worst; to defeat.

FOIL, *n. f.* a defeat; a miscarriage. Leaf; gilding. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to raise their lustre. A blunt sword used in fencing.

FO'ILER, *n. f.* one who has gained advantage over another.

To FOIN, *v. n.* to push in fencing.

FOIN, *n. f.* a thrust; a push.

F O L

FO'ISON, *n. f.* plenty; abundance.

To FOIST, *v. a.* to insert by forgery.

FO'ISTINESS, *n. f.* fustiness; mouldiness.

FO'ISTY, *adj.* mouldy; fusty.

FOLD, *n. f.* the ground in which sheep are confined. A double; a complication; one part added to another. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of *fold* in composition. *Fold* signifies the same quantity added; as *twenty fold*, twenty times repeated.

To FOLD, *v. a.* to shut sheep in the fold. To double; to complicate. To inclose; to include; to shut. — *v. n.* to close over another of the same kind.

FOLIA'CEOUS, *adj.* consisting of laminæ or leaves.

FO'LIAGE, *n. f.* leaves; tufts of leaves.

To FO'LIATE, *v. a.* to beat into laminas or leaves.

FOLIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of beating into thin leaves.

FO'LIATURE, *n. f.* the state of being hammered into leaves.

FO'LIO, *n. f.* a large book, of which the pages are formed by a sheet of paper once doubled.

FO'LIOMORT, *adj.* a dark yellow; the colour of a leaf faded; vulgarly called *philomot*.

FOLK, *n. f.* people, in familiar language. Nations; mankind.

FO'LLICLE, *n. f.* a cavity in any body with strong coats.

To FO'LLOW, *v. a.* to go after; to pursue. To attend. To succeed. To be consequential. To imitate; to copy. To obey; to observe. — *v. n.* to come after another. To be posterior. To be consequential. To continue endeavours.

FOLLOWER, *n. f.* one who comes after another. A dependent. An attendant. An associate; a companion. A scholar; an imitator; a copier.

FO'LLY, *n. f.* want of understanding; weakness of intellect. Criminal weakness; depravity of mind. Act of negligence or passion unbecoming wisdom.

To FOME'NT, *v. a.* to cherish with heat. To bathe with warm lotions. To encourage; to support; to cherish.

F O N

FOMENTA'TION, *n. f.* partial bathing. The lotion prepared to foment the parts.

FOME'NTER, *n. f.* an encourager; a supporter.

FOND, *adj.* foolish; silly; indiscreet; imprudent; injudicious. Trifling; valued by folly. Foolishly tender; injudiciously indulgent. Foolishly delighted.

To **FOND**, to **FO'NDLE**, *v. a.* to treat with great indulgence; to caress; to cocker. — *v. n.* to be fond of; to dote on.

FO'NDLER, *n. f.* one who fondles.

FO'NDLING, *n. f.* a person or thing much fondled or caressed; something regarded with great affection.

FO'NDLY, *adv.* foolishly; weakly; imprudently. With great or extreme tenderness.

FO'NDNESS, *n. f.* foolishness; weakness. Foolish tenderness. Tender passion. Unreasonable liking.

FONT, *n. f.* a stone vessel in which the water for baptism is contained in the church.

FO'NTANEL, *n. f.* an issue; a discharge opened in the body.

FONTA'NGE, *n. f.* a knot of ribands on the top of the head-dress.

FOOD, *n. f.* victuals; provision for the mouth. Any thing that nourishes.

FO'ODFUL, *adj.* fruitful; full of food.

FO'ODY, *adj.* eatable; fit for food.

FOOL, *n. f.* one to whom nature has denied reason; a natural; an idiot. A wicked man. A term of indignity and reproach. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon; a jester. To play the fool; to play pranks like a hired jester. To act like one void of common understanding. To make a fool; to disappoint; to defeat.

To **FOOL**, *v. n.* to trifle; to toy; to play. — *v. a.* to treat with contempt; to disappoint; to frustrate. To infatuate. To cheat.

FOO'LBORN, *n. f.* foolish from the birth.

FOO'LERY, *n. f.* habitual folly. An act of folly; trifling practice. Object of folly.

FOO'LHAPPY, *adj.* lucky without contrivance or judgment.

F O O

FOOLHA'RDINESS, *n. f.* mad rashness; courage without sense.

FOOLHA'RDY, *adj.* daring without judgment; madly adventurous.

FOO'LTRAP, *n. f.* a snare to catch fools in.

FOO'LISH, *adj.* void of understanding; weak of intellect. Imprudent; indiscreet. Ridiculous; contemptible. Wicked; sinful.

FOO'LISHLY, *adv.* weakly; without understanding. Wickedly.

FOO'LISHNESS, *n. f.* folly; want of understanding. Foolish practice; actual deviation from the right.

FOO'LSTONES, *n. f.* a plant.

FOOT, *n. f.* the part upon which we stand. That by which any thing is supported. The lower part; the base. On Foot; walking without carriage. In a posture of action. Infantry; footmen in arms. State; character; condition. Scheme; plan; settlement. A measure containing twelve inches. Step.

To **FOOT**, *v. n.* to dance; to tread wantonly; to trip. To walk; not ride. — *v. a.* to spurn; to kick. To settle; to begin to fix. To tread.

FOO'TBAL, *n. f.* a ball commonly made of a blown bladder cased with leather, driven by the foot.

FOO'TBOY, *n. f.* a low menial; an attendant in livery.

FOO'TBRIDGE, *n. f.* a bridge on which passengers walk.

FOO'TCLOTH, *n. f.* a sumpter cloth.

FOO'TED, *adj.* shaped in the foot.

FOO'TFIGHT, *n. f.* a fight made on foot, in opposition to that on horseback.

FOO'THOLD, *n. f.* space to hold the foot.

FOO'TING, *n. f.* ground for the foot. Foundation; support; root. Place. Tread; walk. Dance. Steps; road; track. Entrance; beginning; establishment. State; condition; settlement.

FOO'TLICKER, *n. f.* a slave; an humble fawner.

FOO'TMAN, *n. f.* a soldier that marches and fights on foot. A low menial servant in livery. One who practices to walk or run.

F O P

FOO'TMANSHIP, *n. f.* the art or faculty of a runner.

FOO'TPACE, *n. f.* part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive to a broad place. A pace no faster than a slow walk.

FOO'TPAD, *n. f.* a highwayman that robs on foot.

FOO'TPATH, *n. f.* a narrow way which will not admit horses.

FOO'TPOST, *n. f.* a post or messenger that travels on foot.

FOO'TSTALL, *n. f.* a woman's stirrup.

FOO'TSTEP, *n. f.* trace; track; impression left by the foot. Token; mark; notice given. Example.

FOO'TSTOOL, *n. f.* stool on which he that sits places his feet.

FOP, *n. f.* a simpleton; a coxcomb; a man of small understanding and much ostentation.

FO'PDOODLE, *n. f.* a fool; an insignificant wretch.

FO'PPERY, *n. f.* folly; impertinence. Affectation of show or importance; showy folly. Foolery; vain or idle practice.

FO'PPISH, *adj.* foolish; idle; vain. Vain in show; vain of dress.

FO'PPISHLY, *adv.* vainly; ostentatiously.

FO'PPISHNESS, *n. f.* vanity; showy vanity.

FO'PPLING, *n. f.* a petty foe.

FOR, *prep.* because of. With respect, regard to. In the place of. For the sake of. Conducive to. In comparative respect. In proportion to. After O an expression of desire. In account of. Inducing to as a motive. In expectation of. In exchange for. In the place of; instead of. In supply of. Through a certain duration. According to. In hope of; for the sake of. Of tendency to; towards. In favour of; on the part of; on the side of. With intention of. Becoming; belonging to. Notwithstanding. For all; notwithstanding. To the use of; to be used in. In consequence of. In recompense of. In proportion to. In regard of.

FOR, *conj.* the word by which the reason is given of something advanced be-

F O R

fore. Because; on this account that. For as much; in regard that; in consideration of. For why; because; for this reason that.

To FO'RAGE, *v. n.* to wander far; to rove at a distance. To wander in search of provisions. To ravage; to feed on spoil. — *v. a.* to plunder; to strip.

FO'RAGE, *n. f.* search of provisions; the act of feeding abroad. Provisions sought abroad. Provisions in general.

FORA'MINOUS, *adj.* full of holes.

To FO'RBEAR, *v. n.* to cease from any thing; to intermit. To pause; to delay. To omit voluntarily; to abstain. To restrain any violence of temper. — *v. a.* to decline; to omit voluntarily. To spare; to treat with clemency. To withhold.

FORBE'ARANCE, *n. f.* the care of avoiding or shunning any thing. Intermission of something. Command of temper. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.

FORBE'ARER, *n. f.* an intermitter; interceptor of any thing.

To FO'RBID, *v. a.* to prohibit; to interdict any thing. To command to forbear any thing. To oppose; to hinder. — *v. n.* to utter a prohibition.

FORBI'DDANCE, *n. f.* prohibition.

FORBI'DDENLY, *adv.* in an unlawful manner.

FORBI'DDER, *n. f.* one that prohibits.

FORBI'DDING, *part. adj.* raising abhorrence; causing aversion.

FORCE, *n. f.* strength; vigour; might. Violence. Virtue; efficacy. Validness; power of law. Armament; warlike preparation. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.

To FORCE, *v. a.* to compel; to constrain. To overpower by strength. To impel; to press. To enforce; to urge. To drive by violence or power. To gain by violence or power. To storm. To ravish. To constrain. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. To force out; to extort. — *v. n.* to lay stress upon.

FO'RCEFULLY, *adv.* violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.

FO'RCEFUL, *adj.* violent; strong; impetuous.

FOR

FO'RCEFULLY, *adv.* violently ; impetuously.

FO'RCELESS, *adj.* without force ; weak ; feeble ; impotent.

FO'RCEPS, *n. f.* a pair of tongs. It is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds.

FO'RCER, *n. f.* that which forces, drives, or constrains. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion.

FO'RCIBLE, *adj.* strong ; mighty : opposed to weak. Violent ; impetuous. Efficacious ; active ; powerful. Prevalent. Done by force. Valid ; binding.

FO'RCIBLENESS, *n. f.* force ; violence.

FO'RCIBLY, *adv.* strongly ; powerfully. Impetuously. By violence ; by force.

FO'RCIPATED, *adj.* formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.

FORD, *n. f.* a shallow part of a river. The stream ; the current.

To **FORD**, *v. a.* to pass without swimming.

FO'RDABLE, *adj.* passable without swimming.

FORE, *adj.* anterior ; that which comes first in a progressive motion.

FORE, *adv.* anteriorly. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time.

To **FO'REARM**, *v. a.* to provide for attack or resistance before the time of need.

To **FOREBO'DE**, *v. n.* to prognosticate ; to foretel. To foreknow ; to be prescient of.

FOREBO'DER, *n. f.* a prognosticator ; a soothsayer. A foreknower.

To **FO'RECAST**, *v. a.* to scheme ; to plan before execution. To adjust ; to contrive. To foresee ; to provide against. — *v. n.* to form schemes ; to contrive beforehand.

FORECA'ST, *n. f.* contrivance beforehand ; antecedent policy.

FORECA'STER, *n. f.* one who contrives beforehand.

FO'RECASTLE, *n. f.* in a ship, that part where the foremast stands.

FO'RECHOSEN, *part.* pre-elected.

FO'RECITED, *part.* quoted before.

FOR

To **FO'RECLOSE**, *v. a.* to shut up ; to preclude ; to prevent. To *foreclose a mortgage*, is to cut off the power of redemption.

FO'REDECK, *n. f.* the anterior part of the ship.

To **FO'REDESIGN**, *v. a.* to plan beforehand.

To **FOREDO'**, *v. a.* to ruin ; to destroy. To overdo ; to weary ; to harass.

To **FO'REDOOM**, *v. a.* to predestinate ; to determine beforehand.

FORE-END, *n. f.* the anterior part.

FOREFA'THER, *n. f.* ancestor ; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another.

To **FOREFE'ND**, *v. a.* to prohibit ; to avert. To provide for ; to secure.

FOREF'INGER, *n. f.* the finger next to the thumb ; the index.

FO'REFOOT, *n. f.* the anterior foot of a quadruped.

To **FOREGO'**, *v. a.* to quit ; to give up ; to resign. To go before ; to be past. To lose.

FO'REGOTR, *n. f.* ancestor ; progenitor.

FO'REGROUND, *n. f.* the part of the field or expanse of a picture which seems to lie before the figures.

FO'REHAND, *n. f.* the part of a horse which is before the rider. The chief part.

FO'REHAND, *adj.* a thing done too soon.

FOREHA'NDED, *adj.* early ; timely. Formed in the foreparts.

FO'REHEAD, *n. f.* that part of the face which reaches from the eyes upward to the hair. Impudence ; confidence ; assurance.

FOREHO'LDING, *n. f.* predictions ; ominous accounts.

FO'REIGN, *adj.* alien ; remote. Excluded ; held at a distance. A foreign plea, *plantum forinsecum* ; as being a plea out of the proper court of justice. Extraneous ; adventitious in general.

FO'REIGNER, *n. f.* a man that comes from another country ; a stranger.

FO'REIGNNESS, *n. f.* remoteness ; want of relation to something.

FOR

To FOREIMA'GINE, *v. a.* to conceive or fancy before proof.

To FOREJU'DGE, *v. a.* to judge beforehand; to be prepossessed.

To FOREKNO'W, *v. a.* to have prescience of; to foresee.

FOREKNO'WABLE, *adj.* possible to be known before they happen.

FOREKNO'WLEDGE, *n. f.* prescience; knowledge of that which has not yet happened.

FO'RELAND, *n. f.* a promontory; headland; high land jutting out into the sea; a cape.

To FORELA'Y, *v. a.* to lay wait for; to intrap by ambush.

To FO'RELIFT, *v. a.* to raise aloft any anterior part.

FO'RELOCK, *n. f.* the hair that grows from the forepart of the head.

FO'REMAN, *n. f.* the first or chief person.

FOREME'NTIONED, *adj.* mentioned or recited before.

FO'REMOST, *adj.* first in place or in dignity.

FORENA'MED, *adj.* nominated before.

FO'RENOON, *n. f.* the time of day reckoned from the middle point, between the dawn and the meridian, to the meridian.

FORENO'TICE, *n. f.* information of an event before it happens.

FORE'NSIC, *adj.* belonging to courts of judicature.

To FOREORDA'IN, *v. a.* to predestinate; to predetermine; to preordain.

FO'REPART, *n. f.* the anterior part.

FOREPA'ST, *adj.* past before a certain time.

FOREPOSSE'SSED, *adj.* preoccupied; prepossessed; pre-engaged.

FO'RERANK, *n. f.* first rank; front.

FOREREC'ITED, *adj.* mentioned or enumerated before.

To FORERU'N, *v. a.* to come before as an earnest of something following. To precede; to have the start of.

FORERU'NNER, *n. f.* an harbinger; a messenger sent before to give notice of the approach of those that follow. A prognostic; a sign foreshowing any thing.

FOR

To FORESA'Y, *v. a.* to predict; to prophesy.

To FORESE'E, *v. a.* to see beforehand; to see what has not yet happened.

To FORESHAME, *v. a.* to shame; to bring reproach upon.

FO'RESHIP, *n. f.* the anterior part of the ship.

To FORESHO'RTEN, *v. a.* to shorten figures for the sake of shewing those behind.

To FORESHO'W, *v. a.* to discover before it happens; to predict; to prognosticate. To represent before it comes.

FO'RESIGHT, *n. f.* prescience; prognostication; foreknowledge. Provident care of futurity.

FORESI'GHTFUL, *adj.* prescient; provident.

To FORESI'GNIFY, *v. a.* to betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify.

FO'RESKIN, *n. f.* the prepuce.

FO'RESKIRT, *n. f.* the pendulous or loose part of the coat before.

To FORESLO'W, *v. a.* to delay; to hinder; to impede. To neglect; to omit. — *v. n.* to be dilatory; to loiter.

To FORESPE'AK, *v. n.* to predict; to foresay. To forbid.

FORESPE'NT, *adj.* wasted; tired; spent. Forepassed; past. Bestowed before.

FORESPU'RRER, *n. f.* one that rides before.

FO'REST, *n. f.* a wild uncultivated tract of ground, with wood.

To FORESTA'L, *v. a.* to anticipate; to take up beforehand. To hinder by preoccupation or prevention. To seize or gain possession of before another.

FORESTA'LLER, *n. f.* one that anticipates the market; one that purchases before others to raise the price.

FORESTBO'RN, *adj.* born in a wild.

FO'RESTER, *n. f.* an officer of the forest. An inhabitant of the wild country.

FO'RSWAT, FO'RSWART, *adj.* spent with heat.

To FORETA'STE, *v. a.* to have antepast of; to have prescience of. To taste before another.

FORETA'STE, *n. f.* anticipation of.

To FORETE'L, *v. a.* to predict; to

FOR

prophecy. To betoken; to foreshow.—
v. n. to utter prophecy.

FORETELLER, *n. f.* predictor;
foreshower.

To FORETHI'NK, *v. a.* to anticipate in the mind; to have prescience of.
— *v. n.* to contrive beforehand.

FORETHOUGHT, *n. f.* prescience;
anticipation. Provident care.

To FORETO'KEN, *v. a.* to foreshow; to prognosticate as a sign.

FORETO'KEN, *n. f.* prevenient sign;
prognostic.

FORETOO'TH, *n. f.* the tooth in the anterior part of the mouth; the incisor.

FO'RETOP, *n. f.* that part of a woman's head-dress that is forward, or the top of a periwig.

FOREVOU'CHED, *part.* affirmed before; formerly told.

FOREWA'RD, *n. f.* the van; the front.

To FOREWA'RN, *v. a.* to admonish beforehand. To inform previously of any future event. To caution against any thing beforehand.

To FOREWA'STE, *v. a.* to desolate; to destroy. Out of use.

To FOREWISH, *v. n.* to desire beforehand.

FOREWO'RN, *part.* worn out; wasted by time or use.

FO'RFEIT, *n. f.* something lost by the commission of a crime; a fine; a mulct. A person obnoxious to punishment.

To FO'RFEIT, *v. a.* to lose by some breach of condition; to lose by some offence.

FO'RFEIT, *adj.* liable to penal seizure; alienated by a crime.

FO'RFEITABLE, *adj.* possessed on conditions, by the breach of which any thing may be lost.

FO'RFEITURE, *n. f.* the act of forfeiting. The thing forfeited; a mulct; a fine.

FORGE, *n. f.* the place where iron is beaten into form. Any place where any thing is made or shaped.

To FORGE, *v. a.* to form by the hammer. To make by any means. To counterfeit; to falsify.

FOR

FORGER, *n. f.* one who makes or forms. One who counterfeits any thing.

FORGERY, *n. f.* the crime of falsification. Smith's work; the act of the forge.

To FORGE'T, *v. a.* to lose memory of; to let go from the remembrance. Not to attend; to neglect.

FORGE'TFUL, *adj.* not retaining the memory of. Causing oblivion; oblivious. Inattentive; negligent; careless.

FORGE'TFULNESS, *n. f.* oblivion; cessation to remember; loss of memory. Negligence; neglect; inattention.

FORGE'TTER, *n. f.* one that forgets. A careless person.

To FORGI'VE, *v. a.* to pardon a person, or crime. To remit.

FORGI'VENESS, *n. f.* the act of forgiving. Pardon of an offender, or offence. Tendernefs; willingness to pardon. Remission of a fine or penalty.

FORGI'VER, *n. f.* one who pardons.

FORG'OT, FORGO'TTEN, *part. pass.* of *forget*, not remembered.

FORK, *n. f.* an instrument divided at the end into two or more points or prongs.

To FORK, *v. n.* to shoot into blades, as corn does out of the ground.

FO'RKED, *adj.* opening into two or more parts.

FO'RKEDLY, *adv.* in a forked form.

FO'RKEDNESS, *n. f.* the quality of opening into two parts.

FO'RKY, *adj.* forked; furcated; opening into two parts.

FORLO'RE, deserted; forsook; forsaken.

FORLO'RN, *adj.* deserted; destitute; forsaken; wretched; helpless. Lost; desperate. Small; despicable.—*Forlorn hope*, the soldiers who are sent first to the attack, and are therefore doomed to perish.

FORLO'RNNES, *n. f.* destitution; misery; solitude.

FORM, *n. f.* the external appearance of any thing; representation; shape. Beauty; elegance of appearance. Regularity; method; order. Empty show. Ceremony. Stated method; established practice. A long seat. A class; a rank of students. In printing, a certain num-

F O R

er of pages contained in an iron square or chase, which being made tight by wooden quoins, reglets, &c. is laid upon the press to be printed off.

To **FORM**, *v. a.* to make out of materials. To model. To modify; to scheme; to plan. To arrange. To adjust. To contrive. To model by education or institution.

FORMAL, *adj.* ceremonious; solemn; precise; exact to affectation. Regular; methodical. External. Depending upon establishment or custom.

FORMALIST, *n. f.* one who prefers appearance to reality.

FORMALITY, *n. f.* ceremony; established mode of behaviour. Solemn order, habit, or dress.

To **FORMALIZE**, *v. a.* to model; to modify. To affect formality.

FORMALLY, *adv.* according to established rules. Ceremoniously; stiffly; precisely. In open appearance.

FORMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of forming or generating. The manner in which a thing is formed.

FORMATIVE, *adj.* having the power of giving form; plastic.

FORMER, *n. f.* he that forms; maker; contriver; planner.

FORMER, *adj.* before another in time. Mentioned before another. Past.

FORMERLY, *adv.* in times past.

FORMIDABLE, *adj.* terrible; dreadful; tremendous; terrific.

FORMIDABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of exciting terror or dread. The thing causing dread.

FORMIDABLY, *adv.* in a terrible manner.

FORMLESS, *adj.* shapeless; without regularity of form.

FORMULARY, *n. f.* a book containing stated and prescribed models.

FORMULE, *n. f.* a set or prescribed model.

To **FORNICATE**, *v. n.* to commit lewdness.

FORNICA'TION, *n. f.* concubinage or commerce with an unmarried woman. In scripture, sometimes idolatry.

FORNICA'TOR, *n. f.* one that has commerce with unmarried women.

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FORNICA'TRESS, *n. f.* a woman who without marriage cohabits with a man.

To **FORSA'KE**, *v. a.* to leave in resentment, or dislike. To leave; to go away from. To desert; to fail.

FORS'AKER, *n. f.* deserter; one that forsakes.

FORSOO'TH, *adv.* in truth; certainly; very well. A word of honour in address to women.

To **FORSWE'AR**, *v. a.* to renounce, to deny upon oath. *To forswear himself;* to be perjured; to swear falsely. — *v. n.* to swear falsely; to commit perjury.

FORSWE'ARER, *n. f.* one who is perjured.

FORT, *n. f.* a fortified house; a castle.

FO'RTED, *adj.* furnished or guarded by forts.

FORTH, *adv.* abroad; out of doors. Out away; beyond the boundary of any place. Out into public view. Thoroughly; from beginning to end. To a certain degree. On to the end. — *prep.* out of.

FORTHCO'MING, *adj.* ready to appear; not absconding.

FORTHI'SSUING, *adj.* coming out; coming forward from a covert.

FORTHRI'GHT, *adv.* strait forward; without flexions.

FORTHWI'TH, *adv.* immediately; without delay; at once; strait.

FO'RTIETH, *adj.* the fourth tenth.

FO'RTIFIABLE, *adj.* what may be fortified.

FORTIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the science of military architecture. A place built for strength.

FO'RTIFIER, *n. f.* one who erects works for defence. One who supports or secures.

To **FO'RTIFY**, *v. a.* to strengthen against attacks by walls or works. To confirm; to encourage. To fix; to establish in resolution.

FO'RTIN, *n. f.* a little fort.

FO'RTITUDE, *n. f.* courage; bravery; strength; force.

FO'RTLET, *n. f.* a little fort.

FO'RTNIGHT, *n. f.* the space of two weeks.

F O R

FO'RETRESS, *n. f.* a strong hold ; a fortified place.

FORTU'ITOUS, *adj.* accidental ; casual.

FORTU'ITOUSLY, *adv.* accidentally ; casually ; by chance.

FORTU'ITOUSNESS, *n. f.* accident ; chance.

FO'RTUNATE, *adj.* lucky ; happy ; successful.

FORTUNATELY, *adv.* happily ; successfully.

FORTUNATENESS, *n. f.* happiness ; good luck ; success.

FORTUNE, *n. f.* the power supposed to distribute the lots of life according to her own humour. The good or ill that befalls man. The chance of life. Event ; success. Estate ; possessions. A portion. Futurity ; future event.

To **FO'RTUNE**, *v. n.* to befall : to fall out ; to happen ; to come casually to pass.

FO'RTUNEBOOK, *n. f.* a book consulted to know fortune.

FORTUNEHUNTER, *n. f.* a man whose employment is to inquire after women with great portions to enrich himself by marrying them.

To **FO'RTUNETELL**, *v. n.* to pretend to the power of revealing futurity. To reveal futurity.

FORTUNETELLER, *n. f.* one who cheats common people by pretending to the knowledge of futurity.

FO'RTY, *adj.* four times ten.

FO'RUN, *n. f.* any public place.

FO'RWARD, *adv.* towards ; to a part or place before ; onward ; progressively.

— *adj.* warm ; earnest. Ardent ; eager ; hot ; violent. Ready ; confident ; presumptuous. Premature ; early ; ripe. Quick ; ready ; hasty. Antecedent ; anterior. Not behindhand ; not inferior.

To **FO'RWARD**, *v. a.* to hasten ; to quicken ; to accelerate. To patronize ; to advance.

FO'RWARDER, *n. f.* he who promotes any thing.

FO'RWARDLY, *adv.* eagerly ; hastily ; quickly.

FO'RWARDNESS, *n. f.* eagerness ; ardour ; readiness to act. Quickness ;

F O S

readiness. Earliness ; early ripeness. Confidence ; assurance ; want of modesty.

FO'RWARDS, *adv.* straight before ; progressively.

FOSSE, *n. f.* a ditch ; a moat.

FO'SSEWAY, *n. f.* one of the great Roman roads through England, so called from the ditches on each side.

FO'SSIL, *adj.* that which is dug out of the earth.

FO'SSIL, *n. f.* Many bodies, because we discover them by digging into the bowels of the earth, are called *fossils*.

To **FO'STER**, *v. a.* to nurse ; to feed ; to support. To pamper ; to encourage. To cherish ; to forward.

FO'STERAGE, *n. f.* the charge of nursing.

FOSTERBRO'THER, *n. f.* one bred at the same pap.

FOSTERCHI'LD, *n. f.* a child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father.

FOSTERDA'M, *n. f.* a nurse ; one that performs the office of a mother.

FOSTEREA'RTH, *n. f.* earth by which the plant is nourished, though it did not grow first in it.

FO'STERER, *n. f.* a nurse ; one who gives food in the place of a parent.

FO'STERFATHER, *n. f.* one who gives food in the place of the father.

FOSTERMO'THER, *n. f.* a nurse.

FO'STERSON, *n. f.* one fed and educated, though not the son by nature.

FOUGA'DE, *n. f.* a fort of little mine in the manner of a well dug under some work or fortification.

FOUL, *adj.* filthy ; dirty ; miry. Impure ; polluted ; full of filth. Wicked ; detestable ; abominable. Hateful ; ugly ; loathsome. Disgraceful ; shameful. Coarse ; gross. Not bright ; not serene. Among seamen, entangled : as, a rope is *foul* of the anchor.

To **FOUL**, *v. a.* to daub ; to bemire ; to make filthy.

FO'ULFACED, *adj.* having an ugly or hateful visage.

FO'ULLY, *adv.* filthily ; nastily ; odiously ; hatefully ; shamefully.

FOULMOU'THED, *adj.* scurrilous ; habituated to the use of opprobrious terms.

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FOULNESS, *n. f.* filthiness; nastiness. Pollution; impurity. Hatefulness; atrociousness. Ugliness; deformity. Dishonesty; want of candour.

To **FOUND**, *v. a.* to lay the basis of any building. To build; to raise. To establish; to erect. To give birth or original to. — *v. a.* to form by melting and pouring into moulds; to cast.

FOUNDATION, *n. f.* the basis or lower parts of an edifice. The principles or ground on which any notion is raised. Original; rise. A revenue settled and established for any purpose, particularly charity. Establishment; settlement.

FO'UNDER, *n. f.* a builder; one who raises an edifice. One who establishes a revenue for any purpose. One from whom any thing has its original or beginning. A caster.

To **FO'UNDER**, *v. a.* to cause such a soreness and tenderness in a horse's foot, that he is unable to set it to the ground. — *v. n.* to sink to the bottom. To fail; to miscarry.

FO'UNDERY, *n. f.* a place where figures are formed of melted metal; a casting-house.

FO'UNDLING, *n. f.* a child exposed to chance; a child found without any parent or owner.

FO'UNDRESS, *n. f.* a woman that founds, builds, establishes, or begins any thing. A woman that establishes any charitable revenue.

FOUNT, **FOUNTAIN**, *n. f.* a well; a spring. A small basin of springing water. A jet; a spout of water. The head or first spring of a river. Original; first principle; first cause.

FO'UNTAINLESS, *adj.* without a fountain or spring.

FO'UNTFUL, *adj.* full of springs.

FOUR, twice two.

FOURBE, *n. f.* a cheat; a tricking fellow.

FOURFO'LD, *adj.* four times told.

FOURFO'OTED, *adj.* quadruped.

FOURSCO'RE, *adj.* four times twenty; eighty.

FOURSQUA'RE, *adj.* quadrangular.

FOURTE'EN, *adj.* four and ten.

FOURTE'ENTH, *adj.* the ordinal of

FOX

fourteen; the fourth after the tenth.

FOURTH, *adj.* the ordinal of four; the first after the third.

FO'URTHLY, *adv.* in the fourth place.

FOURWHE'ELED, *adj.* running upon twice two wheels.

FO'UTRA, *n. f.* a fig; a scoff.

FOWL, *n. f.* a winged animal; a bird.

To **FOWL**, *v. n.* to kill birds for food or game.

FO'WLER, *n. f.* a sportsman who pursues birds.

FO'WLINGPIECE, *n. f.* a gun for birds.

FOX, *n. f.* a wild animal of the canine kind. A knave or cunning fellow.

FO'XCASE, *n. f.* a fox's skin

FO'XCHASE, *n. f.* the pursuit of the fox with hounds.

FO'XEVL, *n. f.* a kind of disease in which the hair sheds.

FO'XGLOVES, *n. f.* a plant.

FO'XHUNTER, *n. f.* a man whose chief ambition is to shew his bravery in hunting foxes.

FO'XSHIP, *n. f.* the character or qualities of a fox; cunning.

FO'XTRAP, *n. f.* a gin or snare to catch foxes.

FRA'CTION, *n. f.* the act of breaking; the state of being broken. A broken part of an integral.

FRA'CTIONAL, *adj.* belonging to a broken number.

FRA'CTURE, *n. f.* breach; separation of continuous parts.

To **FRA'CTURE**, *v. a.* to break a bone.

FRA'GILE, *adj.* brittle; easily snapped or broken. Weak; uncertain; easily destroyed.

FRAGI'LITY, *n. f.* brittleness; easiness to be broken. Weakness; uncertainty. Frailty; lability to fault.

FRA'GMENT, *n. f.* a part broken from the whole; an imperfect piece.

FRA'GMENTARY, *adj.* composed of fragments.

FRA'GOR, *n. f.* a noise; a crack; a crash.

FRA'GRANCE, **FRA'GRANCY**, *n. f.* sweetness of smell; pleasing scent.

F R A

FRA'GRANT, *adj.* odorous; sweet of smell.

FRA'GRANTLY, *adv.* with sweet scent.

FRAIL, *n. f.* a basket made of rushes. A rush for weaving baskets. — *adj.* weak; easily decaying; subject to casualties. Weak of resolution; liable to error or seduction.

FRA'ILNESS, *n. f.* weakness; instability.

FRA'ILTY, *n. f.* weakness of resolution; instability of mind. Fault proceeding from weakness; sins of infirmity.

FRA'ISCHEUR, *n. f.* freshness; coolness.

FRAISE, *n. f.* a pancake with bacon in it.

To FRAME, *v. a.* to form or fabricate by orderly construction and union of various parts. To fit one to another. To make; to compose; to adjust. To form to any rule or method. To contrive. To settle. To invent; to fabricate.

FRAME, *n. f.* a fabric; any thing constructed of various parts or members. Order; regularity. Scheme; order. Contrivance; projection. Mechanical construction. Shape; form; proportion.

FRA'MER, *n. f.* maker; former; contriver; schemer.

FRA'MPOLD, *n. f.* peevish; boisterous; rugged.

FRA'NCHISE, *n. f.* exemption from any onerous duty. Privilege; immunity. District; extent of jurisdiction.

To FRANCHI'SE, *v. a.* to enfranchise; to make free; to keep free.

FRA'NGIBLE, *adj.* fragile; brittle; easily broken.

FRANK, *adj.* liberal; generous; open; ingenuous; sincere. Without conditions; without payment. — *n. f.* a place to feed hogs in; a sty. A letter which pays no postage. A French coin.

To FRANK, *v. a.* to shut up in a frank or sty. To feed high; to fat; to cram. To exempt letters from postage.

FRA'NKINCENSE, *n. f.* a dry resinous substance.

FRA'NKLY, *adv.* liberally; freely; kindly; readily. Without constraint; without reserve.

F R A

FRA'NKNESS, *n. f.* plainness of speech; openness; ingenuousness. Liberality; bounteousness. Freedom from reserve.

FRANKPLE'DGE, *n. f.* a pledge or surety for freemen.

FRA'NTIC, *adj.* mad; deprived of understanding by violent madness; outrageously and turbulently mad. Transported by violence of passion.

FRA'NTICLY, *adv.* madly; outrageously.

FRA'NTICNESS, *n. f.* madness; fury of passion.

FRATE'RNAL, *adj.* brotherly; pertaining to brothers; becoming brothers.

FRATE'RNALLY, *adv.* in a brotherly manner.

FRATE'RNITY, *n. f.* the state or quality of a brother. Body of men united; corporation; society. Men of the same class or character.

FRA'TRICIDE, *n. f.* the murder of a brother.

FRAUD, *n. f.* deceit; cheat; trick; artifice; subtilty; stratagem.

FRA'UDFUL, *adj.* treacherous; artful; trickish; deceitful; subtle.

FRA'UDFULLY, *adv.* deceitfully; artfully; subtilly; treacherously; by stratagem.

FRA'UDULENCE, FRA'UDULENCY, *n. f.* deceitfulness; trickishness; proneness to artifice.

FRA'UDULENT, *adj.* full of artifice; trickish; subtle; deceitful. Performed by artifice; deceitful; treacherous.

FRA'UDULENTLY, *adv.* by fraud; by deceit; by artifice; deceitfully.

FRAUGHT, *part. pass.* from *fraight*, now written *freight*, laden, charged. Filled; stored; thronged. — *n. f.* a freight; a cargo.

To FRAUGHT, *v. a.* to load; to crowd.

FRA'UGHTAGE, *n. f.* lading; cargo.

FRAY, *n. f.* a broil; a battle; a fight. A duel; a combat.

To FRAY, *v. a.* to fright; to terrify. To rub.

FREAK, *n. f.* a sudden and causeless change of place. A sudden fancy; a humour; a whim; a capricious prank.

To FREAK, *v. a.* to variegate.

F R E

FRE'AKISH, *adj.* capricious; humourfome.

FRE'AKISHLY, *adv.* capriciously; humourfomely; whimfically.

FRE'AKISHNESS, *n. f.* capricioufnefs; humourfomeneffs; whimficalneffs.

TO FREAM, *v. n.* to growl.

FRE'CKLE, *n. f.* a fpot raifed in the fkin by the fun. Any fmall fpot or difcoloration.

FRE'CKLED, *adj.* spotted; maculated.

FRE'CKLY, *adj.* full of freckles.

FREE, *adj.* at liberty; uncompeled; unreffrained; not neceffitated. Permitted; licentious. Open. Acquainted; converfing without refcrve. Liberal; frank. Clear from diftreffs. Guiltleff; innocent. Exempt. Invested with franchises; poffeffing any thing without vaffalage. Not bound by fate.

TO FREE, *v. a.* to fet at liberty; to refcuc from flavery; to manumit; to loofe. To rid from; to clear from any thing ill. To exempt; to unlock; to open. To banifh.

FREEBO'OTER, *n. f.* a robber; a plunderer; a pillager.

FREEBO'OTING, *n. f.* robbery; plunder; the art of pillaging.

FRE'BORN, *n. f.* inheriting liberty.

FREECHA'PEL, *n. f.* fuch chapels as are of the king's foundation, and by him exempted from the jurifdiction of the ordinary.

FRE'ECOST, *n. f.* without expenfe.

FRE'EDMAN, *n. f.* a flave manumitted.

FRE'EDOM, *n. f.* liberty; exemption from fervitude; independence. Privilege; franchises; immunities. Exemption from fate. Unreffrained. Eafe or facility in doing or fhewing any thing.

FREEFO'OTED, *adj.* not reffrained in the march.

FREEHE'ARTED, *adj.* liberal; unreffrained.

FREEHO'LD, *n. f.* that land or tenement which a man holdeth in fee, fee-tail, or for term of life.

FREEHO'LDER, *n. f.* one who has a freehold.

FRE'ELY, *adv.* at liberty; without reffraint; lavifhly. Without fcruple;

F R E

without refcrve. Without neceffity. Frankly; liberally. Spontaneoufly; of its own accord.

FRE'EMAN, *n. f.* one not a flave; not a vaffal. One partaking of rights, privileges, or immunities.

FREEMI'NDED, *adj.* unconffrained; without load of care.

FRE'ENESS, *n. f.* the ffate of being free. Openneffs; unrefcrvedneffs; ingenuoufneffs; candour. Generofity; liberality.

FREESCHO'OL, *n. f.* a fchool in which learning is given without pay.

FREESPO'KEN, *adj.* accuftomed to fpeak without refcrve.

FRE'ESTONE, *n. f.* ffone commonly ufed in building.

FREETHI'NKER, *n. f.* a libertine; a contemner of religion.

FREEWI'LL, *n. f.* the power of difrecting our own actions without conftraint by neceffity or fate. Voluntarineffs; fpontaneity.

FREEWO'MAN, *n. f.* a woman not enflaved.

TO FREEZE, *v. n.* to be congealed with cold. To be of that degree of cold by which water is congealed.—*v. a.* to congeal with cold. To kill by cold. To chill by the lofs of power or motion.

TO FREIGHT, *v. a.* to load a fhip or veffel of carriage with goods for transportation. To load as the burthen; to be the thing with which a veffel is freighted.

FREIGHT, *n. f.* any thing with which a fhip is loaded. The money due for transportation of goods.

FRE'IGHTER, *n. f.* he who freights a veffel.

FRENCH Chalk, *n. f.* an indurated clay, extremely denfe, of a fmooth glouffy furface, and foft to the touch.

TO FRE'NCHIFY, *v. a.* to infect with the manner of France; to make a coxcomb.

FRE'NETIC, *adj.* mad; diftracted.

FRE'NZY, *n. f.* madneff; diftraction of mind; alienation of underffanding.

FRE'QUENCE, *n. f.* croud; concurrence; affcribly.

FRE'QUENCY, *n. f.* common occur-

F R E

rence ; the condition of being often seen or done. Concourse ; full assembly.

FRE'QUENT, *adj.* often done ; often seen ; often occurring. Used often to practise any thing. Full of concourse.

To **FREQU'ENT**, *v. a.* to visit often ; to be much in any place.

FREQUE'NTABLE, *adj.* conversable ; accessible.

FREQUE'NTATIVE, *adj.* a grammatical term applied to verbs signifying the frequent repetition of an action.

FREQUE'NTER, *n. f.* one who often resorts to any place.

FRE'QUENTLY, *adv.* often ; commonly ; not rarely.

FRE'SCO, *n. f.* coolness ; shade ; duskiness. A picture not drawn in glaring light, but in dusk.

FRESH, *adj.* cool. New. In a state like that of recentness. Recent ; repaired from any loss or diminution. Florid ; vigorous ; cheerful ; unfaded ; unimpaired. Healthy in countenance ; ruddy. Brisk ; strong ; vigorous. Fastig ; sweet. — *n. f.* water not salt.

To **FRE'SHEN**, *v. a.* to make fresh. — *v. n.* to grow fresh.

FRE'SHET, *n. f.* a pool of fresh water.

FRE'SHLY, *adv.* coolly ; newly ; in the former state renewed. With a healthy look ; ruddily.

FRE'SHNESS, *n. f.* newness ; vigour ; spirit. Freedom from diminution by time. Freedom from fatigue. Coolness. Ruddy ; colour of health. Freedom from saltiness.

FRET, *n. f.* a frith or strait of the sea. Any agitation of liquors. That stop of the musical instrument which causes or regulates the vibrations of the string. Work rising in protuberance. Agitation of the mind ; commotion of the temper ; passion.

To **FRET**, *v. a.* to rub against any thing. To hurt by attrition. To corrode. To form into raised work. To variegate ; to diversify. To make angry ; to vex. — *v. n.* to be in commotion ; to be agitated. To be worn away ; to be corroded. To make way by attrition. To be angry ; to be peevish.

F R I

FRE'TFUL, *adj.* angry ; peevish.

FRE'TFULLY, *adv.* peevishly.

FRE'TFULNESS, *n. f.* passion ; peevishness.

FRE'TTY, *adj.* adorned with raised work.

FRIABI'LITY, *n. f.* capacity of being reduced to powder.

FRI'ABLE, *adj.* easily crumbled ; easily reduced to powder.

FRI'AR, *n. f.* a religious ; a brother of some regular order.

FRI'ARLIKE, *adj.* monastic ; unskilled in the world.

FRI'ARLY, *adv.* like a friar, a man untaught in life.

FRI'ARSCOWL, *n. f.* a plant.

FRI'ARY, *n. f.* a monastery or convent of friars. — *adj.* like a friar.

To **FRI'BBLE**, *v. n.* to trifle.

FRI'BBLER, *n. f.* a trifler.

FRICASSE'E, *n. f.* a dish made by cutting chickens or other small things in pieces, and dressing them with strong sauce.

FRICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of rubbing one thing against another.

FRI'CTION, *n. f.* the act of rubbing two bodies together. The resistance in machines caused by the motion of one body upon another.

FRIDAY, *n. f.* the sixth day of the week.

FRIEND, *n. f.* one joined to another in mutual benevolence and intimacy. One reconciled to another. An attendant, or companion. Favourer.

To **FRIEND**, *v. a.* to favour ; to befriend.

FRI'ENDLESS, *adj.* wanting friends ; wanting support ; destitute ; forlorn.

FRI'ENDLINESS, *n. f.* a disposition to friendship. Exertion of benevolence.

FRI'ENDLY, *adj.* having the temper and disposition of a friend ; kind ; favourable. Disposed to union. Salutary ; homogeneous. — *adv.* in the manner of friends.

FRI'ENDSHIP, *n. f.* the state of minds united by mutual benevolence. Highest degree of intimacy. Favour ; personal kindness. Assistance ; help. Conformity ; affinity ; correspondence.

FRIEZE, *n. f.* a coarse warm cloth.

FRI

FRIEZE, FRIZE, *n. f.* a large flat member which separates the architrave from the cornice.

FRI'EZED, *adj.* shagged or napped with frieze.

FRI'EZELIKE, *adj.* resembling a frieze.

FRI'GATE, *n. f.* a small ship.

FRIGEFAC'TION, *n. f.* the act of making cold.

To FRIGHT, *v. a.* to terrify; to disturb with fear.

FRIGHT, *n. f.* a sudden terror.

To FRIG'HTEN, *v. a.* to terrify; to shock with dread.

FRIG'HTFUL, *adj.* terrible; dreadful; full of terror. Unpleasing.

FRIG'HTFULLY, *adv.* dreadfully; horribly. Disagreeably.

FRIG'HTFULNESS, *n. f.* the power of impressing terror.

FRIG'ID, *adj.* cold; without warmth of affection. Impotent; without warmth of body. Dull; without fire of fancy.

FRIG'IDITY, *n. f.* coldness; want of warmth. Dulness; want of intellectual fire. Want of corporeal warmth. Coldness of affection.

FRIG'IDLY, *adv.* coldly; dully; without affection.

FRIG'IDNESS, *n. f.* coldness; dullness; want of affection.

FRIGOR'IFIC, *adj.* causing cold.

To FRILL, *v. n.* to quake or shiver with cold.

FRINGE, *n. f.* ornamental appendages added to dress or furniture.

To FRINGE, *v. a.* to adorn with fringes; to decorate with ornamental appendages.

FRI'PPERER, *n. f.* one who deals in old things vamped up.

FRI'PPERY, *n. f.* the place where old cloaths are sold. Old cloaths; cast dresses; tattered rags.

To FRISK, *v. n.* to leap; to skip. To dance in frolic or gaiety.

FRISK, *n. f.* a frolic; a fit of wanton gaiety.

FRI'SKER, *n. f.* a wanton; one not constant or settled.

FRI'SKINESS, *n. f.* gaiety; liveliness.

FRI'SKY, *adj.* gay; airy.

FRO

FRIT, *n. f.* ashes or salt.

FRITH, *n. f.* a strait of the sea where the water being confined is rough. A kind of net.

FRITI'LLARY, *n. f.* a plant.

FRITINANCY, *n. f.* the scream of an insect, as the cricket or cicada.

FRIT'TER, *n. f.* a small piece cut to be fried. A fragment; a small piece. A cheesecake; a wig.

To FRIT'TER, *v. a.* to cut meat into small pieces to be fried. To break into small particles or fragments.

FRI'VOLOUS, *adj.* slight; trifling; of no moment.

FRI'VOLOUSNESS, *n. f.* want of importance; triflingness.

FRI'VOLOUSLY, *adv.* triflingly; without weight.

To FRIZ'LE, *v. a.* to curl in short curls like nap of frieze.

FRIZ'LER, *n. f.* one that makes short curls.

FRO, *adv.* backward; regressively. It is a contraction of *from*.

FROCK, *n. f.* a dress; a coat. A kind of close coat for men.

FROG, *n. f.* a small animal with four feet. The hollow part of the horse's hoof.

FRO'GBIT, *n. f.* an herb.

FRO'GFISH, *n. f.* a kind of fish.

FRO'G-GRASS, *n. f.* a kind of herb.

FROGLE'TTUCE, *n. f.* a plant.

FROISE, *n. f.* a kind of food made by frying bacon inclosed in a pancake.

FRO'LIC, *adj.* gay; full of levity. — *n. f.* a wild prank; a flight of whim.

To FRO'LIC, *v. n.* to play wild pranks.

FRO'LICLY, *adv.* gaily; wildly.

FRO'LICSOME, *adj.* full of wild gaiety.

FRO'LICSOMENESS, *n. f.* wildness of gaiety; pranks.

FRO'LICSOMELY, *adv.* with wild gaiety.

FROM, *prep.* away; noting privation. Out of. Because of. Not near to. At a distance. Since. Contrary to.

FROM'WARD, *prep.* away from.

FRONDI'FEROUS, *adj.* bearing leaves.

FRONT, *n. f.* the face. The face as opposed to an enemy. The part or place

F R O

opposed to the face. The van of an army. The forepart of any thing, as of a building.

To **FRONT**, *v. a.* to oppose directly, or face to face. To stand opposed or overagainst any place or thing. — *v. n.* to stand foremost.

FRONTAL, *n. f.* any external form of medicine to be applied to the forehead.

FRONTBOX, *n. f.* the box in the playhouse from which there is a direct view to the stage.

FRONTED, *adj.* formed with a front.

FRONTIER, *n. f.* the marches; the limit; the utmost verge of any territory.

FRONTIER, *adj.* bordering.

FRONTISPIECE, *n. f.* that part of any building or other body that directly meets the eye.

FRONTLESS, *adj.* without blushes; without shame; without diffidence.

FRONTLET, *n. f.* a bandage worn upon the forehead.

FRONTROOM, *n. f.* an apartment in the forepart of the house.

FRORE, *adj.* frozen.

FROST, *n. f.* the last effect of cold; the power or act of congelation. The appearance of plants and trees sparkling with congelation of dew.

FROSTBITTEN, *adj.* nipped or withered by the frost.

FROSTED, *adj.* laid on in inequalities like those of the hoar frost upon plants.

FROSTILY, *adv.* with frost; with excessive cold. Without warmth of affection.

FROSTINESS, *n. f.* cold; freezing cold.

FROSTNAIL, *n. f.* a nail with a prominent head driven into the horse's shoes, that it may pierce the ice.

FROSTWORK, *n. f.* work in which the substance is laid on with inequalities.

FROSTY, *adj.* having the power of congelation; excessive cold. Chill in affection. Hoary; gray haired.

FROTH, *n. f.* spume; foam. Any empty or senseless show of wit or eloquence. Any thing not hard or solid.

To **FROTH**, *v. n.* to foam; to throw out spume.

F R U

FROTHILY, *adv.* with foam; with spume. In an empty trifling manner.

FROTHY, *adj.* full of foam, froth, or spume. Soft; vain; empty; trifling.

To **FROUNCE**, *v. n.* to frizzle or curl the hair.

FROUZY, *adj.* dim; fetid; musty.

FROWARD, *adj.* peevish; ungovernable; angry; perverse.

FROWARDLY, *adv.* peevishly; perversely.

FROWARDNESS, *n. f.* peevishness; perverseness.

FROWER, *n. f.* a cleaving tool.

To **FROWN**, *v. a.* to express displeasure by contracting the face to wrinkles.

FROWN, *n. f.* a wrinkled look; a look of displeasure.

F. R. S. Fellow of the royal society.

FRUCTIFEROUS, *adj.* bearing fruit.

To **FRUCTIFY**, *v. a.* to make fruitful; to fertilise. — *v. n.* to bear fruit.

FRUCTIFICATION, *n. f.* the act of causing or of bearing fruit; fecundation; fertility.

FRUCTUOUS, *adj.* fruitful; fertile; impregnating with fertility.

FRUGAL, *adj.* thrifty; sparing; parsimonious.

FRUGALLY, *adv.* parsimoniously; sparingly; thriftily.

FRUGALITY, *n. f.* thrift; parsimony; good husbandry.

FRUGIFEROUS, *adj.* bearing fruit.

FRUIT, *n. f.* the product of a tree or plant in which the seeds are contained. That part of a plant which is taken for food. Production. The offspring of the womb. Advantage gained by any enterprise or conduct. The effect or consequence of any action.

FRUITAGE, *n. f.* fruit collectively; various fruits.

FRUITBEARER, *n. f.* that which produces fruit.

FRUITBEARING, *adj.* having the quality of producing fruit.

FRUITERER, *n. f.* one who trades in fruit.

FRUITERY, *n. f.* fruit collectively taken. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

FRUITFUL, *adj.* fertile; abundant;

FRU

ly productive; liberal of product. Prolific; childbearing; plenteous.

FRU'ITFULLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to be prolific. Plenteously; abundantly.

FRU'ITFULNESS, *n. f.* fertility; fecundity; plentiful production. The quality of being prolific. Exuberant abundance.

FRUITGRO'VES, *n. f.* shades, or close plantations of fruit-trees.

FRU'ITION, *n. f.* enjoyment; possession; pleasure given by possession or use.

FRU'ITIVE, *adj.* enjoying; possessing; having the power of enjoyment.

FRU'ITLESS, *adj.* barren of fruit. Vain; productive of no advantage; idle; unprofitable. Without offspring.

FRU'ITLESSLY, *adv.* vainly; idly; unprofitably.

FRUIT-TIME, *n. f.* the autumn.

FRUIT-TREE, *n. f.* a tree of that kind whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

FRUMENTA'CIOUS, *adj.* made of grain.

FRUME'NTY, *n. f.* food made of wheat boiled in milk.

To FRUSH, *v. a.* to break, bruise, or crush.

FRUSTRA'NEOUS, *adj.* vain; useless; unprofitable; without advantage.

To FRU'STRATE, *v. a.* to defeat; to disappoint; to balk. To make null; to nullify.

FRUSTRATE, *part, adj.* vain; ineffectual; useless; unprofitable. Null; void.

FRUSTRA'TION, *n. f.* disappointment; defeat.

FRU'STRATIVE, *adj.* fallacious.

FRU'STRATORY, *adj.* that which makes any procedure void.

FRU'STUM, *n. f.* a piece cut off from a regular figure. A term of science.

FRY, *n. f.* the swarm of little fishes just produced from the spawn. Any swarm of animals; or young people in contempt.

FRY, *n. f.* a kind of sieve.

To FRY, *v. a.* to dress food by roasting it in a pan on the fire. — *v. n.* to be roasted in a pan on the fire. To melt

FUG

with heat. To be agitated like liquor in the pan.

FRY, *n. f.* a dish of things fried.

FRY'INGPAN, *n. f.* the vessel in which meat is roasted on the fire.

To FUB, *v. a.* to put off.

FUB, *n. f.* a plump chubby boy.

FU'CAIED, *adj.* painted; disguised with paint. Disguised by false show.

FU'CUS, *n. f.* paint for the face.

To FUDDLE, *v. a.* to make drunk.

— *v. n.* to drink to excess.

FUGA'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* volatility; the quality of flying away.

FUGA'CITY, *v. f.* volatility; quality of flying away. Uncertainty; instability.

FUGH, *interj.* an expression of abhorrence.

FU'GITIVE, *adj.* unsteady; unstable; volatile; apt to fly away. Flying; running from danger. Flying from duty; falling off. Wandering; runagate; vagabond. — *n. f.* one who runs from his station or duty. One who takes shelter under another power from punishment.

FU'GITIVENESS, *n. f.* volatility; fugacity. Instability; uncertainty.

FUGUE, *n. f.* a musical point.

FU'LCIMENT, *n. f.* that on which a body rests.

To FULFI'L, *v. a.* to fill till there is no room for more. To answer by performance. To answer any purpose or design. To answer any law by obedience.

FU'LGENCY, *n. f.* splendour.

FU'LGENT, *adj.* shining; dazzling.

FU'LGID, *adj.* shining; glittering.

FULGI'DITY, *n. f.* splendour.

FU'LGOUR, *n. f.* splendour; dazzling brightness.

FULGURA'TION, *n. f.* the act of lightning.

FUL'GINOUS, *adj.* sooty; smoky.

FU'LIMART, *n. f.* a kind of stinking ferret.

FULL, *adj.* replete. Stored with any thing. Plump; saginated; fat. Saturated. Complete. Containing the whole matter; expressing much. Strong. Mature; perfect. Applied to the moon, complete in its orb. Spread to view in all dimensions. — *n. f.* complete measure; freedom from deficiency. The highest

F U L

state or degree. The whole; the total. Applied to the moon, the time in which the moon makes a perfect orb. — *adv.* without abatement. With the whole effect. Exactly. Directly.

FULL-BLOWN, *adj.* spread to the utmost extent.

FULL-BO'TTOMED, *adj.* having a large bottom.

FULL-EA'RED, *adj.* having the heads full of grain.

FULL-EYED, *adj.* having large prominent eyes.

FULL-FE'D, *adj.* fated; fat; saginated.

FULL-LA'DEN, *adj.* laden till there can be no more.

FULL-SPRE'AD, *adj.* spread to the utmost extent.

FULL-SU'MMED, *adj.* complete in all its parts.

To FULL, *v. a.* to cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

FU'LLAGE, *n. f.* the money paid for fulling or cleansing cloth.

FU'LLER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to cleanse cloth.

FU'LLERY, *n. f.* the place where the trade of a fuller is exercised.

FU'LLINGMILL, *n. f.* a mill where hammers beat the cloth till it be cleansed.

FU'LLY, *adv.* without vacuity. Completely; without lack.

FU'LMINANT, *adj.* thundering; making a noise like thunder.

To FU'LMINATE, *v. n.* to thunder; to make a loud noise or crack. To issue out ecclesiastical censures. — *v. a.* to throw out as an object of terror.

FULMINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of thundering. Denunciation of censure.

FU'LMINATORY, *adj.* thundering; striking horror.

FU'LNES, *n. f.* the state of being filled. Completeness. Repletion; satiety. Plenty; wealth. Struggling perturbation; swelling in the mind. Largeness; extent. Force of sound; vigour.

FU'LSOME, *adj.* nauseous; offensive. Of a rank odious smell. Tending to obscenity.

FU'LSOMELY, *adv.* nauseously; rankly; obscenely.

F U M

FU'LSOMENESS, *n. f.* nauseousness. Rank smell. Obscenity.

FU'MADO, *n. f.* a smoked fish.

FU'MAGE, *n. f.* hearthmoney.

FU'MATORY, *n. f.* an herb.

To FU'MBLE, *v. n.* to attempt any thing awkwardly or ungainly. To puzzle; to strain in perplexity. To play childishly. — *v. a.* to manage awkwardly.

FU'MBLER, *n. f.* one who acts awkwardly.

FU'MBLINGLY, *adv.* in an awkward manner.

FUME, *n. f.* smoke. Vapour. Exhalation. Rage; heat of mind; passion. Idle conceit; vain imagination.

To FUME, *v. n.* to smoke. To vapour. To be in a rage. — *v. a.* to smoke; to dry in the smoke. To perfume with odours in the fire.

FU'METTE, *n. f.* the stink of meat.

FU'MID, *adj.* smoky; vaporous.

FUMI'DITY, *n. f.* smokiness; tendency to smoke.

To FU'MIGATE, *v. n.* to smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour. To medicate or heal by vapours.

FUMIGA'TION, *n. f.* scents raised by fire. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.

FU'MINGLY, *adv.* angrily; in a rage.

FU'MOUS, FU'MY, *adj.* producing fumes.

FUN, *n. f.* sport; high merriment.

FU'NCTION, *n. f.* discharge; performance. Employment; office. Trade; occupation. Office of any particular part of the body. Power; faculty.

FUND, *n. f.* stock; capital. Stock or bank of money.

FU'NDAMENT, *n. f.* serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built. The back part of the body.

FUNDAME'NTAL, *n. f.* leading proposition.

FUNDAME'NTALLY, *adv.* essentially; originally.

FU'NERAL, *n. f.* the solemnization of a burial; obsequies. The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. Burial: interment.

FU'NERAL, *adj.* used at the ceremony of interring the dead.

F U R

FUNE'REAL, *adj.* suiting a funeral; dark; dismal.

FUNGO'SITY, *n. f.* unsolid excrement.

FU'NGOUS, *adj.* excrescent; spongy.

FU'NGUS, *n. f.* a mushroom.

FU'NICLE, *n. f.* a small cord.

FUNI'ULAR, *adj.* consisting of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK, *n. f.* a stink.

FU'NNEL, *n. f.* an inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it, through which liquors are poured into vessels. A pipe or passage of communication.

FUR, *n. f.* skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries; hair in general.

To **FUR**, *v. a.* to line or cover with skins that have soft hair. To cover with soft matter.

FUR-WROUGHT, *adj.* made of fur.

FURA'CIOUS, *adj.* thievish.

FURA'CITY, *n. f.* disposition to theft.

FUR'BELOW, *n. f.* fur sewed on the lower part of the garment.

To **FUR'BELOW**, *v. a.* to adorn with ornamental appendages.

To **FUR'BISH**, *v. a.* to burnish; to polish; to rub to brightness.

FUR'BISHER, *n. f.* one who polishes any thing.

FURCA'TION, *n. f.* forkiness; the state of shooting two ways like the blades of a fork.

FUR'FUR, *n. f.* husk or chaff, scurf or dandriff.

FURFURA'CEOUS, *adj.* husky; branny; scaly.

FUR'IOUS, *adj.* mad; phrenetic. Raging violent; transported by passion beyond reason.

FUR'IOUSLY, *adv.* madly; violently; vehemently.

FUR'IOUSNESS, *n. f.* frenzy; madness; transport of passion.

To **FURL**, *v. a.* to draw up; to contract.

FU'RLONG, *n. f.* a measure of length; the eighth part of a mile.

FU'RLOUGH, *n. f.* a temporary dismissal from military service.

F U R

FU'RMENTY, *n. f.* food made by boiling wheat in milk.

FU'RNACE, *n. f.* an inclosed fireplace.

To **FU'RNACE**, *v. a.* to throw out as sparks from a furnace.

To **FU'RNISH**, *v. a.* to supply with what is necessary. To give things for use. To fit up; to fit with appendages. To equip; to fit out for any undertaking.

FU'RNISHER, *n. f.* one who supplies or fits out.

FURNITURE, *n. f.* moveables; goods put in a house for use or ornament. Appendages. Equipage; embellishments.

FU'RRIER, *n. f.* a dealer in furs.

FU'RKROW, *n. f.* a small trench made by the plough for the reception of seed. Any long trench or hollow.

FU'RROW-WEED, *n. f.* a weed that grows in furrowed land.

To **FU'RROW**, *v. a.* to cut in furrows. To divide in long hollows.

FU'RRY, *adj.* covered with, dressed in, consisting of fur.

FU'R'HER, *adj.* at a great distance. Beyond this.

FU'R'THER, *adv.* to a greater distance.

To **FU'R'THER**, *v. a.* to put onward; to forward; to promote; to assist.

FU'R'THERER, *n. f.* promoter; advancer.

FU'R'THERMORE, *adv.* moreover; besides.

FU'R'TIVE, *adj.* stolen; gotten by theft.

FU'RUNCLE, *n. f.* a bile; an angry pustule.

FU'RY, *n. f.* madness; rage; passion of anger. Enthusiasm; exaltation of fancy. A stormy, turbulent, raging woman.

FURZE, *n. f.* gorse; goss.

FU'RZY, *adj.* overgrown with furze; full of gorse.

FUSCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of darkening.

To **FUSE**, *v. a.* to melt; to put into fusion — *v. n.* to be melted.

FU'SEE, *n. f.* the cone round which is wound the cord or chain of a clock or watch. A firelock; a small neat musket.

F U S

FU'SIBLE, *adj.* capable of being melted.

FUSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* capacity of being melted; quality of growing liquid by heat.

FU'SIL, *adj.* capable of being melted; liquifiable by heat.

FU'SIL, *n. f.* a firelock; a small neat musket.

FUSILI'ER, *n. f.* a soldier armed with a fusil.

FU'SION, *n. f.* the act of melting. The state of being melted.

FUSS, *n. f.* a tumult; a bustle.

FUST, *n. f.* the trunk or body of a column. A strong smell, as that of a mouldy barrel.

To FUST, *v. n.* to grow mouldy; to smell ill.

FU'STIAN, *n. f.* a kind of cloth made of linen and cotton. A high swelling kind of writing made up of heterogeneous parts; bombast.

FU'STIAN, *adj.* made of fustian. Swelling; unnaturally pompous; ridiculously tumid.

FU'STIC, *n. f.* a sort of wood brought from the West Indies.

To FU'STIGATE, *v. a.* to beat with a stick.

FUSTILA'RIAN, *n. f.* a low fellow; a skinkard.

FU'STINESS, *n. f.* mouldiness; stink.

FU'STY, *adj.* ill-smelling; mouldy.

FU'TILE, *adj.* talkative; loquacious. Trifling; worthless.

FUTYLITY, *n. f.* talkativeness; loquacity. Triflingness; want of weight, or solidity.

FU'TTOCKS, *n. f.* the low timbers that hold the ship together.

FU'TURE, *adj.* that which will be hereafter; to come; as, the *future* state.

FU'TURE, *n. f.* time to come; somewhat to happen hereafter.

FU'TURELY, *adv.* in time to come.

FUTURITION, *n. f.* the state of being to be.

FUTU'RITY, *n. f.* time to come; events to come. The state of being to be; futurition.

To FUZZ, *v. n.* to fly out in small particles.

FU'ZZBALL, *n. f.* a kind of fungus,

G A B

which, when pressed, bursts and scatters dust in the eyes.

FY, *interj.* a word of blame and disapprobation.

G.

G, The seventh letter of the alphabet, bet, and the fifth consonant, has two sounds, one called that of the hard *G*, because it is formed by a pressure somewhat hard of the forepart of the tongue against the upper gum. This sound *G* retains before *a, o, u, l, r*. The other sound, called that of the soft *G*, resembles that of *j*, and is commonly found before *e, i*; as, *gem, gibbet*.

GA'BARDINE, *n. f.* a coarse frock.

To GA'BBLE, *v. n.* to make an inarticulate noise. To prate loudly without meaning.

GA'BBLE, *n. f.* inarticulate noise like that of brute animals. Loud talk without meaning.

GA'BBLER, *n. f.* a prater; a chattering fellow.

GA'BEL, *n. f.* an excise; a tax.

GA'BION, *n. f.* a wicker basket which is filled with earth to make a fortification or intrenchment.

GA'BLE, *n. f.* the sloping roof of a building.

GAD, *n. f.* a wedge or ingot of steel. A file or graver.

To GAD, *v. n.* to ramble about without any settled purpose.

GA'DDER, *n. f.* a Rambler; one that runs much abroad without business.

GA'DDINGLY, *adv.* in a rambling manner.

GA'DFLY, *n. f.* a fly; the breeze.

GAFF, *n. f.* a harpoon or large hook.

GA'FFLESS, *n. f.* artificial spurs upon cocks. A steel contrivance to bend cross bows.

To GAG, *v. n.* to stop the mouth.

GAG, *n. f.* something put into the mouth to hinder speech or eating.

GAGE, *n. f.* a pledge; a pawn; a caution.

To GAGE, *v. a.* to wager; to depone as a wager; to impawn. To measure;

G A I

to take the contents of any vessel of liquors.

To GA'GGLE, *v. n.* to make noise like a goose.

GA'ETY, *n. f.* cheerfulness; airiness; merriment. Acts of juvenile pleasure. Finery; show.

GA'LY, *adv.* airily; cheerfully; splendidly; pompously; showily.

GAIN, *n. f.* profit; advantage. Interest; lucrative views. Unlawful advantage.

To GAIN, *v. a.* to obtain as profit or advantage. To obtain; to procure. To win; to draw into any interest or party. To reach; to attain. To gain over; to draw to another party or interest. — *v. n.* to encroach; to come forward by degrees. To get ground; to prevail against. To obtain influence with. — *v. n.* to grow rich; to have advantage.

GAIN, *adj.* handy; ready.

GA'INER, *n. f.* one who receives profit or advantage.

GA'INFUL, *adj.* advantageous; profitable. Lucrative; productive of money.

GA'INFULLY, *adv.* profitably; advantageously.

GA'INFULNESS, *n. f.* lucrativeness.

GA'INGIVING, *n. f.* the same as misgiving; a giving against.

GA'INLESS, *adj.* unprofitable.

GA'INLESSNESS, *n. f.* unprofitableness; want of advantage.

GA'INLY, *adv.* handily; readily.

To GA'INSAY, *v. a.* to contradict; to oppose; to controvert with.

GA'INSAYER, *n. f.* opponent; adversary.

To GA'INSTAND, *v. a.* to withstand

GA'IRISH, *adj.* gaudy; showy; splendid; fine. Extravagantly gay; flighty.

GA'IRISHNESS, *n. f.* finery; flaunting gaudiness. Flighty or extravagant joy.

GAIT, *n. f.* a way. March; walk. The manner and air of walking.

GALA'NGAL, *n. f.* a medicinal root, of which there are two species.

GALA'XY, *n. f.* the milky way.

GA'LBANUM, *n. f.* a gum, soft like wax, and ductile between the fingers; of a yellowish or reddish colour.

GALE, *n. f.* a wind not tempestuous, yet stronger than a breeze.

G A L

GA'LEAS, *n. f.* a heavy low-built vessel, with both sails and oars.

GA'LEATED, *adj.* covered as with a helmet.

GALER'ICULATE, *n. f.* covered as with a hat.

GA'LIOT, *n. f.* a little galley or sort of brigantine, built very slight and fit for chase.

GALL, *n. f.* the bile; an animal juice remarkable for its supposed bitterness. The part which contains the bile. Any thing extremely bitter. Rancour; malignity. A slight hurt by fretting off the skin. Anger; bitterness of mind.

To GALL, *v. a.* to hurt by fretting the skin. To impair; to wear away. To tease; to fret; to vex. To harass; to mischief. — *v. n.* to fret.

GA'LLANT, *adj.* gay; well dressed; showy. Brave; high-spirited; daring; magnanimous. Fine; noble; specious. Inclined to courtship. — *n. f.* a gay, sprightly, airy, splendid man. A whore-master, who caresses women to debauch them. A wooer; one who courts a woman for marriage.

GA'LLANTLY, *adv.* gaily; splendidly. Bravely; nobly; generously.

GA'LLANTRY, *n. f.* splendour of appearance; show; magnificence. Bravery; nobleness; generosity. A number of gallants. Courtship. Vitious love; lewdness; debauchery.

GA'LLERY, *n. f.* a kind of walk along the floor of a house, into which the doors of the apartments open. The seats in the playhouse above the pit, in which the meaner people sit.

GA'LLEY, *n. f.* a vessel driven with oars.

GA'LLEY SLAVE, *n. f.* a man condemned for some crime to row in the galleys.

GA'LLIARD, *n. f.* a gay, brisk, lively man; a fine fellow. An active, nimble, sprightly dance.

GA'LLIARDISE, *n. f.* merriment; exuberant gaiety.

GA'LLICISM, *n. f.* a mode of speech peculiar to the French language.

GA'LLIGASKINS, *n. f.* large open hose.

G A L

GALLIMA'TIA, *n. f.* nonsense; talk without meaning.

GALLIMAU'FRY, *n. f.* a hotch-potch, or hash of several sorts of broken meat; a medley. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

GA'LLIPOT, *n. f.* a pot painted and glazed.

GA'LLON, *n. f.* a liquid measure of four quarts.

GALLOO'N, *n. f.* a kind of close lace made of gold or silver, or of silk alone.

To GA'LLOP, *v. n.* to move forward by leaps, so that all the feet are off the ground at once. To move very fast.

GA'LLOP, *n. f.* the motion of a horse when he runs at full speed.

GA'LLOPER, *n. f.* a horse that gallops. A man that rides fast.

GA'LLOWAY, *n. f.* a horse not more than fourteen hands high, much used in the north.

To GA'LLOW, *v. a.* to terrify; to fright.

GA'LLOW, GA'LLOWS, *n. f.* a beam laid over two posts, on which malefactors are hanged.

GA'LLOWSFREE, *adj.* exempt by destiny from being hanged.

GA'LLOWTREE, *n. f.* the tree of terror; the tree of execution.

GAMBA'DE, GAMBA'DO, *n. f.* spatterdashies.

GA'MBLER, *n. f.* a knave whose practice it is to invite the unwary to game and cheat them.

GA'MBOGE, *n. f.* a concreted vegetable juice, partly of a gummy, partly of a resinous nature.

To GA'MBOL, *v. n.* to dance; to skip; to frisk. To leap; to start.

GA'MBOL, *n. f.* a skip; a hop; a leap for joy. A frolic; a wild prank.

GA'MBREL, *n. f.* the leg of a horse.

GAME, *n. f.* sport of any kind. Jest. Insolent merriment; sportive insult. A single match at play. Scheme pursued. Field-sports. Animals pursued in the field. Solemn contests exhibited as spectacles to the people.

To GAME, *v. n.* to play at any sport. To play wantonly and extravagantly for money.

G A M

GA'ME-COCK, *n. f.* a cock bred to fight.

GA'ME-EGG, *n. f.* an egg from which fighting cocks are bred.

GA'MEKEEPER, *n. f.* a person who looks after game, and sees it is not destroyed.

GA'MESOME, *adj.* frolicsome; gay; sportive; playful; sportful.

GA'MESOMENESS, *n. f.* sportive-ness; merriment.

GA'MESOMELY, *adv.* merrily.

GA'MESTER, *n. f.* one who is riotously addicted to play. One who is engaged at play.

GA'MMON, *n. f.* the buttock of an hog salted and dried. A kind of play with dice.

GA'MUT, *n. f.* the scale of musical notes.

To GANCH, *v. a.* to drop from a high place upon hooks by way of punishment.

GA'NDER, *n. f.* the male of the goose.

To GANG, *v. n.* to go; to walk; an old word not now used, except ludicrously.

GANG, *n. f.* a number herding together; a troop; a company; a tribe.

GA'NGHON, *n. f.* a kind of flower.

GA'NGLION, *n. f.* a tumour in the tendinous and nervous parts.

GA'NGRENE, *n. f.* a mortification; a stoppage of circulation followed by putrefaction.

To GA'NGRENE, *v. a.* to corrupt to mortification. — *v. n.* to become mortified.

GA'NGRENOUS, *adj.* mortified; producing or betokening mortification.

GA'NGWAY, *n. f.* in a ship, the several ways or passages from one part of it to the other.

GA'NGWEEK, *n. f.* rogation week.

GA'NTELOPE, GA'NTLET, *n. f.* a military punishment, in which the criminal running between the ranks receives a lash from each man.

GA'NZ, *n. f.* a kind of wild goose.

GAOL, *n. f.* a prison; a place of confinement. It is pronounced *jail*.

GA'OLDELIVERY, *n. f.* the judicial process, which by condemnation or

G A P

acquittal of persons confined evacuates the prison.

GA'OLER, *n. f.* keeper of a prison; he to whose care the prisoners are committed.

GAP, *n. f.* an opening in a broken fence. A breach. Any passage. A hole. Any interstice. *To stop a gap*, to escape by some mean shift.

GA'P-TOOTHED, *n. f.* having interstices between the teeth.

To GAPE, *v. n.* to open the mouth wide; to yawn. *To desire earnestly*; to crave. *To open in fissures or holes*. *To stare with hope or expectation*. *To stare irreverently*.

GA'PER, *n. f.* one who opens his mouth. One who stares foolishly. One who longs or craves.

To GAR, *v. a.* to cause; to make.

GARB, *n. f.* dress; cloaths; habit. Fashion of dress. Exterior appearance.

GA'RBAGE, *n. f.* the bowels; the offal.

GA'RBEL, *n. f.* a plank next the keel of a ship.

To GA'RBLE, *v. a.* to sift; to part; to separate the good from the bad.

GA'RBLER, *n. f.* he who separates one part from another.

GA'RBOIL, *n. f.* disorder; tumult; uproar.

GAR'DEN, *n. f.* a piece of ground inclosed and cultivated, planted with herbs or fruits. A place particularly fruitful or delightful.

GAR'DEN-WARE, *n. f.* the produce of gardens.

To GA'RDEN, *v. n.* to cultivate a garden; to lay out gardens.

GAR'DENER, *n. f.* he that attends or cultivates gardens.

GAR'DENING, *n. f.* the act of cultivating or planning gardens.

GARE, *n. f.* coarse wool on the legs of sheep.

GA'RGARISM, *n. f.* a liquid form of medicine to wash the mouth with.

To GA'RGARISE, *v. a.* to wash the mouth with medicated liquors.

GA'RGET, *n. f.* a distemper in cattle.

To GA'RGLE, *v. a.* to wash the throat with some liquor not suffered immediately to descend. *To warble*; to play in the throat.

G A R

GA'RGLE, *n. f.* a liquor with which the throat is washed.

GA'RGLION, *n. f.* an exudation of nervous juice from a bruise.

GA'RGOL, *n. f.* a distemper in hogs.

GA'RLAND, *n. f.* a wreath of branches or flowers.

GA'RLICK, *n. f.* a plant.

GARLICKEA'TER, *n. f.* a mean fellow.

GA'RMENT, *n. f.* any thing by which the body is covered; cloaths; dress.

GA'RNER, *n. f.* a place in which threshed grain is stored up.

To GA'RNER, *v. a.* to store as in garners.

GA'RNET, *n. f.* a precious gem.

To GA'RNISH, *v. a.* to decorate. *To embellish*. *To fit with fetters*.

GA'RNISH, *n. f.* ornament; decoration; embellishment. Things strewed round a dish. Fetters.

GA'RNISHMENT, *n. f.* ornament; embellishment.

GA'RNITURE, *n. f.* furniture; ornament.

GA'ROUS, *adj.* resembling pickle made of fish.

GA'RRAN, *n. f.* a small horse; a hobby.

GA'RRET, *n. f.* a room on the highest floor of the house. Rotten wood.

GARRETE'ER, *n. f.* an inhabitant of a garret.

GA'RRISON, *n. f.* soldiers placed in a fortified town or castle to defend it. Fortified place stored with soldiers.

To GA'RRISON, *v. a.* to secure by fortresses.

GARRU'LITY, *n. f.* loquacity; incontinence of tongue. The quality of talking too much; talkativeness.

GA'RRULOUS, *adj.* talkative; prattling.

GA'RTER, *n. f.* a string or riband by which the stocking is held upon the leg. The mark of the order of the garter, the highest order of English knighthood. The principal king at arms.

To GA'RTER, *v. a.* to bind with a garter.

GARTH, *n. f.* the bulk of the body measured by the girdle.

G A S

GAS, *n. f.* a spirit not capable of being coagulated.

GASCONA'DE, *n. f.* a boast; a bravado.

To GASCONA'DE, *v. n.* to boast; to brag.

To GASH, *v. a.* to cut deep so as to make a gaping wound.

GASH, *n. f.* a deep and wide wound. The mark of a wound.

GA'SKINS, *n. f.* wide hose; wide breeches.

To GASP, *v. n.* to open the mouth wide to catch breath. To emit breath by opening the mouth convulsively. To long for. A sense improper.

GASP, *n. f.* the act of opening the mouth to catch breath. The short catch of breath in the last agonies.

GA'STRIC, *adj.* belonging to the belly.

GASTRO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* sewing up any wound of the belly.

GASTRO'NOMY, *n. f.* the act of cutting open the belly.

GATE, *n. f.* the door of a city, a castle, palace, or large building. An avenue; an opening.

GA'TEVEIN, *n. f.* the *vena porta*.

GA'TEWAY, *n. f.* a way through gates of inclosed grounds.

To GA'THER, *v. n.* to collect. To pick up. To crop. To assemble. To accumulate. To select. To sweep together. To collect charitable contributions. To compress; to contract. To gain. To pucker needlework. To collect logically. — *v. n.* to be condensed; to thicken. To grow larger by the accretion of similar matter. To assemble.

GA'THER, *n. f.* pucker; cloth drawn together in wrinkles.

GA'THERER, *n. f.* one that gathers; a collector. One that gets in a crop of any kind.

GA'THERING, *n. f.* collection of charitable contributions.

GAUDE, *n. f.* a yellow flower. An ornament; a fine thing.

To GAUDE, *v. n.* to exult; to rejoice at any thing.

GA'UDERY, *n. f.* finery; ostentatious luxury of dress.

GA'UDILY, *adv.* showily.

G A U

GA'UDINESS, *n. f.* showiness; tin-
sel appearance.

GA'UDY, *adj.* showy; splendid; pompous; ostentatiously fine. — *n. f.* a feast; a festival; a day of plenty.

GA'VEL, *n. f.* a provincial word for ground.

GA'VELKIND, *n. f.* a custom where-
by the lands of the father are equally di-
vided at his death amongst all his sons.

To GAUGE, *v. a.* to measure with
respect to the contents of a vessel. To
measure with regard to any proportion.

GAUGE, *n. f.* a measure; a standard.

GAU'GER, *n. f.* one whose business is
to measure vessels or quantities.

GAUNT, *adj.* thin; slender; lean;
meagre.

GA'UNTLY, *adv.* leanly; slenderly;
meagerly.

GA'UNTLET, *n. f.* an iron glove
used for defence, and thrown down in
challenges.

GA'VOT, *n. f.* a kind of dance.

GAUZE, *n. f.* a kind of thin transpa-
rent silk.

GAWK, *n. f.* a cuckow. A foolish
fellow.

GAWN, *n. f.* a small tub.

GAWNTREE, *n. f.* a wooden frame,
on which beer-casks are set when tunned.

GAY, *adj.* airy; chearful; merry;
frolic. Fine; showy. — *n. f.* an orna-
ment, or embellishment.

GA'YNESS, *n. f.* gaiety; finery.

To,GAZE, *v. n.* to look intently and
earnestly; to look with eagerness.

GAZE, *n. f.* intent regard; look of
eagerness or wonder; fixed look. The
object gazed on.

GA'ZER, *n. f.* he that gazes; one
that looks intently with eagerness or ad-
miration.

GA'ZEFUL, *adj.* looking intently.

GA'ZEHOUND, *n. f.* a hound that
pursues not by the scent, but by the eye.

GA'ZETTE, *n. f.* a paper of news;
a paper of public intelligence.

GAZETTE'ER, *n. f.* a writer of news.

GA'ZINGSTOCK, *n. f.* a person ga-
zed at with scorn or abhorrence.

GAZO'N, *n. f.* pieces of fresh earth
covered with grass, cut in form of a wedge.

G E L

GEAR, *n. f.* furniture; accoutrements; drefs; habit; ornaments. The traces by which horses or oxen draw. Stuff.

GE'SON, *adj.* wonderful.

GEAT, *n. f.* the hole through which the metal runs into the mold.

GECK, *n. f.* a bubble easily imposed upon.

To **GECK**, *v. a.* to cheat.

GEE, a term used by waggoners to their horses when they would have them go falter.

GE'LABEL, *adj.* what may be congealed or concreted into a gelly.

GE'LATINE, **GELA'TINOUS**, *adj.* formed into a gelly.

To **GELD**, *v. a.* to castrate; to deprive of the power of generation. To deprive of any essential part. To deprive of any thing immodest, or liable to objection.

GE'LDER, *n. f.* one that performs the act of castration.

GE'LDER-ROSE, *n. f.* a plant.

GE'LDING, *n. f.* any animal castrated, particularly a horse.

GE'LD, *adj.* extremely cold.

GELI'DITY, *n. f.* extreme cold.

GE'LDINESS, *n. f.* extreme cold.

GE'LLY, *n. f.* any viscous body; viscosity; glue; gluy substance.

GELT, *n. f.* a castrated animal; gelding.

GELT, *n. f.* tinsel; gilt surface.

GEM, *n. f.* a jewel; a precious stone of whatever kind. The first bud.

To **GEM**, *v. a.* to adorn as with jewels or buds. — *v. n.* to put forth the first buds.

GEME'LLIPAROUS, *adj.* bearing twins.

To **GE'MINATE**, *v. a.* to double.

GEMINA'TION, *n. f.* repetition; reduplication.

GE'MINY, *n. f.* twins; a pair; a brace.

GE'MINOUS, *adj.* double.

GE'MMAR, *adj.* pertaining to gems or jewels.

GE'MMEOUS, *adj.* tending to gems. Resembling gems.

GE'MOTE, *n. f.* the court of the hundred.

GE'NDER, *n. f.* a kind; a sort. A sex. A denomination given to nouns,

G E N

from their being joined with an adjective in this or that termination.

To **GE'NDER**, *v. a.* to beget. To produce; to cause. — *v. n.* to copulate; to breed.

GENEALO'GICAL, *adj.* pertaining to descents or families.

GENEA'LOGIST, *n. f.* he who traces descents.

GENEA'LOGY, *n. f.* history of the succession of families.

GE'NERABLE, *adj.* that may be produced or begotten.

GE'NERAL, *adj.* comprehending many species or individuals. Lax in signification. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations. Relating to a whole class or body of men. Public. Extensive, though not universal. Common; usual. — *n. f.* the whole; the totality. The public; the interest of the whole. The vulgar. One that has the command over an army.

GENERALI'SSIMO, *n. f.* the supreme commander.

GENERA'LITY, *n. f.* the state of being general. The main body; the bulk.

GE'NERALLY, *adv.* in general; without specification or exception. Extensively. Commonly; frequently. In the main.

GE'NERALNESS, *n. f.* wide extent; frequency; commonness.

GE'NERALITY, *n. f.* the whole; the totality.

GE'NERANT, *n. f.* the begetting or productive power.

To **GE'NERATE**, *v. a.* to beget; to propagate. To cause; to produce.

GENERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of begetting or producing. A family; a race. Progeny; offspring. A single succession. An age.

GE'NERATIVE, *adj.* having the power of propagation. Prolific; fruitful.

GENERA'TOR, *n. f.* the power which begets, causes, or produces.

GENERIC, **GENE'RICAL**, *adj.* that which comprehends the genus, or distinguishes from another genus.

GENE'RICALLY, *adv.* with regard to the genus, though not the species.

GENERO'SITY, *n. f.* the quality of

G E N

being generous ; magnanimity ; liberality.

GE'NEROUS, *adj.* of good extraction. Noble of mind ; magnanimous ; open of heart. Liberal ; munificent. Strong ; vigorous.

GE'NEROUSLY, *adv.* not meanly with regard to birth. Magnanimously ; nobly. Liberally ; munificently.

GE'NEROUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being generous.

GE'NESIS, *n. f.* generation ; the first book of Moses.

GE'NET, *n. f.* a small well-proportioned Spanish horse.

GENETHLI'ACAL, *adj.* pertaining to nativities as calculated by astronomers.

GENETHLI'ACS, *n. f.* the science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

GENETHLIA'TIC, *n. f.* he who calculates nativities.

GENE'VA, *n. f.* a distilled spirituous water.

GE'NIAL, *adj.* that which contributes to propagation. That gives cheerfulness or supports life. Natural ; native.

GE'NIALLY, *adv.* by genius ; naturally. Gaily ; cheerfully.

GENI'CULATED, *adj.* knotted.

GENICULA'TION, *n. f.* knottiness.

GE'NIO, *n. f.* a man of a particular turn of mind.

GE'NITALS, *n. f.* parts belonging to generation.

GE'NITIVE, *adj.* in grammar, the name of a case.

GE'NIUS, *n. f.* the protecting or ruling power of men, places, or things. A man endued with superior faculties. Mental power or faculties. Nature ; disposition.

GENTE'EL, *adj.* polite ; elegant in behaviour ; civil. Graceful in mien.

GENTE'ELLY, *adv.* elegantly ; politely ; gracefully ; handsomely.

GENTE'ELNESS, *n. f.* elegance ; gracefulness ; politeness.

GE'NTIAN, *n. f.* felwort or baldmony.

GENTIANE'LLA, *n. f.* a kind of blue colour.

GE'NTILE, *n. f.* one of an uncivilized nation ; one who knows not the true God.

G E N

GE'NTILESSE, *n. f.* complaisance ; civility.

GE'NTILISM, *n. f.* heathenism ; paganism.

GENTILI'TIOUS, *adj.* endemial ; peculiar to a nation. Hereditary ; entailed on a family.

GENTI'LITY, *n. f.* good extraction. Elegance of behaviour ; gracefulness of mien ; nicety of taste. Gentry. Paganism ; heathenism.

GENTLE, *adj.* well born ; well descended. Soft ; bland ; mild ; tame ; meek ; peaceable. Soothing ; pacific. — *n. f.* a gentleman ; a man of birth. A particular kind of worm.

GE'NTLEFOLK, *n. f.* persons distinguished by their birth from the vulgar.

GE'NTLEMAN, *n. f.* a man of birth ; a man of extraction. A term of complaisance. The servant that waits about the person of a man of rank.

GE'NTLEMANLIKE, GE'NTLEMANLY, *adj.* becoming a man of birth.

GE'NTLENESS, *n. f.* dignity of birth ; goodness of extraction. Softness of manners ; sweetness of disposition ; meekness.

GE'NTLESHIP, *n. f.* carriage of a gentleman.

GE'NTLEWOMAN, *n. f.* a woman of birth above the vulgar. A woman who waits about the person of one of high rank.

GE'NTLY, *adv.* softly ; meekly ; tenderly ; inoffensively ; kindly. Softly ; without violence.

GE'NTRY, *n. f.* birth ; condition. Class of people above the vulgar.

GENUFLE'XION, *n. f.* the act of bending the knee ; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

GE'NUINE, *adj.* not spurious.

GE'NUINELY, *adv.* without adulteration ; without foreign admixtures ; naturally.

GE'NUINENESS, *n. f.* freedom from any thing counterfeit ; freedom from adulteration.

GE'NUS, *n. f.* in science, a class of being, comprehending under it many species.

GEOCE'NTRIC, *adj.* applied to a planet or orb having the earth for its

G E O

centre, or the same centre with the earth.
GEODÆSIA, *n. f.* that part of geometry which contains the doctrine or part of measuring surfaces, and finding the contents of all plane figures.

GEODÆTICAL, *adj.* relating to the art of measuring surfaces.

GEOGRAPHER, *n. f.* one who describes the earth according to the position of its different parts.

GEOGRAPHICAL, *adj.* relating to geography.

GEOGRAPHICALLY, *adv.* in a geographical manner.

GEOGRAPHY, *n. f.* knowledge of the earth.

GEOLOGY, *n. f.* the doctrine of the earth.

GEOMANCER, *n. f.* a fortuneteller; a caster of figures.

GEOMANCY, *n. f.* the act of fortelling by figures.

GEOMANTIC, *adj.* pertaining to the art of casting figures.

GEOMETER, *n. f.* one skilled in geometry; a geometrician.

GEOMETRAL, *adj.* pertaining to geometry.

GEOMETRIC, **GEOMETRICAL**, *adj.* pertaining to geometry. Prescribed or laid down by geometry. Disposed according to geometry.

GEOMETRICALLY, *adv.* according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN, *n. f.* one skilled in geometry.

TO GEOMETRIZE, *v. n.* to act according to the laws of geometry.

GEOMETRY, *n. f.* the science of quantity, extension, or magnitude abstractedly considered.

GEOPO'NICAL, *adj.* relating to agriculture.

GEOPO'NICS, *n. f.* the science of cultivating the ground; the doctrine of agriculture.

GEORGE, *n. f.* a figure of St George on horseback worn by the knights of the garter. A brown loaf.

GE'ORGIC, *n. f.* some part of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry. — *adj.* relating to the doctrine of agriculture.

G E S

GE'OTIC, *adj.* belonging to the earth.

GE'RENT, *adj.* carrying; bearing.

GE'RFALCON, *n. f.* a bird of prey, in size between a vulture and a hawk.

GE'RMAN, *n. f.* brother; one approaching to a brother in proximity of blood. — *adj.* related.

GE'RMANDER, *n. f.* a plant.

GE'RME, *n. f.* a sprout or shoot.

GERMIN, *n. f.* a shooting or sprouting seed.

TO GE'RMINATE, *v. n.* to sprout; to shoot; to bud; to put forth.

GERMINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sprouting or shooting; growth.

GE'RUND, *n. f.* in the Latin grammar, a kind of verbal noun, which governs cases like a verb.

GEST, *n. f.* a deed; an action; an achievement. Show; representation.

GESTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of bearing the young in the womb.

TO GESTI'ULATE, *v. n.* to play antic tricks; to shew postures.

GESTICULA'TION, *n. f.* antic tricks; various postures.

GE'STURE, *n. f.* action or posture expressive of sentiment. Movement of the body.

TO GE'STURE, *v. a.* to accompany with action or posture.

TO GET, *v. a.* to procure; to obtain.

To win; to hold. To beget upon a female. To gain a superiority or advantage. *To get off*, to sell or dispose of by some expedient. — *v. n.* to arrive at any state or posture by degrees with some kind of labour, effort, or difficulty. To fall; to come by accident. *To get off*, to escape. *To get over*, to conquer; to suppress; to pass without being stopped. *To get up*, to rise from repose. To rise from a seat.

GE'TTER, *n. f.* one who procures or obtains. One who begets on a female.

GE'TTING, *n. f.* act of getting; acquisition. Gain; profit.

GE'WGAW, *n. f.* a showy trifle; a toy; a bauble; a splendid plaything.

GE'WGAW, *adj.* splendidly trifling; showy without value.

GHA'STFUL, *adj.* dreary; dismal; melancholy; fit for walking spirits.

G I B

GHA'STLINESS, *n. f.* horror of countenance; resemblance of a ghost; paleness.

GHA'STLY, *adv.* like a ghost; having horror in the countenance; pale. Horrible; shocking; dreadful.

GHE'RKIN, *n. f.* a pickled cucumber.

GHOST, *n. f.* the soul of man. A spirit appearing after death. *To give up the Ghost*, to die; to yield up the spirit into the hands of God. The third person in the adorable Trinity, called the Holy Ghost.

GHO'STLINESS, *n. f.* spiritual tendency; quality of having reference chiefly to the soul.

GHO'STLY, *adj.* spiritual; relating to the soul; having a character from religion; spiritual.

GIA'LALINA, *n. f.* earth of a bright gold colour.

GI'ANT, *n. f.* a man of size above the ordinary rate of men; a man unnaturally large.

GI'ANTESS, *n. f.* a she-giant.

GI'ANTLIKE, **GI'ANTLY**, *adj.* gigantic; vast.

GI'ANTSHIP, *n. f.* quality or character of a giant.

TO GI'BBER, *v. n.* to speak inarticulately.

GI'BBERISH, *n. f.* cant; the private language of rogues and gipsies; words without meaning.

GI'BBET, *n. f.* a gallows. Any transverse beams.

TO GI'BBET, *v. n.* to hang or expose on a gibbet. To hang on any thing going transverse.

GI'BBIER, *n. f.* game; wild fowl.

GIBBO'SITY, *n. f.* convexity; prominence; protuberance.

GI'BBOUS, *adj.* convex; protuberant; swelling into inequalities. Crook-backed.

GI'BBOUSNESS, *n. f.* convexity; prominence.

GI'BCAT, *n. f.* an old worn-out cat.

TO GIBE, *v. n.* to sneer; to join censuriosity with contempt. — *v. a.* to reproach by contemptuous hints; to flout; to scoff; to ridicule; to treat with scorn; to sneer; to taunt.

G I D

GIBE, *n. f.* sneer; hint of contempt by word or look; scoff; taunt.

GI'BER, *n. f.* a sneerer; a scoffer; a taunter.

GI'BINGLY, *adv.* scornfully; contemptuously.

GI'BLETS, *n. f.* the parts of a goose which are cut off before it is roasted.

GI'DDILY, *adv.* with the head seeming to turn round. Inconstantly; unsteadily. Carelessly; heedlessly; negligently.

GI'DDINESS, *n. f.* the state of being giddy or vertiginous. Inconstancy; unsteadiness; mutability. Quick rotation; inability to keep its place. Frolic.

GI'DDY, *adj.* vertiginous; whirling. Inconstant; mutable; unsteady; changeable. Heedless; thoughtless; incautious; wild. Tottering. Intoxicated.

GI'DDYBRAINED, *adj.* careless; thoughtless.

GI'DDYHEADED, *adj.* without steadiness or constancy.

GI'DDYRACED, *adj.* moving without regularity.

GI'ER-EAGLE, *n. f.* an eagle of a particular kind.

GIFT, *n. f.* a thing given or bestowed. The act of giving. Oblation; offering. A bribe. Power; faculty.

GI'FTED, *adj.* given; bestowed. Endowed with extraordinary powers.

GIG, *n. f.* any thing that is whirled round in play. A fiddle.

GI'GANTIC, *adj.* suitable to a giant; big; bulky; enormous. Wicked.

TO GI'GGLE, *v. n.* to laugh idly; to titter; to grin with merry levity.

GI'GGLER, *n. f.* a laugher; a titterer; one idly and foolishly merry.

GI'GLET, *n. f.* a wanton; a lascivious girl.

GI'GOT, *n. f.* the hip-joint.

TO GILD, *v. a.* to wash over with gold. To cover with any yellow matter. To adorn with lustre. To brighten.

GILDER, *n. f.* one who lays gold on the surface of any other body. A coin, from one shilling and sixpence, to two shillings.

GILDING, *n. f.* gold laid on any surface by way of ornament.

GIN

GILL, *n. f.* the apertures at each side of a fish's head. The flaps that hang below the beak of a fowl. The flesh under the chin. A measure of liquids containing the fourth part of a pint. A liquor.

GILLHOUSE, *n. f.* a house where gill is sold.

GILT, *n. f.* golden show; gold laid on the surface of any matter.

GILTHEAD, *n. f.* a sea-fish.

GILT-TAIL, *n. f.* a worm so called from his yellow tail.

GIM, *adj.* [an old word], neat; spruce.

GIMCRACK, *n. f.* a slight or trivial mechanism.

GIMLET, *n. f.* a borer with a screw at its point.

GIMMAL, *n. f.* some little quaint devices or pieces of machinery.

GIMP, *n. f.* a kind of silk twist or lace.

GIN, *n. f.* a trap; a snare. Any thing moved with screws. A pump worked by rotatory sails. The spirit drawn by distillation from juniper berries.

GINGER, *n. f.* a root.

GINGERBREAD, *n. f.* a kind of farinaceous sweetmeat.

GINGERLY, *adv.* cautiously; nicely.

GINGERNESS, *n. f.* niceness; tenderness.

GINGIVAL, *adj.* belonging to the gums.

To **GINGLE**, *v. n.* to utter a sharp clattering noise. To make an affected sound in periods or cadence. — *v. a.* to shake so that a sharp shrill clattering noise should be made.

GINGLE, *n. f.* a shrill resounding noise. Affectation in the sound of periods.

GINGLYMOID, *adj.* resembling a ginglymus; approaching to a ginglymus.

GINGLYMUS, *n. f.* a mutual indenting of two bones into each other's cavity.

GINNET, *n. f.* a nag; a mule; a degenerated breed.

GINSENG, *n. f.* a root brought lately into Europe.

To **GIP**, *v. a.* to take out the guts of herrings.

GIPSY, *n. f.* a vagabond who pretends to foretell futurity, commonly by palmistry or physiognomy. A name of slight reproach to a woman.

GIR

GIRASOLE, *n. f.* the herb turnsol. The opal stone.

To **GIRD**, *v. a.* to bind round. To put on so as to surround or bind. To fasten by binding. To invest. To dress; to habit; to clothe. — *v. n.* to break a scornful jest; to gibe; to sneer.

GIRD, *n. f.* a twitch; a pang.

GIRDER, *n. f.* in architecture, the largest piece of timber in a floor.

GIRDLE, *n. f.* any thing drawn round the waist, and tied or buckled. Inclosure; circumference.

To **GIRDLE**, *v. n.* to gird; to bind as with a girdle. To inclose; to shut in; to environ.

GIRDLEBELT, *n. f.* the belt that encircles the waist.

GIRDLER, *n. f.* a maker of girdles.

GIRE, *n. f.* a circle described by any thing in motion.

GIRL, *n. f.* a young woman, or child.

GIRLISH, *adj.* suiting a girl; youthful.

GIRLISHLY, *adv.* in a girlish manner.

To **GIRN**, *v. n.* applied to a crabbed, captious, or peevish person.

GIRROCK, *n. f.* a kind of fish.

To **GIRT**, *v. a.* to gird; to encompass; to encircle.

GIRT, *n. f.* a band by which the saddle or burthen is fixed upon the horse. A circular bandage.

GIRTH, *n. f.* the band by which the saddle is fixed upon the horse. The compass measured by the girdle.

To **GIRTH**, *v. a.* to bind with a girth.

GITH, *n. f.* an herb called guinea pepper.

To **GIVE**, *v. a.* to bestow; to confer without any price or reward. To deliver; to impart; to communicate. To put into one's possession; to consign. To quit. To impart. To expose. To grant. To yield. To permit. To enable. To pay. To exhibit. To give away; to alienate from one's self. To give back; to return; to restore. To give forth; To publish; to tell. To give the hand; To yield pre-eminence, as being subordinate or inferior. To give over; to leave; to quit; to cease. To addict; to at-

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tach to. To conclude lost. To abandon. To give out; to proclaim; to publish; to utter. To show in false appearance. To give up; to resign; to quit; to yield. To abandon. To deliver. — *v. n.* to rush; to fall on; to give the assault. To relent; to grow moist; to melt or soften; to thaw. To give in; to go back; to give way. To give into. To adopt; to embrace. To give off; to cease; to forbear. To give over; to cease; to act no more. To give out; to publish; to proclaim. To cease; to yield. To give way; to yield; not to resist; to make room for.

GI'VER, *n. f.* one that gives; donor; bestower; distributor; granter.

GI'ZZARD, *n. f.* the strong muscular stomach of a fowl. He frets his gizzard. he harasses his imagination.

GLA'BRITY, *n. f.* smoothness; baldness.

GLA'CIAL, *adj.* icy; made of ice; frozen.

To GLA'CIATE, *v. n.* to turn into ice.

GLA'CIATION, *n. f.* the act of turning into ice; ice formed.

GLA'CIS, *n. f.* in fortification, a sloping bank.

GLAD, *adj.* cheerful; gay; in a state of hilarity. Wearing a gay appearance; fertile; bright; showy. Pleased; elevated with joy. Pleasing; exhilarating.

To GLAD, *v. a.* to make glad; to cheer; to exhilarate.

To GLA'DDEN, *v. a.* to cheer; to delight; to make glad; to exhilarate.

GLA'DDER, *n. f.* one that makes glad; one that gladdens; one that exhilarates.

GLADE, *n. f.* a lawn or opening in a wood.

GLA'DEN, GLA'DER, *n. f.* sword-grass: a general name of plants that rise with a broad blade like sedge.

GLA'DIATOR, *n. f.* a swordplayer; a prizefighter.

GLA'DLY, *adv.* joyfully; with gaiety; with merriment;

GLA'DNESS, *n. f.* cheerfulness; joy; exultation.

GLA'DSOME, *adj.* pleased; gay;

GLA

delighted. Causing joy; having an appearance of gaiety.

GLA'DSOMELY, *adv.* with gaiety and delight.

GLA'DSOMENESS, *n. f.* gaiety; showiness; delight.

GLANCE, *n. f.* a sudden shoot of light or splendour. A stroke or dart of the beam of sight. A snatch of sight; a quick view.

To GLANCE, *v. n.* to shoot a sudden ray of splendour. To fly off in an oblique direction. To strike in an oblique direction. To view with a quick cast of the eye. — *v. a.* to move nimbly; to shoot obliquely.

GLA'NCINGLY, *adv.* in an oblique broken manner; transiently.

GLAND, *n. f.* a soft spongy substance, which serves to separate a particular humour from the blood.

GLA'NDERS, *n. f.* the running of corrupt matter from the nose in a horse.

GLANDIFEROUS, *adj.* bearing mast or acorns.

GLA'NDULE, *n. f.* a small gland serving to the secretion of humours.

GLANDULO'SITY, *n. f.* a collection of glands.

GLA'NDULOUS, *adj.* pertaining to the glands; subsisting in the glands.

To GLARE, *v. n.* to shine so as to dazzle the eyes. To look with fierce piercing eyes. To shine ostentatiously. — *v. a.* to shoot such splendour as the eye cannot bear.

GLARE, *n. f.* overpowering lustre; splendour, such as dazzles the eye. A fierce piercing look.

GLA'REOUS, *adj.* consisting of viscous transparent matter, like the white of an egg.

GLA'RING, *adj.* applied to any thing very shocking.

GLASS, *n. f.* an artificial substance made by fusing salts and flint or sand together, with a vehement fire. A glass vessel of any kind. A looking-glass; a mirror. A perspective glass.

GLASS, *adj.* vitreous; made of glass.

To GLASS, *v. a.* to see as in a glass. To case in glass. To cover with glass; to glaze.

GLE

GLA'SSFURNACE, *n. f.* a furnace in which glass is made by liquefaction.

GLA'SSGAZING, *adj.* finical; often contemplating himself in a mirror.

GLA'SSGR'NDER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to polish and grind glass.

GLA'SSHOUSE, *n. f.* a house where glass is manufactured.

GLA'SSMAN, *n. f.* one who sells glass.

GLA'SSMETAL, *n. f.* glass in fusion.

GLA'SSWORK, *n. f.* manufactory of glass.

GLA'SSWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

GLA'SSY, *adj.* made of glass; vitreous. Resembling glass.

GLA'STONBURY Thorn, *n. f.* a species of medlar.

GLAUCO'MA, *n. f.* a fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour.

GLAVE, *n. f.* a broad sword; a falchion.

To **GLA'VER**, *v. a.* to flatter; to wheedle.

To **GLAZE**, *v. a.* to furnish with windows of glass. To cover with glass, as potters do their earthen ware.

GLA'ZIER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to make glass windows.

GLEAD, *n. f.* a buzzard hawk; a kite.

GLEAM, *n. f.* a sudden shoot of light; lustre; brightness.

To **GLEAM**, *v. n.* to shine with sudden coruscation. To shine.

GLE'AMY, *adj.* flashing; darting sudden coruscations of light.

To **GLEAN**, *v. a.* to gather what the gatherers of the harvest leave behind. To gather any thing thinly scattered.

GLEAN *n. f.* collection made laboriously by slow degrees.

GLE'ANER, *n. f.* one who gathers after the reapers. One who gathers any thing slowly and laboriously.

GLE'ANING, *n. f.* the act of gleanings, or thing gleaned.

GLEBE, *n. f.* turf; soil; ground. The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

GLE'BOUS, **GLE'BY**, *adj.* turfey.

GLEDE, *n. f.* a kite.

GLEE, *n. f.* joy; merriment; gaiety.

GLI

GLEED, *n. f.* a hot blowing coal.

GLE'EFUL, *adj.* gay; merry; cheerful.

GLEEK, *n. f.* music, or musician.

To **GLEEK**, *v. a.* to sneer; to gibe; to droll upon. To spend time idly.

To **GLEEN**, *v. n.* to shine with heat or polish.

GLEET, *n. f.* a sanious ooze; a thin ichor running from a sore.

To **GLEET**, *v. n.* to drip or ooze with a thin sanious liquor. To run slowly.

GLE'ETY, *adj.* ichory; thinly sanious.

GLEN, *n. f.* a valley; a dale.

GLIB, *adj.* smooth; slippery. Voluble.

To **GLIB**, *v. a.* to castrate.

GLI'BLY, *adv.* smoothly; volubly.

GLI'BNESS, *n. f.* smoothness; slipperiness.

To **GLIDE**, *v. n.* to flow gently and silently. To pass gently and without tumult. To move swiftly and smoothly along.

GLIDE, *n. f.* lapse; act or manner of passing smoothly.

GLI'DER, *n. f.* one that glides.

GLIKE, *n. f.* a sneer; a scoff.

To **GLI'MMER**, *v. n.* to shine faintly. To be perceived imperfectly; to appear faintly.

GLI'MMER, *v. f.* faint splendour; weak light. A kind of fossil.

GLIMPSE, *n. f.* a weak faint light. A quick flashing light. Transitory lustre. Short fleeting enjoyment.

To **GLI'STEN**, *v. n.* to shine; to sparkle with light.

To **GLI'STER**, *v. n.* to shine; to be bright. — *v. n.* to shine; to exhibit lustre; to gleam. To be specious; to be striking.

GLI'TTER, *n. f.* lustre; bright show.

GLI'TTERINGLY, *adv.* with shining lustre.

To **GLOAR**, *v. a.* to squint; to look askew. To stare.

To **GLOAT**, *v. n.* to cast side glances as a timorous lover.

GLO'BARD, *n. f.* a glow worm.

GLO'BATED, *adj.* formed in shape of a globe; spherical; spheroidal.

GLOBE, *n. f.* a sphere; a ball; a

G L O

round body. The terraqueous ball. A sphere in which the various regions of the earth are geographically depicted, or in which the constellations are laid down according to their places in the sky. A body of soldiers drawn into a circle.

GLOBE *Amaranth*, *n. f.* everlasting flower.

GLOBE *Daisy*, *n. f.* a kind of flower.

GLOBE *Fish*, *n. f.* a kind of orbicular fish.

GLOBOSE, *adj.* spherical; round.

GLOBOSITY, *n. f.* sphericity; sphericity.

GLOBOUS, *adj.* spherical; round.

GLOBULAR, *adj.* in form of a small sphere; round; spherical.

GLOBULARIA, *n. f.* a flosculous flower.

GLOBULE, *n. f.* such a small particle of matter as is of a globular or spherical figure.

GLOBULOUS, *adj.* in form of a small sphere; round.

To **GLOMERATE**, *v. a.* to gather into a ball or sphere. A body formed into a ball.

GLOMEROUS, *adj.* gathered into a ball or sphere.

GLOOM, *n. f.* imperfect darkness; dismalness; obscurity; defect of light. Cloudiness of aspect; heaviness of mind; fullness.

To **GLOOM**, *v. n.* to shine obscurely, as the twilight. To be cloudy; to be dark. To be melancholy; to be full.

GLOOMILY, *adv.* obscurely; dimly; without perfect light; dismally. Sulenly; with cloudy aspect; with dark intentions; not cheerfully.

GLOOMINESS, *n. f.* want of light; obscurity; imperfect light; dismalness. Want of cheerfulness; cloudiness of look.

GLOOMY, *adj.* obscure; imperfectly illuminated; almost dark. Dark of complexion. Sulen; melancholy; cloudy of look; heavy of heart.

GLO'RIED, *adj.* illustrious; honourable; decorated with glory.

GLORIFICATION, *n. f.* the act of giving glory.

To **GLORIFY**, *v. a.* to procure ho-

G L O

nour or praise to one. To pay honour or praise in worship. To praise; to honour; to extol. To exalt to glory or dignity.

GLO'RIOUS, *adj.* boastful; proud; haughty; ostentatious. Noble; illustrious; excellent.

GLO'RIOUSLY, *adv.* nobly; splendidly; illustriously.

GLO'RY, *n. f.* praise paid in adoration. The felicity of heaven. Honour; praise; fame; renown; celebrity. Splendour; magnificence. Lustre; brightness. Pride; boastfulness; arrogance.

To **GLO'RY**, *v. n.* to boast in; to be proud of.

To **GLOSE**, *v. a.* to flatter; to collogue.

GLOSS, *n. f.* a scholium; a comment. An interpretation artfully specious; a specious representation. Superficial lustre.

To **GLOSS**, *v. n.* to comment; to make sly remarks. — *v. a.* to explain by comment. To palliate by specious exposition or representation. To embellish with superficial lustre.

GLO'SSARY, *n. f.* a dictionary of obscure or antiquated words.

GLOSSA'TOR, *n. f.* a writer of glosses; a commentator.

GLO'SSER, *n. f.* a scholiast; a commentator. A polisher.

GLO'SSINESS, *n. f.* smooth polish; superficial lustre.

GLOSSO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* a scholiast; a commentator.

GLOSSO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the writing of commentaries.

GLO'SSY, *adj.* shining; smoothly polished.

GLOVE, *n. f.* cover of the hands.

To **GLOVE**, *v. a.* to cover as with a glove.

GLO'VER, *n. f.* one who makes gloves.

To **GLOUT**, *v. n.* to pout; to look full.

To **GLOW**, *v. n.* to be heated so as to shine without flame. To burn with vehement heat. To feel heat of body. To exhibit a strong bright colour.

To **GLOW**, *v. a.* to make hot so as shine.

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GLOW, *n. f.* shining heat. Vehemence of passion. Brightness or vividness of colour.

GLOW-WORM, *n. f.* a small creeping insect with a luminous tail.

To **GLOZE**, *v. n.* to flatter; to wheedle; to insinuate; to fawn. To comment.

GLOZE, *n. f.* flattery; insinuation. Specious show; gloss.

GLUE, *n. f.* a viscous body; a cement.

To **GLUE**, *v. a.* to join with a viscous cement. To hold together. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

GLU'EBOILER, *n. f.* one who makes glue.

GLU'ER, *n. f.* one who cements with glue.

GLUM, *adj.* sullen; stubbornly grave.

To **GLUT**, *v. a.* to swallow; to devour. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency. To feast or delight even to satiety.

GLUT, *n. f.* that which is gorged or swallowed. Plenty even to loathing and satiety. More than enough.

GLU'TINOUS, *adj.* gluy; viscous; tenacious.

GLU'TINOUSNESS, *n. f.* viscosity; tenacity.

GLU'TTON, *n. f.* one who indulges himself too much in eating. One eager of any thing to excess.

To **GLU'TTONIZE**, *v. a.* to play the glutton; to be luxurious.

GLU'TTONOUS, *adj.* given to excessive feeding.

GLU'TTONOUSLY, *adv.* with the voracity of a glutton.

GLU'TTONY, *n. f.* excess of eating; luxury of the table.

GLU'Y, *adj.* viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

To **GNAR**, to **GNARL**, *v. n.* to growl; to murmur; to snarl.

GNARLED, *adj.* knotty.

To **GNASH**, *v. a.* to strike together; to clash. — *v. n.* to grind or collide the teeth. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

GNAT, *n. f.* a small winged stinging insect. Any thing proverbially small.

GNATFLOWER, *n. f.* the bee-flower.

GNO

GNA'TSNAPPER, *n. f.* a bird so called.

To **GNAW**, *v. a.* to eat by degrees; to devour by slow corrosion. To bite in agony or rage. To wear away by biting. — *v. n.* to exercise the teeth.

GNA'WER, *n. f.* one that gnaws.

GNO'MON, *n. f.* the hand or pin of a dial.

GNO'MONICS, *n. f.* a science which teaches to find the just proportion of shadows for the construction of all kinds of sun and moon dials.

To **GO**, *v. n.* to walk; to move step by step. To move. To walk leisurely. To travel; to proceed. To remove from place to place. To depart from a place. To take any road. To march in a hostile or warlike manner. To apply one's self. To have recourse to. To be about to do. To shift; to decline; to tend towards death or ruin. To escape. To be uttered. To be talked of; to be known. To pass; to be received. To flow; to pass; to have a course. To have any tendency. To be pregnant. To pass. To be in order of time or place. To extend in meaning. To spread; to be dispersed. *To go about*, to attempt; to endeavour. *To go aside*, to err; to deviate from the right. *To go between*, to interpose. *To go by*, to pass away unnoticed; to find or get the conclusion. To observe as a rule. *To go down*, to be swallowed. *To go in and out*, to do the business of life. To be at liberty. *To go off*, to die; to go out of life; to cease. To depart from a post. *To go on*, to make attack. To proceed. *To go over*, to revolt. *To go out*, to go upon any expedition. To be extinguished. *To go through*, to perform thoroughly; to execute. To suffer; to undergo.

GO-TO, *interj.* come, come, take the right course. A scornful exhortation.

GO-BY, *n. f.* delusion; artifice; circumvention; over-reach.

GO-CART, *n. f.* a machine in which children are inclosed to teach them to walk.

GOAD, *n. f.* a pointed instrument with which oxen are driven forward.

To **GOAD**, *v. a.* to prick or drive

G O D

with a goad. To incite; to stimulate; to instigate; to drive forward.

GOAL, *n. f.* the landmark set up to bound a race. The starting post. The final purpose; the end to which a design tends.

GOAR, *n. f.* any edging sewed upon cloth.

GOAT, *n. f.* a ruminant animal.

GOATBEARD, *n. f.* a plant.

GOATCHAFFER, *n. f.* a kind of beetle.

GOATHERD, *n. f.* one who tends goats.

GOATMARJORAM, *n. f.* goatbeard.

GOATS RUE, *n. f.* a plant.

GOATS-THORN, *n. f.* a plant.

GOATISH, *adj.* resembling a goat in rankness or lust.

GOB, *n. f.* a small quantity.

GOBBET, *n. f.* a mouthful.

To **GOBBET**, *v. a.* to swallow at a mouthful.

To **GOBBLE**, *v. a.* to swallow hastily with tumult and noise.

GOBBLER, *n. f.* one that devours in haste.

GO-BETWEEN, *n. f.* one that transacts business by running between two parties.

GOBLET, *n. f.* a bowl, or cup.

GOBLIN, *n. f.* an evil spirit; a walking spirit; a frightful phantom. A fairy; an elf.

GOD, *n. f.* the Supreme Being. A false god; an idol. Any person or thing deified or too much honoured.

To **GOD**, *v. a.* to deify; to exalt to divine honours.

GODCHILD, *n. f.* a term of spiritual relation; one for whom one became sponsor at baptism.

GO'D-DAUGHTER, *n. f.* a girl for whom one became sponsor in baptism.

GO'DDESS, *n. f.* a female divinity.

GO'DDESS-LIKE, *adj.* resembling a goddess.

GO'DFATHER, *n. f.* the sponsor at the font.

GO'DHEAD, *n. f.* godship; deity; divinity; divine nature. A deity in person; a god or goddess.

GO'DLESS, *adj.* without sense of du-

G O L

ty to God; atheistical; wicked; irreligious; impious.

GO'DLIKE, *adj.* divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.

GO'DLING, *n. f.* a little divinity.

GO'DLINESS, *n. f.* piety to God. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.

GO'DLY, *adj.* pious towards God. Good; righteous; religious.

GO'DLY, *adv.* piously; righteously.

GO'DLYHEAD, *n. f.* goodness; righteousness.

GO'DMOTHER, *n. f.* a woman who has become sponsor in baptism.

GO'DSHIP, *n. f.* the rank or character of a god; deity; divinity.

GO'DSON, *n. f.* one for whom one has been sponsor at the font.

GO'DWARD, *adj.* toward God.

GO'DWIT, *n. f.* a bird of particular delicacy.

GOE'L, *adj.* yellow.

GO'ER, *n. f.* one that goes; a runner. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good or bad.

To **GO'GGLE**, *v. n.* to look askint.

GO'GGLE-EYED, *adj.* squint-eyed.

GO'ING, *n. f.* the act of walking. Pregnancy. Departure.

GOLD, *n. f.* the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies. Money.

GO'LDBEATER, *n. f.* one who beats gold.

GO'LDBOUND, *adj.* encompassed with gold.

GO'LDEN, *adj.* made of gold; consisting of gold. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent. Yellow; of the colour of gold. Excellent; valuable. Happy.

GO'LDENLY, *adv.* delightfully; splendidly.

GO'LDFINCH, *n. f.* a singing bird.

GO'LDFINDER, *n. f.* one who finds gold.

GO'LDHAMMER, *n. f.* a kind of bird.

GO'LDING, *n. f.* a sort of apple.

GO'LDNEY, *n. f.* a sort of fish.

GO'LDPLEASURE, *n. f.* an herb.

GO'LD SIZE, *n. f.* a glue of a golden colour.

GOO

GO'LD SMITH, *n. f.* one who manufactures gold. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.

GO'LDY LOCKS, *n. f.* a plant.

GOLL, *n. f.* hands; paws.

GOME, *n. f.* the black and oily grease of a cart-wheel.

GO'MPHOSIS, *n. f.* a particular form of articulation.

GO'NDOLA, *n. f.* a boat much used in Venice; a small boat.

GONDOLIER, *n. f.* a boatman.

GONE, *part. pret.* advanced; forward in progress. Ruined; undone. Past. Lost; departed. Dead.

GO'NFALON, GO'NFANON, *n. f.* an ensign; a standard.

GONORRHOEA, *n. f.* a morbid running of venereal humors.

GOOD, *adj.* having such physical qualities as are expected or desired. Proper; fit; convenient. Wholesome. Medicinal. Complete. Useful. Sound. Legal; valid. Confirmed; attested. Well qualified. Skilful; ready; dexterous. Happy; prosperous. Honourable. Cheerful; gay. Considerable. Elegant; decent; delicate. Serious; earnest. Having moral qualities, such as are wished; virtuous. Kind; soft; benevolent. Companionable; sociable; merry. *In good time*, not too fast. *In good sooth*, really; seriously. *To make good*, to keep; to maintain; not to give up; not to abandon. *To perform*; to confirm. *To supply*. — *n. f.* that which physically contributes to happiness; the contrary to evil. Prosperity; advancement. Earnest; not jest. Moral qualities, such as are desirable; virtue; righteousness. — *adv.* well; not ill; not amiss. *As good*, no worse. — *interject.* well; right.

GOOD-CONDITIONED, *adj.* without ill qualities or symptoms.

GOOD-NOW, in good time. A soft exclamation of wonder.

GO'ODLINESS, *n. f.* beauty; grace; elegance.

GO'ODLY, *adj.* beautiful; graceful; fine; splendid. Bulky; swelling; affectingly turgid. Happy; desirable; gay. — *adv.* excellently.

GOODMAN, *n. f.* a slight appella-

GOR

tion of civility. A rustic term of compliment; gaffer.

GO'ODNESS, *n. f.* desirable qualities either moral or physical; kindness.

GOODS, *n. f.* moveables in a house. Wares; freight; merchandise.

GOO'DY, *n. f.* a low term of civility used to mean persons.

GOOSE, *n. f.* a large water-fowl proverbially noted for foolishness. A tailor's smoothing iron.

GO'OSEBERRY, *n. f.* a tree and fruit.

GO'OSEFOOT, *n. f.* wild orach.

GO'OSEGRASS, *n. f.* clivers; an herb.

GO'RBELLY, *n. f.* a big paunch; a swelling belly.

GO'RBELLIED, *adj.* fat; bigbellied.

GORD, *n. f.* an instrument of gaming.

GORE, *n. f.* blood. Blood clotted or congealed.

GORE, *v. a.* to stab; to pierce. To pierce.

GORGE, *n. f.* the throat; the swallow. That which is gorged or swallowed.

To GORGE, *v. n.* to fill up to the throat; to glut; to satiate. To swallow.

GO'RGEIOUS, *adv.* fine; glittering in various colours; showy; splendid.

GO'RGEIOUSLY, *adv.* splendidly; magnificently; finely.

GO'RGEIOUSNESS, *n. f.* splendour; magnificence; show.

GO'RGET, *n. f.* the piece of armour that defends the throat.

GO'RGON, *n. f.* a monster; any thing ugly or horrid.

GO'RMAND, *n. f.* a greedy eater.

To GO'RMANDIZE, *v. n.* to feed ravenously; to eat greedily.

GO'RMANDIZER, *n. f.* a voracious eater.

GORSE, *n. f.* furz; a thick prickly shrub.

GO'RY, *adj.* covered with congealed blood. Bloody; murderous; fatal.

GO'SHAWK, *n. f.* a hawk of a large kind.

GO'SLING, *n. f.* a young goose. A cat's tail on nut-trees and pines.

GO'SPEL, *n. f.* God's word; the holy book of the Christian revelation. Divinity; theology.

G O V

To GO'SPEL, *v. n.* to fill with sentiments of religion.

GO'SPELLER, *n. f.* followers of *Wicklif*, who first attempted a reformation from Popery, given them by the Papists in reproach.

GO'SSAMER, *n. f.* the down of plants.

GO'SSIP, *n. f.* one who answers for the child in baptism. A tippling companion. One who runs about tattling like women at a lying in.

To GO'SSIP, *v. n.* to chat; to prate; to be merry. To be a pot-companion.

GO'STING, *n. f.* an herb.

GOUD, *n. f.* woad, a plant.

GOVE, *n. f.* a mow.

To GOVE, *v. n.* to mow; to put in a gove, goff, or mow.

To GO'VERN, *v. a.* to rule as a chief magistrate. To regulate; to influence; to direct. To manage; to restrain. To have force with regard to syntax. To pilot. — *v. n.* to keep superiority.

GO'VERNABLE, *adj.* submissive to authority; subject to rule.

GO'VERNANCE, *n. f.* government; rule; management. Control.

GO'VERNANTE, *n. f.* a lady who has the care of young girls of quality.

GO'VERNESS, *n. f.* a female invested with authority. A tutorefs; an instructress; a directress.

GO'VERNMENT, *n. f.* form of community with respect to the disposition of the supreme authority. An establishment of legal authority. Administration of public affairs. Regularity of behaviour. Manageableness; compliance; obsequiousness. Influence with regard to construction.

GO'VERNOR, *n. f.* one who has the supreme direction. One who is invested with supreme authority in a state. One who rules any place with delegated and temporary authority. A tutor; one who has care of a young man. Pilot; regulator; manager.

GOUGE, *n. f.* a chissel.

GOURD, *n. f.* a plant; a bottle.

GOU'RDINESS, *n. f.* a swelling in a horse's leg.

GOU'RNET, *n. f.* a fish.

GOUT, *n. f.* the arthritis. A drop. A taste.

G R A

GO'UTWORT, *n. f.* an herb.

GO'UTY, *adj.* afflicted or diseased with the gout.

GOWN, *n. f.* a long upper garment. A woman's upper garment. The long habit of a man dedicated to arts of peace. The dress of peace.

GO'WNED, *adj.* dressed in a gown.

GO'WNMAN, *n. f.* a man devoted to the arts of peace.

To GRA'BBLE, *v. n.* to grope. — *v. a.* to lie prostrate on the ground.

GRACE, *n. f.* favour; kindness. Favourable influence of God on the human mind. Virtue; effect of God's influence. Pardon. Favour conferred. Privilege. Behaviour. Adventitious or artificial beauty. Natural excellence. Embellishment; recommendation; beauty. Single beauty. Ornament; flower; highest perfection. Virtue; goodness. The title of a duke; formerly of the king, meaning the same as *your Goodness*, or *your Clemency*. A short prayer said before and after meat.

GRACE-CUP, *n. f.* the cup or health drank after grace.

To GRACE, *v. a.* to adorn; to dignify; to embellish. To dignify or raise by an act of favour. To favour.

GRACED, *adj.* beautiful; graceful. Virtuous; regular; chaste.

GRA'CEFUL, *adj.* beautiful with dignity.

GRA'CEFULLY, *adv.* elegantly; with pleasing dignity.

GRA'CEFULNESS, *n. f.* elegance of manner; dignity with beauty.

GRA'CELESS, *adj.* without grace; wicked; abandoned.

GRACES, *n. f.* *Good graces* for favour is seldom used in the singular.

GRA'CILE, *adj.* slender; small.

GRA'CILENT, *adj.* lean.

GRAC'I'LITY, *n. f.* slenderness.

GRA'CIOUS, *adj.* merciful; benevolent. Favourable; kind. Acceptable; favoured. Virtuous; good.

GRA'CIOUSLY, *adv.* kindly; with kind condescension. In a pleasant manner.

GRA'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* kind condescension. Pleasing manner.

GRADATION, *n. f.* regular progress

G R A

from one degree to another. Order ; arrangement.

GRA'DATORY, *n. f.* steps from the cloister into the church.

GRA'DIENT, *adj.* walking.

GRA'DUAL, *adj.* proceeding by degrees ; advancing step by step.

GRA'DUAL, *n. f.* an order of steps.

GRADUA'LITY, *n. f.* regular progression.

GRA'DUALLY, *adv.* by degrees ; in regular progression.

To GRA'DUATE, *v. a.* to dignify with a degree in the university. To mark with degrees. To heighten ; to improve.

GRA'DUATE, *n. f.* a man dignified with an academical degree.

GRADUA'TION, *n. f.* regular progression by succession of degrees. The act of conferring academical degrees.

GRAFF, *n. f.* a ditch ; a moat.

GRAFF, GRAFF, *n. f.* a small branch inserted into the stock of another tree ; a small cyon.

To GRAFF, to GRAFT, *v. a.* to insert a cyon or branch of one tree into the stock of another. To propagate by infection or inoculation. To insert into a place or body to which it did not originally belong.

GRA'FFER, *n. f.* one who propagates fruit by grafting.

GRAIL, *n. f.* small particles of any kind.

GRAIN, *n. f.* a single seed of corn. Corn. The seed of any fruit. Any minute particle ; any single body. The smallest weight in physic. Any thing proverbially small. *Grain of allowance*, something indulged or remitted. The direction of the fibres of wood, or other fibrous matter. Died or stained substance. Temper ; disposition ; inclination ; humour. The form of the surface with regard to roughness and smoothness.

GRAIN'ED, *adj.* rough ; made less smooth.

GRAINS, *n. f.* the husks of malt exhausted in brewing.

GRA'INY, *adj.* full of corn, grains, or kernels.

GRAME'RCY, *interj.* an obsolete expression of surprise.

GRAM'NBOUS, *adj.* grassy.

G R A

GRAMINI'VOROUS, *adj.* grass-eating.

GRAMMAR, *n. f.* the science of speaking correctly ; the art which teaches the relations of words to each other. Propriety, or justness of speech. The book that treats of the various relations of words to one another.

GRAMMAR school, *n. f.* a school in which the learned languages are grammatically taught.

GRAMMA'RIAN, *n. f.* one who teaches grammar ; a philologist.

GRAMMA'FICAL, *adj.* belonging to, taught by grammar.

GRAMMA'TICALLY, *adv.* according to the rules or science of grammar.

GRAMMA'TICA'STER, *n. f.* a mean verbal pedant ; a low grammarian.

GRA'MPLE, *n. f.* a crab fish.

GRA'MPUS, *n. f.* a large fish of the cetaceous kind.

GRA'NARY, *n. f.* a storehouse for threshed corn.

GRA'NATE, *n. f.* a kind of marble so called, because it is marked with small variegations like grains.

GRAND, *adj.* great ; illustrious ; high in power. Splendid ; magnificent. Noble ; sublime ; lofty. It is used to signify ascent or descent of consanguinity.

GRA'NDAM, *n. f.* grandmother. An old withered woman.

GRA'NDCHILD, *n. f.* the son or daughter of my son or daughter.

GRA'ND-DAUGHTER, *n. f.* the daughter of a son or daughter.

GRANDE'E, *n. f.* a man of great rank, power, or dignity.

GRANDE'VITY, *n. f.* great age ; length of life.

GRANDE'VOUS, *adj.* long-lived ; of great age.

GRA'NDEUR, *n. f.* state ; splendour of appearance ; magnificence. Elevation of sentiment or language.

GRA'NDFATHER, *n. f.* the father of my father or mother.

GRANDIF'IC, *adj.* making great.

GRA'NDINOUS, *adj.* full of hail.

GRA'NDITY, *n. f.* greatness ; grandeur ; magnificence.

GRA'NDMOTHER, *n. f.* the father's or mother's mother.

G R A

GRA'NDSIRE, *n. f.* grandfather. Any ancestor, poetically.

GRA'NDSON, *n. f.* the son of a son or daughter.

GRANGE, *n. f.* a farm; generally a farm with a house at a distance from neighbours.

GRA'NITE, *n. f.* a stone composed of separate and very large concretions, rudely compacted together.

GRA'NVOROUS, *adj.* eating grain.

GRA'NNAM, *n. f.* grandmother.

To GRANT, *v. a.* to admit that which is not yet proved. To bestow something which cannot be claimed of right.

GRANT, *n. f.* the act of granting or bestowing. The thing granted; a gift; a boon. A gift in writing of such a thing as cannot aptly be passed or conveyed by word only. Admission of something in dispute.

GRA'NTABLE, *adj.* that which may be granted.

GRANTE'E, *n. f.* he to whom any grant is made.

GRA'NTOR, *n. f.* he by whom a grant is made.

GRA'NULARY, *adj.* small and compact; resembling a small grain or seed.

To GRA'NULATE, *v. n.* to be formed into small grains. — *v. a.* to break into small masses. To raise into small asperities.

GRANULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of pouring melted metal into cold water, so as it may congeal into small grains. The act of shooting or breaking in small masses.

GRA'NULE, *n. f.* a small compact particle.

GRA'NULOUS, *adj.* full of little grains.

GRAPE, *n. f.* the fruit of the vine, growing in clusters.

GRA'PHICAL, *adj.* well delineated.

GRA'PHICALLY, *adv.* in a picturesque manner; with good description or delineation.

GRA'PNEL, *n. f.* a small anchor belonging to a little vessel. A grappling-iron with which, in fight, one ship fastens on another.

To GRA'PPLE, *v. n.* to contend by seizing each other. To contest in close

G R A

fight. — *v. n.* to fasten; to fix. To seize; to lay fast hold of.

GRA'PPLE, *n. f.* contest, in which the combatants seize each other. Close fight. Iron instrument by which one ship fastens on another.

GRA'PPLEMENT, *n. f.* close fight.

GRA'SHOPPER, *n. f.* a small insect that hops in the summer-grass.

GRA'SIER, *n. f.* one who feeds cattle.

To GRASP, *v. a.* to hold in the hand; to gripe. To seize; to catch at. — *v. n.* to catch; to endeavour to seize. To struggle; to strive. To gripe; to encroach.

GRASP, *n. f.* the gripe or seizure of the hand. Possession; hold.

GRASPER, *n. f.* one that grasps.

GRASS, *n. f.* the common herbage of the field on which cattle feed.

GRASS of *Parnassus*, *n. f.* a plant.

To GRASS, *v. n.* to breed grass.

GRASS PLOT, *n. f.* a small level covered with short grass.

GRASSPOLY, a species of willow-wort.

GRA'SSINESS, *n. f.* the state of abounding in grass.

GRA'SSY, *adj.* covered with grass.

GRATE, *n. f.* partition made with bars placed near to one another. The range of bars within which fires are made.

To GRATE, *v. a.* to rub or wear any thing by the attrition of a rough body. To offend by any thing harsh or vexatious. To form a sound by collision of asperities. — *v. n.* to rub so as to injure or offend. To make a harsh noise.

GRA'TEFUL, *adj.* having a due sense of benefits. Pleasing; acceptable; delightful; delicious.

GRA'TEFULLY, *adv.* with willingness to acknowledge and repay benefits. In a pleasing manner.

GRA'TEFULNESS, *n. f.* gratitude; duty to benefactors. Quality of being acceptable; pleasantness.

GRA'TER, *n. f.* a kind of coarse file with which soft bodies are rubbed to powder.

GRATIFICA'TION, *n. f.* the act of pleasing. Pleasure; delight. Reward; recompense.

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To GRA'TIFY, *v. a.* to indulge; to please by compliance. To delight; to please. To requite with a gratification.

GRA'INGLY, *adv.* harshly; offensively.

GRATIS, *adv.* for nothing; without a recompense.

GRA'TITUDE, *n. f.* duty to benefactors. Desire to return benefits.

GRATU'ITOUS, *adj.* voluntary; granted without claim or merit. Asserted without proof.

GRATU'ITOUSLY, *adv.* without claim, merit, or proof.

GRATU'ITY, *n. f.* a present or acknowledgment.

To GRA'TULATE, *v. a.* to congratulate; to salute with declarations of joy. To declare joy for.

GRATULA'TION, *n. f.* salutations made by expressing joy.

GRA'TULATORY, *adj.* congratulatory; expressing congratulation.

GRAVE, *n. f.* the place in which the dead are repositied.

GRA'VE-CLOATHS, *n. f.* the dress of the dead.

GRA'VE-STONE, *n. f.* the stone that is laid over the grave.

To GRAVE, *v. a.* to insculp; to carve in any hard substance. To carve or form. To entomb. To clean, caulk, and sheath a ship. — *v. n.* to write or delineate on hard substances.

GRAVE, *adj.* solemn; serious; sober. Of weight; not futile; credible. Not sharp of sound; not acute.

GRA'VEL, *n. f.* hard sand. Sandy matter concreted in the kidneys.

To GRA'VEL, *v. a.* to pave or cover with gravel. To stick in the sand. To puzzle; to stop; to put to a stand.

GRA'VELESS, *adj.* without a tomb; unburied.

GRA'VELLY, *adj.* full of gravel.

GRA'VELY, *adv.* solemnly; seriously; soberly without lightness. Without gaiety or show.

GRA'VENESS, *n. f.* seriousness; solemnity and sobriety of behaviour.

GRA'VEOLENT, *adj.* strong scented.

GRA'VER, *n. f.* one whose business is to inscribe or carve upon hard substan-

GRE

ces. The style or tool used in graving.

GRAVI'DITY, *n. f.* pregnancy.

GRA'VING *n. f.* carved work.

To GRA'VITATE, *v. n.* to tend to the centre of attraction.

GRAVITA'TION *n. f.* act of tending to the centre.

GRA'VITY, *n. f.* weight; heaviness; tendency to the centre. Atrociousness; weight of guilt. Seriousness; solemnity.

GRA'VY, *n. f.* the ferous juice that runs from flesh not much dried by the fire.

GRAY, GREY, *adj.* white with a mixture of black. White or hoary with old age. Dark like the opening or close of day.

GRAY, *n. f.* a badger.

GRA'YBEARD, *n. f.* an old man.

GRA'YLING, *n. f.* the umber, a fish.

GRA'YNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being gray.

To GRAZE, *v. n.* to eat grass; to feed on grass. To supply grass. To touch lightly. — *v. n.* to tend grazing cattle. To feed upon.

GREASE, *n. f.* the soft part of the fat.

To GREASE, *v. a.* to smear or anoint with grease. To bribe; to corrupt with presents.

GRE'ASINESS, *n. f.* oiliness; fatness.

GRE'ASY, *adj.* oily; fat; unctuous. Smeared with grease. Fat of body; bulky.

GREAT, *adj.* large in bulk or number. Having any quality in a high degree. Considerable in extent or duration. Important. Chief. Of high rank; of large power. Illustrious; eminent. Grand of aspect; of elevated mien. Noble; magnanimous. Swelling. Familiar. Pregnant. It is added in every step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as, great-grandson is the son of my grandson. — *n. f.* the whole; the gross; the whole in a lump.

GRE'ATBELLIED, *adj.* pregnant; teeming.

To GRE'ATEN, *v. a.* to aggrandize; to enlarge; to magnify.

GE'ATHEARTED, *adj.* high spirited; undaunted.

GRE'ATLY, *adv.* in a great degree. Nobly; illustriously. Magnanimously; generously; bravely.

G R E

GRE'ATNESS, *n. f.* largeness of quantity or number. Comparative quantity. High degree of any quality. High place; dignity; power; influence. Swelling pride; affected state. Merit; magnanimity; nobleness of mind. Grandeur; state; magnificence.

GREAVES, *n. f.* armour for the legs.

CRE'CISM, *n. f.* an idiom of the Greek language.

GREE'DILY, *adv.* eagerly; ravenously; voraciously; with keen appetite.

GREE'DINESS, *n. f.* ravenousness; voracity; hunger; eagerness of appetite or desire.

GREE'DY, *adj.* ravenous; voracious; hungry. Eager; vehemently desirous.

GREEN, *adj.* having a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow. Pale; sickly. Flourishing; fresh; undecayed. New. Not roasted; half raw. Unripe; immature; young. — *n. f.* the green colour. A grassy plain. Leaves; branches; wreaths.

To **GREEN**, *v. a.* to make green.

GRE'ENBROOM, *n. f.* a shrub.

GRE'ENCLOTH, *n. f.* a board or court of justice held in the counting-house of the king's household, for the taking cognizance of all matters of government and justice within the king's court-royal.

GREE'NEYED, *adj.* having eyes coloured with green.

GREE'NFISH, *n. f.* a bird or fish.

GREE'NHOUSE, *n. f.* a house in which tender plants are sheltered.

GRE'ENISH, *adj.* somewhat green.

GRE'ENLY, *adv.* with a greenish colour. Newly; freshly. Immaturely. Wanly; timidly.

GRE'ENNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being green; viridity. Immaturity; unripeness. Freshness; vigour. Newness.

GRE'ENSICKNESS, *n. f.* the disease of maids, so called from the paleness which it produces.

GRE'ENSWARD, **GRE'ENSWORD**, *n. f.* the turf on which grass grows.

GRE'ENWEED, *n. f.* diers weed.

GRE'ENWOOD, *n. f.* a wood considered as it appears in the spring or summer.

G R I

To **GREET**, *v. a.* to address at meeting. To salute in kindness or respect. To congratulate. To pay compliments at a distance.

To **GREET**, *v. n.* to meet and salute.

GRE'ETER, *n. f.* he who greets.

GREE'TING, *n. f.* salutation at meeting or compliments at a distance.

GRE'GAL, *adj.* belonging to a flock.

GREGA'RIOUS, *adj.* going in flocks.

GRE'MIAL, *adj.* pertaining to the lap.

GRE'NADE, *n. f.* a little hollow globe, which, filled with fine powder, as soon as it is kindled, flies into many shatters, much to the damage of all that stand near.

GRE'NADIER, *n. f.* a tall foot-soldier, of whom there is one company in every regiment.

GREUT, *n. f.* a kind of fossil body.

GRE'YHOUND, *n. f.* a tall fleet dog that chafes in sight.

GRICE, *n. f.* a little pig.

To **GRIDE**, *v. n.* to cut.

GR'DELIN, *adj.* a colour mixed of white and red.

GR'DIRON, *n. f.* a portable grate.

GRIEF, *n. f.* sorrow; trouble for something past. Grievance; harm.

GRI'EVANCE, *n. f.* a state of uneasiness. The cause of uneasiness.

To **GRIEVE**, *v. a.* to afflict; to hurt. — *v. n.* to be in pain for something past; to mourn; to sorrow, as for the death of friends.

GRI'EVLINGLY, *adv.* in sorrow; sorrowfully.

GRI'EVOUS, *adj.* afflictive; painful; hard to be borne. Such as causes sorrow. Expressing a great degree of uneasiness. Atrocious; heavy.

GRI'EVOUSLY, *adv.* painfully; with pain. With discontent; with ill-will. Calamitously; miserably. Vexatiously.

GRI'EVOUSNESS, *n. f.* sorrow; pain.

GR'IFFIN, **GR'IFFON**, *n. f.* a fabled animal.

GRIG, *n. f.* a small eel. A merry creature.

To **GRILL**, *v. n.* to broil on a grid-iron.

GRIM, *adj.* having a countenance of terror; horrible. Ugly; ill looking.

G R I

GRIMA'CE, *n. f.* a distortion of the countenance from habit, affectation, or insolence. Air of affectation.

GRIMALKIN, *n. f.* an old cat.

GRIME, *n. f.* dirt deeply insinuated.

To **GRIME**, *v. a.* to dirt; to fully deeply.

GRIMLY, *adv.* horribly; hideously. Sourly; fullenly.

GRIMNESS, *n. f.* horror; frightfulness of visage.

To **GRIN**, *v. n.* to set the teeth together and withdraw the lips. To fix the teeth as in anguish.

GRIN, *n. f.* the act of closing the teeth.

GRIN, *n. f.* a snare; a trap.

To **GRIND**, *v. a.* to reduce any thing to powder by friction. To sharpen or smooth. To rub one against another. To harass; to oppress. — *v. n.* to perform the act of grinding; to be moved as in grinding.

GRINDER, *n. f.* one that grinds. The instrument of grinding. The back to th.

GRINDLESTONE, **GRINDSTONE**, *n. f.* the stone on which edged instruments are sharpened.

GRINNER, *n. f.* he that grins.

GRINNINGLY, *adv.* with a grinning laugh.

GRIP, *n. f.* a small ditch.

To **GRIBE**, *v. a.* to hold with the fingers closed. To catch eagerly; to seize. To close; to clutch. To pinch; to press; to squeeze. — *v. n.* to pinch the belly.

GRIBE, *n. f.* grasp; hold; seizure of the hand or paw. Squeeze; pressure. Oppression; crushing power. Affliction; pinching distress. Belly-ach; colic.

GRIPER, *n. f.* oppressor; usurer.

GRIPINGLY, *adv.* with pain in the guts.

GRISAMBER, *n. f.* used by Milton for ambergris.

GRISKIN, *n. f.* the vertebræ of a hog broiled.

GRISLY, *adj.* dreadful; horrible; hideous; frightful; terrible.

GRIST, *n. f.* corn to be ground. Supply; provision.

G R O

GRISTLE, *n. f.* a cartilage.

GRISTLY, *adj.* cartilaginous.

GRIT, *n. f.* the coarse part of meal. Oats husked, or coarsely ground. Sand; rough hard particles.

GRITTINESS, *n. f.* sandiness; the quality of abounding in grit.

GRITTY, *adj.* full of hard particles.

GRIZZLE, *n. f.* a mixture of white and black; gray.

GRIZZLED, *adj.* interperfed with gray.

GRIZZLY, *adj.* somewhat gray.

To **GROAN**, *v. n.* to breathe with a hoarse noise, as in pain or agony.

GROAN, *n. f.* breath expired with noise and difficulty. Any hoarse dead sound.

GROANFUL, *adj.* sad; agonizing.

GROAT, *n. f.* a piece valued at fourpence. A proverbial name for a small sum. *Groats*, oats that have the hulls taken off.

GRO'CER, *n. f.* a man who buys and sells tea, sugar, and plums, and spices.

GRO'CERY, *n. f.* grocers ware.

GRO'GERAM, **GRO'GRAM**, **GRO'GRAN**, *n. f.* stuff woven with large woof and a rough pile.

GROIN, *n. f.* the part next the thigh.

GROMWELL, *n. f.* gromill or gray-mill. A plant.

GROOM, *n. f.* a boy; a waiter; a servant. A young man.

GROOVE, *n. f.* a deep cavern or hollow. A channel or hollow cut with a tool.

To **GROOVE**, *v. a.* to cut hollow.

To **GROPE**, *v. n.* to feel where one cannot see. — *v. a.* to search by feeling in the dark.

GRO'PER, *n. f.* one that searches in the dark.

GROSS, *adj.* thick; bulky. Shameful; unseemly. Intellectually coarse; palpably impure; unrefined. Inelegant; disproportioned in bulk. Not refined; not pure. Stupid; dull. Coarse; rough. Fat; bulky.

GROSS, *n. f.* the main body; the main force. The bulk. The chief part. The number of twelve dozen.

GROSSLY, *adv.* bulkily; in bulky

G R O

parts ; coarsely. Without subtilty ; without art ; without delicacy.

GRO'SSNESS, *n. f.* coarseness ; not subtilty ; thickness. Inelegant fatness ; unwieldy corpulence. Want of refinement ; want of delicacy.

GROT, *n. f.* a cave ; a cavern for coolness and pleasure.

GROTESQUE, *adj.* distorted of figure ; unnatural ; wildly formed.

GRO'TTO, *n. f.* a cavern or cave made for coolness.

GROVE, *n. f.* a walk covered by trees meeting above.

To GRO'VEL, *v. n.* to lie prone ; to creep low on the ground. To be mean ; to be without dignity.

GROUND, *n. f.* the earth, considered as solid or as low. Land ; country. Region ; territory. Farm ; estate ; possession. The floor or level of the place. Dregs ; lees ; fæces. The first stratum of paint upon which the figures are afterwards painted. The fundamental substance ; that by which the additional or accidental parts are supported. The first principles of knowledge. The fundamental cause. The field or place of action. The space occupied by an army as they fight, advance, or retire. The intervening space between the flier and pursuer. The state in which one is with respect to opponents or competitors.

To GROUND, *v. a.* to fix on the ground. To found as upon cause or principle. To settle in first principles or rudiments of knowledge.

GRO'UND-ASH, *n. f.* a saplin of ash taken from the ground.

GRO'UND-BAIT, *n. f.* a bait made of barley or malt boiled, thrown into the place where you angle.

GRO'UND-FLOOR, *n. f.* the lower story of a house.

GRO'UND-IVY, *n. f.* alchoof, or turnhoof.

GRO'UND-OAK, *n. f.* a saplin oak.

GRO'UND-PINE, *n. f.* a plant.

GRO'UND-PLATE, *n. f.* the outermost pieces of timber lying on or near the ground, and framed into one another with mortises and tennons.

GRO'UND-PLOT, *n. f.* the ground

G R O

on which any building is placed. The ichnography of a building.

GRO'UND RENT, *n. f.* rent paid for the privilege of a building on another man's ground.

GRO'UND-ROOM, *n. f.* a room on the level with the ground.

GRO'UNDEDLY, *adv.* upon firm principles.

GRO'UNDLESS, *adj.* void of reason.

GRO'UNDLESSLY, *adv.* without reason ; without cause.

GRO'UNDLESSNESS, *n. f.* want of just reason.

GRO'UNDLING, *n. f.* a fish which keeps at the bottom of the water ; one of the vulgar.

GRO'UNDLY, *adv.* upon principles ; solidly.

GRO'UNDSEL, *n. f.* the timber next the ground. — *n. f.* a plant.

GRO'UNDWORK, *n. f.* the ground ; the first stratum. The first part of an undertaking ; the fundamentals. First principle ; original reason.

GROUP, *n. f.* a croud ; a cluster ; a huddle.

To GROUP, *v. a.* to put into a croud ; to huddle together.

GROUSE, *n. f.* a kind of fowl ; a heathcock.

GROUT, *n. f.* coarse meal ; pollard. That which purges off. A kind of wild apple.

To GROW, *v. n.* to vegetate. To be produced by vegetation. To shoot in any particular form. To increase in stature. To come to manhood from infancy. To increase in bulk. To improve ; to make progress. To advance to any state. To come by degrees. To accrue ; to be forthcoming. To adhere ; to stick together. To swell : a sea term.

GRO'WLER, *n. f.* an increaser.

To GROWL, *v. n.* to snarl or murmur like an angry cur. To murmur ; to grumble.

GROWN, *part. pass.* of grow, advanced in growth. Covered or filled by the growth of any thing. Arrived at full growth or stature.

GROWTH, *n. f.* vegetation ; vegetable life. Product ; thing produced.

GRU

Increase of number, bulk, or frequency.
Increase of stature; advance to maturity. Improvement; advancement.

GRO'WTHEAD, GRO'WTNOL, *n. f.* a kind of fish. An idle lazy fellow.

To GRUB, *v. a.* to dig up; to destroy by digging; to eradicate.

GRUB, *n. f.* a small worm that eats holes in bodies. A short thick man; a dwarf.

To GRU'BBLE, *v. n.* to feel in the dark.

GRU'BSTREET, *n. f.* the name of a street in London, much inhabited by writers of small histories, dictionaries, and temporary poems; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet*.

To GRUDGE, *v. a.* to envy; to see any advantage of another with discontent. To give or take unwillingly. — *v. n.* to murmur; to repine. To be unwilling. To be envious. To wish in secret. To give or have any uneasy remains.

GRUDGE, *n. f.* old quarrel; inveterate malevolence. Anger; ill-will. Unwillingness to benefit. Envy; odium; invidious censure. Remorse of conscience.

GRU'DGINGLY, *adv.* unwillingly; malignantly; reluctantly.

GR'UEL, *n. f.* food made by boiling oatmeal in water.

GRUFF, *adj.* sour of aspect; harsh of manners.

GRU'FFLY, *adv.* harshly; ruggedly.

GRU'FFNESS, *n. f.* ruggedness of mien; harshness of look.

GRUM, *adj.* sour; furly; severe.

To GRU'MBLE, *v. n.* to murmur with discontent. To growl; to snarl. To make a hoarse rattle.

GRU'MBLER, *n. f.* one that grumbles; a murmurer; a discontented man.

GRU'MBLING, *n. f.* a murmuring through discontent.

GRUME, *n. f.* a thick viscid consistence of a fluid.

GRU'MLY, *adv.* sullenly; morosely.

GRU'MMEL, *n. f.* an herb.

GRU'MOUS, *adj.* thick; clotted.

GRU'MOUSNESS, *n. f.* thickness of a coagulated liquor.

GRU'NSEL, *n. f.* the lower part of the building.

GUA

To GRUNT, to GRUNTLE, *v. n.* to murmur like a hog.

GRUNT, *n. f.* the noise of a hog.

GRU'NTER, *n. f.* he that grunts. A kind of fish.

GRU'NTLING, *n. f.* a young hog.

To GRUTCH, *v. n.* to envy; to repine; to be discontented.

GRUTCH, *n. f.* malice; ill-will.

GRY, *n. f.* any thing of little value.

GUAIA'CUM, *n. f.* a physical wood.

GUARANTE'E, *n. f.* a power who undertakes to see stipulations performed.

To GUA'RANTY, *v. a.* to watch by way of defence and security. To protect; to defend. To preserve by caution. To adorn with lists, laces, or ornamental borders.

To GUARD, *v. n.* to be in a state of caution or defence.

GUARD, *n. f.* a man, or body of men, whose business is to watch. A state of caution; a state of vigilance. Limitation; anticipation of objection. Ornamental hem, lace, or border.

GUA'RDAGE, *n. f.* state of wardship.

GUA'RDER, *n. f.* one who guards.

GUA'RDIAN, *n. f.* one that has the care of an orphan. One to whom the care and preservation of any thing is committed. — *adj.* performing the office of a kind protector or superintendent.

GUA'RDIANSHIP, *n. f.* the office of guardian.

GUA'RDLESS, *adj.* without defence.

GUA'RDSHIP, *n. f.* care; protection. A king's ship to guard the coast.

GUA'JAVA, GUA'VA, *n. f.* a plant.

GU'BERNATION, *n. f.* government; superintendency; superior direction.

GU'DGEON, *n. f.* a small fish found in brooks and rivers. Something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

GUE'RDON, *n. f.* a reward; a recompense.

To GUESS, *v. n.* to conjecture; to judge without any certain principles of judgment. — *v. a.* to hit upon by accident.

GUESS, *n. f.* conjecture; judgment without any positive or certain grounds.

GUE'SSER, *n. f.* conjecturer; one who judges without certain knowledge.

GUI

GUE'SSINGLY, *adv.* conjecturally ; uncertainly.

GUEST, *n. f.* one entertained in the house of another. A stranger ; one who comes newly to reside.

GUE'STCHAMBER, *n. f.* chamber of entertainment.

To **GUGGLE**, *v. n.* to sound as water running with intermissions out of a narrow vessel.

GUI'DAGE, *n. f.* the reward given to a guide.

GUI'DANCE, *n. f.* direction ; government.

To **GUIDE**, *v. a.* to direct ; to govern by counsel ; to instruct. To regulate ; to superintend.

GUIDE, *n. f.* one who directs another in his way. Director ; regulator.

GUI'DELESS, *n. f.* without a guide.

GUI'DER, *n. f.* director ; regulator ; guide.

GUI'DON, *n. f.* a standardbearer ; a standard.

GUILD, *n. f.* a society ; a corporation ; a fraternity.

GUILE, *n. f.* deceitful cunning ; insidious artifice ; mischievous subtilty.

GUI'LEFUL, *adj.* wily ; insidious ; mischievously artful. Treacherous ; secretly mischievous.

GUI'LEFULLY, *adv.* insidiously ; treacherously.

GUI'LEFULENESS, *n. f.* secret treachery ; tricking cunning.

GUI'LELESS, *adj.* without deceit ; without insidiousness.

GUI'LER, *n. f.* one that betrays into danger by insidious practices.

GUILT, *n. f.* the state of a man justly charged with a crime. A crime ; an offence. Obligation to punishment.

GUI'LTILY, *adv.* without innocence.

GU'ILTINESS, *n. f.* the state of being guilty ; consciousness of crime.

GUI'LTLESS, *adj.* innocent ; free from crime.

GUI'LTLESSLY, *adv.* without guilt ; innocently.

GUI'LTLESSNESS, *n. f.* innocence ; freedom from crime.

GUI'LTY, *adj.* justly chargeable with a crime ; not innocent. Wicked ; corrupt.

GUL

GUI'NEA, *n. f.* a gold coin valued at one and twenty shillings.

GUI'NEADROPPER, *n. f.* one who cheats by dropping guineas.

GUI'NEAHEN, *n. f.* a small Indian hen.

GUI'NEAPEPPER, *n. f.* a plant.

GUI'NEAPIG, *n. f.* a small animal with a pig's snout.

GUISE, *n. f.* manner ; mien ; habit. Practice ; custom ; property. External appearance ; dress.

GUITA'R, *n. f.* a stringed instrument of music.

GU'LCH, **GU'LCHIN**, *n. f.* a little glutton.

GULES, *adj.* red.

GULF, *n. f.* a bay ; an opening into land. An abyss ; an unmeasurable depth. A whirlpool ; a sucking eddy. Any thing insatiable.

GULFY, *adj.* full of gulfs or whirlpools.

To **GULL**, *v. a.* to trick ; to cheat ; to defraud ; to deceive.

GULL, *n. f.* a sea-bird. A cheat ; a fraud ; a trick. A stupid animal ; one easily cheated.

GU'LLCATCHER, *n. f.* a cheat.

GU'LLER, *n. f.* a cheat ; an impostor.

GU'LLERY, *n. f.* cheat ; imposture.

GU'LLET, *n. f.* the throat ; the meat-pipe.

To **GU'LLY**, *v. a.* to run with noise.

GU'LLYHOLE, *n. f.* the hole where the gutters empty themselves in the subterraneous sewer.

GULO'SITY, *n. f.* greediness ; gluttony ; voracity.

To **GULP**, *v. a.* to swallow eagerly ; to suck down without intermission.

GULP, *n. f.* as much as can be swallowed at once.

GUM, *n. f.* a vegetable substance. The fleshy covering that contains the teeth.

To **GUM**, *v. a.* to close with gum.

GU'MMINESS, *n. f.* the state of being gummy.

GUMMO'SITY, *n. f.* the nature of gum ; gummy.

GU'MMOUS, *adj.* of the nature of gum.

G U S

GU'MMY; *n. f.* consisting, of the nature, productive of, overgrown with gum.

GUN, *n. f.* the general name for fire-arms; the instrument from which shot is discharged by fire.

GU'NNEL, **GU'NNER**, *n. f.* cannonier; he whose employment is to manage the artillery in a ship.

GU'NNERY, *n. f.* the science of artillery.

GU'NPOWDER, *n. f.* the powder put into guns to be fired.

GU'NSHOT, *n. f.* the reach or range of a gun. — *adj.* made by the shot of a gun.

GU'NSMITH, *n. f.* a man whose trade is to make guns.

GU'NSTICK, *n. f.* the rammer.

GU'NSTOCK, *n. f.* the wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.

GU'NSTONE, *n. f.* the shot of cannon.

GU'NWALE, or **GU'NNEL** *of a ship*, that piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecattle.

GURGE, *n. f.* whirlpool; gulf.

GURGEON, *n. f.* the coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.

To **GU'RGLE**, *v. n.* to fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.

GU'RNARD, **GU'RNET**, *n. f.* a kind of sea-fish.

To **GUSH**, *v. n.* to flow or rush out with violence. Not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body. To emit in a copious effluxion.

GUSH, *n. f.* an emission of liquor in a large quantity at once.

GU'SSET, *n. f.* any thing sewed on to cloth, in order to strengthen it.

GUST, *n. f.* sense of tasting. Height of perception. Love; liking. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste. A sudden violent blast of wind.

GU'STABLE, *adj.* to be tasted. Pleasant to the taste.

GUSTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of tasting.

GU'STFUL, *adj.* tasteful; well-tasted.

GU'STO, *n. f.* the relish of any thing. Intellectual taste; liking.

GU'STY, *adj.* stormy; tempestuous.

GUT, *n. f.* the long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach

G U T

to the vent. The stomach; the receptacle of food: proverbially. Gluttony; love of gormandising.

To **GUT**, *v. a.* to eviscerate; to draw; to exenterate. To plunder of contents.

GU'TTATED, *adj.* besprinkled with drops; bedropped.

GU'TTER, *n. f.* a passage for water.

To **GU'TTER**, *v. a.* to cut in small hollows.

To **GU'TTLE**, *v. a.* to feed luxuriously; to gormandise. — *v. n.* to swallow.

GU'TTLER, *n. f.* a greedy eater.

GU'TTULOUS, *adj.* in the form of a small drop.

GU'TTURAL, *adj.* pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.

GU'TTURALNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being guttural.

GU'TWORT, *n. f.* an herb.

GUY, *n. f.* a rope used to lift any thing into the ship.

To **GU'ZZLE**, *v. n.* to gormandise; to feed immoderately. — *v. a.* to swallow with immoderate gust.

GU'ZZLER, *n. f.* a gormandiser.

GYMNA'STICALLY, *adv.* athletically; fitly for strong exercise.

GYMNA'STIC, *adj.* pertaining to athletic exercises.

GY'MNIC, *adj.* such as practise the athletic or gymnastic exercises.

GYMNOSPE'RMIOUS, *adj.* having the seeds naked.

GYNECOCRASY, *n. f.* pettycoat government; female power.

GYRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of turning any thing about.

GYRE, *n. f.* a circle described by any thing going in an orbit.

GYVES, *n. f.* fetters; chains for the legs.

To **GYVE**, *v. a.* to fetter; to shackle.

H.

H, The eighth letter of the alphabet, and sixth consonant, is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is there-

H A B

fore, by many grammarians, accounted no letter. The *h* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word ; as *house*.

HA, *interject*. an expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion. An expression of laughter.

HAAK, *n. f.* a fish.

HA'BEAS CORPUS, a writ which a man, indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the king's bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs.

HABERDA'SHER, *n. f.* one who sells small wares ; a pedlar.

HA'BERDINE, *n. f.* a dried salt cod.

HA'BERGEON, *n. f.* armour to cover the neck and breast.

HABI'LIMENT, *n. f.* dress ; cloaths ; garment.

To HABI'LITATE, *v. n.* to qualify ; to entitle.

HABILITA'TION, *n. f.* qualification.

HABI'LITY, *n. f.* faculty ; power.

HA'BIT, *n. f.* state of any thing. Dress ; accoutrement. A power or ability in man of doing any thing acquired by frequent doing. Custom ; inveterate use.

To HA'BIT, *v. a.* to dress ; to accoutre ; to array.

HA'BITABLE, *adj.* capable of being dwelt in.

HA'BITABLENESS, *n. f.* capacity of being dwelt in.

HA'BITANCE, *n. f.* dwelling ; abode.

HA'BITANT, *n. f.* dweller ; one that lives in any place ; inhabitant.

HABI'TATION, *n. f.* the act of dwelling ; the state of a place receiving dwellers. Place of abode ; dwelling.

HABITA'TOR, *n. f.* dweller ; inhabitant.

HABI'TUAL, *adj.* customary ; accustomed ; inveterate.

HABI'TUALLY, *adv.* customarily ; by habit.

To HABI'TUATE, *v. a.* to accustom.

HA'BITUDE, *n. f.* relation ; respect. Familiarity ; converse ; frequent intercourse. Long custom ; habit ; inveterate use.

HA'BNAB, *adv.* at random ; at the mercy of chance.

H A G

To HACK, *v. a.* to cut into small pieces ; to chop. To speak unsteadily, or with hesitation. — *v. n.* to turn hackney or prostitute.

HA'CKLE, *n. f.* raw silk ; any filmy substance unspun.

To HA'CKLE, *v. a.* to dress flax.

HA'CKNEY, *n. f.* a pacing horse. A hired horse. A hireling ; a prostitute. Any thing let out for hire. Much used ; common.

To HA'CKNEY, *v. a.* to practise in one thing ; to accustom to the road.

HA'DDOCK, *n. f.* a sea-fish of the cod kind.

HAFT, *n. f.* a handle ; that part of an instrument that is taken into the hand.

To HAFT, *v. a.* to set in a haft.

HAG, *n. f.* a fury ; a she-monster. A witch ; an enchantress. An old ugly woman.

To HAG, *v. a.* to torment ; to harass with terror.

HA'GARD, *adj.* wild ; untamed ; irreclaimable. Ugly ; rugged ; deformed.

HA'GGARD, *n. f.* any thing wild or irreclaimable. A species of hawk.

HA'GGARDLY, *adj.* deformed ; ugly.

HA'GGESS, *n. f.* a mass of meat inclosed in a membrane.

HA'GGISH, *adj.* of the nature of a hag ; deformed ; horrid.

To HA'GGLE, *v. a.* to cut ; to chop ; to mangle. — *v. n.* to be tedious in a bargain ; to be long in coming to the price.

HA'GGLER, *n. f.* one that cuts. One that is tardy in bargaining.

HA'GIOGRAPHER, *n. f.* a holy writer.

HAH, *interj.* an expression of sudden effort.

HAIL, *n. f.* drops of rain frozen in their falling.

To HAIL, *v. n.* to pour down hail.

HAIL, *interj.* a term of salutation.

To HAIL, *v. n.* to salute ; to call to.

HA'LSHOT, *n. f.* small shot scattered like hail.

HA'LSTONE, *n. f.* a particle or single ball of hail.

HA'INOUS, *adj.* atrocious ; wicked in a high degree.

H A I

HA'INOUSLY, *adv.* atrociously ; wickedly.

HA'INOUSNESS, *n. f.* atrociousness ; wickedness.

HAIR, *n. f.* one of the common teguments of the body. A single hair. Any thing proverbially small. Course ; order ; grain.

HA'IRBRAINED, *adj.* wild ; irregular.

HA'IRBEL, *n. f.* the name of a flower ; the hyacinth.

HA'IRBREADTH, *n. f.* a very small distance.

HA'IRCLOTH, *n. f.* stuff made of hair, very rough and prickly.

HAIRLA'CE, *n. f.* the fillet with which the women tie up their hair.

HA'IRLESS, *adj.* without hair.

HA'IRINESS, *n. f.* the state of being covered with hair.

HA'IRY, *adj.* overgrown with hair. Consisting of hair.

HA'KOT, *n. f.* a kind of fish.

HA'LBIRD, *n. f.* a battle-axe fixed to a long pole.

HA'LBERDIER, *n. f.* one who is armed with a halberd.

HA'LCYON, *n. f.* a bird that breeds in the sea : there is always a calm during her incubation.

HA'LCYON, *adj.* placid ; quiet ; still.

HALE, *adj.* healthy ; sound ; hearty.

To HALE, *v. a.* to drag by force ; to pull violently.

HA'LER, *n. f.* he who pulls and hales.

HALF, *n. f.* a moiety ; one part of two ; an equal part. It sometimes has a plural signification when a number is divided.

HALF, *adv.* in part ; equally.

HALF-BLOOD, *n. f.* one not born of the same father and mother.

HALF-BLOODED, *adj.* mean ; degenerate.

HALF-FACED, *adj.* showing only part of the face.

HALF-HEARD, *adj.* imperfectly heard.

HALF-MOON, *n. f.* the moon at its appearance when at half increase or decrease.

HALFPENNY, *n. f.* a copper-coin, of which two make a penny.

H A L

HALF-PIKE, *n. f.* the small pike carried by officers.

HALF-SEAS over, a proverbial expression for any one far advanced. It is commonly used of one half drunk.

HALF-SPHERE, *n. f.* hemisphere.

HALF-STRAINED, *adj.* half-bred ; imperfect.

HALF-SWORD, *n. f.* close fight.

HALF-WAY, *adv.* in the middle.

HALF-WIT, *n. f.* a blockhead ; a foolish fellow.

HA'LIBUT, *n. f.* a sort of fish.

HA'LIMASS, *n. f.* the feast of All-souls.

HA'LITUOUS, *adj.* vaporous ; fumous.

HALL, *n. f.* a court of justice. The public room of a corporation. The first large room of a house.

HALLELU'JAH, *n. f.* Praise ye the Lord. A song of thanksgiving.

HA'LLOO, *interj.* a word of encouragement when dogs are let loose on their game.

To HA'LLOO, *v. n.* to cry as after the dogs. — *v. a.* to encourage with shouts. To chase with shouts. To call or shout to.

To HA'LLOW, *v. a.* to consecrate ; to make holy. To reverence as holy.

HALLUCINA'TION, *n. f.* error ; blunder ; mistake ; folly.

HALM, *n. f.* straw.

HA'LO, *n. f.* a red circle round the sun or moon.

HA'LSNING, *adj.* sounding harshly.

HA'LSER, *n. f.* a rope less than a cable.

To HALT, *v. n.* to limp ; to be lame. To stop in a march. To hesitate ; to stand dubious. To fail ; to falter.

HALT, *adj.* lame ; crippled. — *n. f.* the act of limping ; the manner of limping. A stop in a march.

HA'LTR, *n. f.* he who limps.

HA'LTR, *n. f.* a rope to hang malefactors. A cord ; a strong string.

To HA'LTR, *v. a.* to bind with a cord ; to catch in a noose.

To HALVE, *v. a.* to divide into two parts.

HALVES, *interj.* an expression by

H A M

which any one lays claim to an equal share.

HAM, *n. f.* a house; a farm. — The hip; the hinder part of the articulation of the thigh. The thigh of a hog salted.

HA'MATED, *adj.* hooked; set with hooks.

To HA'MBLE, *v. a.* to cut the sinews; to hamstring.

HAME, *n. f.* the collar by which a horse draws in a waggon.

HA'MLET, *n. f.* a small village.

HA'MMER, *n. f.* the instrument consisting of a long handle and heavy head, with which any thing is forced or driven. Any thing destructive.

To HA'MMER, *v. a.* to beat, forge, or form with a hammer. To work in the mind; to contrive by intellectual labour. — *v. n.* to work; to be busy. To be in agitation.

HA'MMERER, *n. f.* he who works with a hammer.

HA'MMERHARD, *n. f.* is when iron or steel is hardened with much hammering on it.

HA'MMOCK, *n. f.* a swinging bed.

HA'MPER, *n. f.* a large basket for carriage.

To HA'MPER, *v. a.* to shackle; to entangle in chains. To ensnare; to inveigle. To complicate; to entangle. To perplex; to embarrass by many lets and troubles.

HA'MSTRING, *n. f.* the tendon of the ham.

To HA'MSTRING, *v. a.* to lame by cutting the tendon of the ham.

HA'NAPER, *n. f.* a treasury; an exchequer.

HA'NCES, *n. f.* falls of the fife-rails placed on bannisters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

HA'NCES, *n. f.* the ends of elliptical arches.

HAND, *n. f.* the palm with the fingers. Measure of four inches. Side, right or left. Part; quarter; side. Workmanship. Manner of acting or performing. Agency. Reach; nearness. Manual management. State of being in preparation. Cards held at a game. Scheme of action. Advantage; gain; superiority.

H A N

Method of government; discipline; restraint. Influence; management. That which performs the office of a hand in pointing. Agent; person employed. Giver, and receiver. An actor; a workman; a soldier. Form or cast of writing. *Hand over head*, negligently; rashly. *Hand to hand*, close fight. *Hand in hand*, in union; conjointly. *Hand in hand*, fit; pat. *Hand to mouth*, as want requires. *To bear in hand*, to keep in expectation; to elude. *To be hand and glove*, to be intimate and familiar.

To HAND, *v. a.* to give or transmit with the hand. To guide or lead by the hand. To seize; to lay hands on. To manage; to move with the hand. To transmit in succession; to deliver down from one to another. Hand is much used in composition for that which is manageable by the hand, as a *hand saw*; or born in the hand, as a *handbarrow*.

HA'ND-BASKET, *n. f.* a portable basket.

HA'ND-BELL, *n. f.* a bell rung by the hand.

HA'ND-BREADTH, *n. f.* a space equal to the breadth of the hand.

HA'NDED, *adj.* having the use of the hand left or right. With hands joined.

HA'NDER, *n. f.* transmitter; conveyor in succession.

HA'NDFAST, *n. f.* hold; custody.

HA'NDFUL, *n. f.* as much as the hand can gripe or contain. A palm; a hand's breadth; four inches. A small number or quantity.

HA'ND-GALLOP, *n. f.* a slow easy gallop, in which the hand presses the bridle to hinder increase of speed.

HA'ND-GUN, *n. f.* a gun wielded by the hand.

HA'NDICRAFT, *n. f.* manual occupation.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, *n. f.* a manufacturer; one employed in manual occupation.

HA'NDILY, *adj.* with skill; with dexterity.

HA'NDINESS, *n. f.* readiness; dexterity.

HA'NDIWORK, *n. f.* work of the hand; product of labour; manufacture.

H A N

HA'NDKERCHIEF, *n. f.* a piece of silk or linen used to wipe the face, or cover the neck.

To **HA'NDLE**, *v. a.* to touch; to feel with the hand. To manage; to wield. To treat in discourse. To deal with; to practise.

HA'NDLE, *n. f.* that part of any thing by which it is held in the hand. That of which use is made.

HA'NDLESS, *adj.* without a hand.

HA'NDMAID, *n. f.* a maid that waits at hand.

HA'NDMILL, *n. f.* a mill moved by the hand.

HANDS *off*, a vulgar phrase for keep off; forbear.

HA'NDSAILS, *n. f.* sails managed by the hand.

HA'NDSAW, *n. f.* a saw manageable by the hand.

HA'NDSSEL, *n. f.* the first act of using any thing; the first act of sale.

To **HA'NDSSEL**, *v. a.* to use or do any thing the first time.

HA'NDSOME, *adj.* ready; gainly; convenient. Beautiful with dignity; graceful. Elegant; graceful. Ample; liberal. Generous; noble.

To **HA'NDSOME**, *v. a.* to render elegant or neat.

HA'NDSOMELY, *adv.* conveniently; dexterously. Beautifully; gracefully. Elegantly; neatly. Liberally; generously.

HA'NDSOMENESS, *n. f.* beauty; grace; elegance.

HA'NDVICE, *n. f.* a vice to hold small work in.

HA'NDWRITING, *n. f.* a cast or form of writing peculiar to each hand.

HA'NDY, *adj.* executed or performed by the hand. Ready; dexterous; skilful. Convenient.

HA'NDYDANDY, *n. f.* a play in which children change hands and places.

To **HANG**, *v. a.* to suspend; to fasten in such a manner as to be sustained not below, but above. To choke and kill by suspending by the neck. To display; to show aloft. To let fall below the proper situation. To adorn by hanging upon. — *v. n.* to be suspended; to be supported above. To depend; to fall

H A P

loosely on the lower part; to dangle. To bend forward. To float; to play. To be supported by something raised above the ground. To hover; to impend. To drag. To be in suspense; to be in a state of uncertainty. To be executed by the halter. To decline; to bend down.

HA'NGER, *n. f.* that by which any thing hangs. — A short broad sword.

HA'NGER-ON, *n. f.* a dependent.

HA'NGING, *n. f.* drapery hung or fastened against the walls of rooms.

HA'NGING, *part. adj.* foreboding death by the halter. Requiring to be punished by the halter.

HA'NGMAN, *n. f.* the public executioner.

HANK, *n. f.* a skein of thread.

To **HA'NKER**, *v. n.* to long importunately; to have an incessant wish.

HAP, *n. f.* chance; fortune. That which happens by chance or fortune. Accident; casual event; misfortune.

HAP-HAZARD, *n. f.* chance; accident.

To **HAP**, *v. n.* to come by accident; to fall out; to happen.

HA'PLY, *adv.* perhaps; peradventure; it may be. By chance; by accident.

HA'PLESS, *adj.* unhappy; unfortunate; luckless; unlucky.

To **HA'PPEN**, *v. n.* to fall out; to chance; to come to pass. To light; to fall by chance.

HA'PPILY, *adv.* fortunately; luckily; successfully. Addressfully; gracefully; without labour. In a state of felicity.

HA'PPINESS, *n. f.* felicity; state in which the desires are satisfied. Good luck; good fortune. Fortuitous elegance.

HAPPY, *adj.* in a state of felicity. Lucky; successful; fortunate. Addressful; ready.

HARA'NGUE, *n. f.* a speech; a popular oration.

To **HARA'NGUE**, *v. n.* to make a speech; to pronounce an oration.

HARA'NGUER, *n. f.* an orator; a public speaker.

To **HA'RASS**, *v. a.* to weary; to fatigue; to tire with labour.

HA'RASS, *n. f.* waste; disturbance.

H A R

HA'RBINGER, *n. f.* a forerunner ; a precursor.

HA'RBOUR, *n. f.* a lodging ; a place of entertainment. A port or haven for shipping. An asylum ; a shelter.

To **HA'RBOUR**, *v. n.* to receive entertainment ; to sojourn. — *v. a.* to entertain ; to permit to reside. To shelter ; to secure.

HA'RBOURAGE, *n. f.* shelter ; entertainment.

HA'RBOURER, *n. f.* one that entertains another.

HA'RBOURLESS, *adj.* without harbour ; without lodging ; without shelter.

HARD, *adj.* firm ; resisting penetration or separation. Difficult. Painful ; distressful ; laborious. Cruel ; oppressive ; rigorous. Sour ; rough ; severe. Unfavourable ; unkind. Insensible ; untouched. Unhappy ; vexatious. Vehement ; keen ; severe. Unreasonable ; unjust. Forced. Austere ; rough. Harsh ; stiff ; constrained. Avaricious ; faultily sparing. — *adv.* close ; near. Diligently ; laboriously ; incessantly. Uneasily ; vexatiously. With difficulty. Tempestuously.

HARDBOUND, *adj.* costive.

To **HA'RDEN**, *v. a.* to make hard ; to indurate. To confirm in effrontery ; to make impudent. To confirm in wickedness ; to make obdurate. To make insensible ; to stupify. To make firm ; to endue with constancy.

HA'RDENER, *n. f.* one that makes any thing hard.

HARDF'A'VOURED, *adj.* coarse of feature ; harsh of countenance.

HARDHA'NDED, *adj.* coarse ; mechanic.

HA'RDHEAD, *n. f.* clash of heads.

HARDHE'ARTED, *adj.* cruel ; inexorable ; merciless ; pitiless.

HARDHE'ARTEDNESS, *n. f.* cruelty ; want of tendernefs.

HARDIHEAD, **HA'RDIIHOOD**, *n. f.* stoutness ; bravery.

HA'RDIMENT, *n. f.* courage ; stoutness ; bravery.

HA'RDINESS, *n. f.* hardship ; fatigue. Stoutness ; courage ; bravery. Effrontery ; confidence.

HARDLA'BOURED, *adj.* elaborate ; studied ; diligently wrought.

H A R

HA'RDLY, *adv.* with difficulty. Scarcely ; scant. Grudgingly. Severely ; unfavourably. Rigorously ; oppressively. Unwelcomely ; harshly. Not softly.

HA'RD MOUTHED, *adj.* disobedient to the rein ; not sensible of the bit.

HA'RDNESS, *n. f.* durity ; power of resistance in bodies. Difficulty. Scarcity ; penury. Obduracy ; profligateness. Keeness ; vehemence of weather or seasons. Cruelty of temper. Stiffness ; harshness. Faulty parsimony ; stinginess.

HARDS, *n. f.* the refuse or coarser part of flax.

HA'RD SHIP, *n. f.* injury ; oppression. Inconvenience ; fatigue.

HA'RDWARE, *n. f.* manufactures of metal.

HA'RDWAREMAN, *n. f.* a maker or seller of metalline manufactures.

HARDY, *adj.* bold ; brave ; stout ; daring. Strong ; hard ; firm.

HARE, *n. f.* a small quadruped. A constellation.

To **HARE**, *v. n.* to fright.

HA'REBEL, *n. f.* a blue flower campaniform.

HA'REBRAINED, *adj.* volatile ; unsettled ; wild ; fluttering ; hurried.

HAREFOOT, *n. f.* a bird. An herb.

HA'RELIP, *n. f.* a fissure in the upper lip with want of substance.

HA'RESEAR, *n. f.* a plant.

HA'RIER, *n. f.* a dog for hunting hares.

To **HARK**, *v. n.* to listen.

HARK, *interj.* list ! hear ! listen !

HARL, *n. f.* the filaments of flax. Any filamentous substance.

HA'RLEQUIN, *n. f.* a buffoon who plays tricks to divert the populace ; a jackpudding.

HA'RLOT, *n. f.* a whore ; a strumpet.

HA'RLOTRY, *n. f.* the trade of a harlot ; fornication. A name of contempt for a woman.

HARM, *n. f.* injury ; crime ; wickedness. Mischiefs ; detriment ; hurt.

To **HARM**, *v. a.* to hurt ; to injure.

HA'RMFUL, *adj.* hurtful ; mischievous ; noxious ; injurious.

HA'RMFULLY, *adv.* hurtfully ; noxiously ; detrimentally.

H A R

HARMFULNESS, *n. f.* hurtfulness; mischievousness; noxiousness.

HARMLESS, *adj.* innocent; innoxious; not hurtful. Unhurt; undamaged.

HARMLESSLY, *adv.* innocently; without hurt; without crime.

HARMLESSNESS, *n. f.* innocence; freedom from injury or hurt.

HARMONIC, **HARMONICAL**, *adj.* adapted to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUS, *adj.* adapted to each other; musical.

HARMONIOUSLY, *adv.* with just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other. Musically; with concord of sounds.

HARMONIOUSNESS, *n. f.* proportion; musicalness.

To **HARMONIZE**, *v. a.* to adjust in fit proportions; to make musical.

HARMONY, *n. f.* the just adaptation of one part to another. Just proportion of sound. Concord; correspondent sentiment.

HARNESS, *n. f.* armour; defensive furniture of war. The traces of draught-horses, particularly of carriages of pleasure.

To **HARNESS**, *v. a.* to dress in armour. To fix horses in their traces.

HARP, *n. f.* a lyre; a constellation.

To **HARP**, *v. n.* to play on the harp. To touch any passion.

HARPER, *n. f.* a player on the harp.

HARPING IRON, *n. f.* a bearded dart with a line fastened to the handle, with which whales are struck and caught.

HARPONE'ER, *n. f.* he that throws the harpoon.

HARPOON, *n. f.* a harping iron.

HARPSICORD, *n. f.* a musical instrument.

HARPY, *n. f.* The *harpies* were a kind of birds which had the faces of women, and foul long claws, very filthy creatures. A ravenous wretch.

HARQUEBUSS, *n. f.* a handgun.

HARQUEBUSSIER, *n. f.* one armed with a harquebuss.

HARRIDA'N, *n. f.* a decayed strumpet.

HARROW, *n. f.* a frame of timbers crossing each other, and set with teeth.

To **HARROW**, *v. a.* to break with

H A S

the harrow. To tear up; to rip up. To pillage; to strip; to lay waste. To invade; to harass with incursions. To disturb; to put into commotion.

HARROW, *interj.* an exclamation of sudden distress.

HARROWER, *n. f.* he who harrows.

To **HARRY**, *v. a.* to tease; to hare; to ruffle. In Scotland it signifies to rob, plunder, or oppress.

HARSH, *adj.* austere; rough; sour. Crabbed; morose; peevish. Unpleasing; rigorous.

HARSHLY, *adv.* sourly. With violence. Severely; morosely; crabbedly.

HARSHNESS, *n. f.* sourness; austere taste. Roughness to the ear. Ruggedness to the touch. Crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness.

HART, *n. f.* a he-deer of the large kind; the male of the roe.

HARTSHORN, *n. f.* spirit drawn from horn. — *n. f.* an herb.

HART-ROYAL, *n. f.* a plant.

HARTSTONGUE, *n. f.* a plant.

HARTWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

HARVEST, *n. f.* the season of reaping and gathering the corn. The corn ripened, gathered, and inned. The product of labour.

HARVEST-HOME, *n. f.* the song which the reapers sing at the feast made for having inned the harvest. The time of gathering harvest.

HARVEST-LORD, *n. f.* the head reaper at the harvest.

HARVESTER, *n. f.* one who works at the harvest.

HARVESTMAN, *n. f.* a labourer in harvest.

To **HASH**, *v. n.* to mince; to chop into small pieces, and mingle.

HASLET, **HARSLET**, *n. f.* the heart, liver, and lights of a hog, with the windpipe and part of the throat to it.

HASP, *n. f.* a clasp folded over a staple, and fastened on with a padlock.

To **HASP**, *v. n.* to shut with a hasp.

HASSOCK, *n. f.* a thick mat on which men kneel at church.

HASTE, *n. f.* hurry; speed; nimbleness; precipitation. Passion; vehemence.

To **HASTE**, to **HASTEN**, *v. n.* to

H A T

make haste; to be in a hurry. To move with swiftness. — *v. a.* to push forward; to urge on; to precipitate.

HA'STENER, *n. f.* one that hastens or hurries.

HA'STILY, *adv.* in a hurry; speedily; nimbly; quickly. Rashly; precipitately. Passionately; with vehemence.

HA'STINESS, *n. f.* haste; speed. Hurry; precipitation. Angry testiness; passionate vehemence.

HA'STINGS, *n. f.* pease that come early.

HA'STY, *adj.* quick; speedy. Passionate; vehement. Rash; precipitate. Early ripe.

HA'STY-PUDDING, *n. f.* a pudding made of milk and flour, boiled quick together.

HAT, *n. f.* a cover for the head.

HA'TBAND, *n. f.* a string tied round the hat.

HA'TCASE, *n. f.* a slight box for a hat.

To HATCH, *v. a.* to produce young from eggs. To quicken the egg by incubation. To produce by precedent action. To form by meditation; to contrive. To shade by lines in drawing or graving. — *v. n.* to be in the state of growing quick. To be in a state of advance towards effect.

HATCH, *n. f.* a brood excluded from the egg. The act of exclusion from the egg. Disclosure; discovery. The half door. In the plural, the doors or openings by which they descend from one deck or floor of a ship to another. To be under hatches, to be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

To HA'TCHEL, *v. a.* to beat flax so as to separate the fibrous from the brittle part.

HA'TCHEL, *n. f.* the instrument with which flax is beaten.

HA'TCHELER, *n. f.* a beater of flax.

HA'TCHET, *n. f.* a small axe.

HA'TCHET-FACE, *n. f.* an ugly face.

HA'TCHWAY, *n. f.* the way over or through the hatches.

To HATE, *v. a.* to detest; to abhor; to abominate.

HATE, *n. f.* malignity; detestation.

H A U

HA'TEFUL, *adj.* that which causes abhorrence. Abhorrent; detesting; malignant; malevolent.

HA'TEFULLY, *adv.* odiously; abominably. Malignantly; maliciously.

HA'TEFULNESS, *n. f.* odiousness.

HA'TER, *n. f.* one that hates.

HA'TRED, *n. f.* hate; ill-will; malignity; malevolence; dislike.

To HA'TTER, *v. a.* to harass; to weary; to weary out with fatigue.

HA'TTER, *n. f.* a maker of hats.

HA'TTOCK, *n. f.* a shock of corn.

To HAVE, *v. a.* not to be without. To carry; to wear. To make use of. To possess. To bear; to carry. It is most used in English, as in other European languages, as an auxiliary verb to make the tenses. Have at, or with, is an expression denoting resolution to make some attempt.

HA'VEN, *n. f.* a port; a harbour; a safe station for ships. A shelter; an asylum.

HA'VENER, *n. f.* an overseer of a port.

HA'VER, *n. f.* possessor; holder.

HAU'GHTILY, *adv.* proudly; arrogantly; contemptuously.

HA'UGHTINESS, *n. f.* pride; arrogance.

HA'UGHTY, *adj.* proud; lofty; insolent; arrogant; contemptuous. Proudly great. Bold; adventurous.

HA'VING, *n. f.* possession; estate; fortune. The act or state of possessing. Behaviour; regularity.

To HAUL, *v. a.* to pull; to draw; to drag by violence.

HAUL, *n. f.* pull; violence in dragging.

HAUM, *n. f.* straw.

HAUNCH, *n. f.* the thigh; the hind hip. The rear; the hind part.

To HAUNT, *v. a.* to frequent; to be much about any place or person. — *v. n.* to be much about; to appear frequently.

HAUNT, *n. f.* place in which one is frequently found. Habit of being in a certain place.

HA'UNTER, *n. f.* frequenter; one that is often found in any place.

H A W

HA'VOCK, *n. f.* waste; wide and general devastation.—*interj.* a word of encouragement to slaughter.

To HA'VOCK, *v. a.* to waste; to destroy; to lay waste.

HA'UTBOY, *n. f.* a wind-instrument.

HAW, *n. f.* the berry and seed of the hawthorn. An excrescence in the eye.

HA'WTHORN, *n. f.* a species of medlar; the thorn that bears haws.

To HAW, *v. n.* to speak slowly with frequent intermission and hesitation.

HAWK, *n. f.* a bird of prey. An effort to force phlegm up the throat.

To HAWK, *v. n.* to fly hawks at fowls. To fly at; to attack on the wing. To force up phlegm with a noise. To sell by proclaiming in the streets.

HA'WKED, *adj.* formed like a hawk's bill.

HA'WKER, *n. f.* one who sells his wares by proclaiming them in the street.

HA'WKWEED, *n. f.* a plant.

HA'WSES, *n. f.* two round holes under the ship's head or beak, through which the cables pass.

HAY, *n. f.* grafs dried to fodder cattle in winter. To dance the hay, to dance in a ring.

HAY, *n. f.* a net which incloses the haunt of an animal.

HA'YMAKER, *n. f.* one employed in drying grafs for hay.

HA'ZARD, *n. f.* chance; accident; fortuitous hap. Danger; chance of danger. A game at dice.

To HA'ZARD, *v. a.* to expose to chance; to put into danger.—*v. n.* to try the chance. To adventure.

HA'ZARDABLE, *adj.* venturesome; liable to chance.

HA'ZARDER, *n. f.* he who hazards.

HA'ZARDOUS, *adj.* dangerous; exposed to chance.

HA'ZARDOUSLY, *adv.* with danger or chance.

HAZE, *n. f.* fog; mist.

To HAZE, *v. n.* to be foggy or misty.—*v. a.* to fright one.

HA'ZEL, *n. f.* a nut-tree.

HA'ZEL, *adj.* light brown; of the colour of hazle.

HA'ZELLY, *adj.* of the colour of hazel; a light brown.

H E A

HA'ZY, *adj.* dark; foggy; misty.

HE, *pronoun*, the man that was named before. The man; the person. Man or male being. Male.

HEAD, *n. f.* the part of the animal that contains the brain or the organ of sensation or thought. Chief; principal person; one to whom the rest are subordinate. Place of honour; the first place. Place of command. Countenance; presence. Understanding; faculties of the mind. Face; front; forepart. Resistance; hostile opposition. The top of any thing bigger than the rest. Place of chief resort. The forepart of any thing, as of a ship. Principal topics of discourse. Source of a stream. Crisis; pitch. Power; influence; force; strength; dominion. Power; armed force. *Head and ears*, the whole person. *Head and shoulders*, by force; violently.

To HEAD, *v. a.* to lead; to influence; to direct; to govern. To behead. To fit any thing with a head, or principal part. To top trees.

HE'ADACH, *n. f.* pain in the head.

HE'ADBAND, *n. f.* a fillet for the head; a topknot. The band to each end of a book.

HE'ADBOROUGH, *n. f.* a constable; a subordinate constable.

HE'AD-DRESS, *n. f.* the covering of a woman's head. Any thing resembling a head-dress.

HE'ADER, *n. f.* one that heads nails or pins, or the like. The first brick in the angle.

HE'ADGARGLE, *n. f.* a disease in cattle.

HE'ADINESS, *n. f.* hurry; rashness; stubbornness; precipitation; obstinacy.

HE'ADLAND, *n. f.* promontory; cape. Ground under hedges.

HE'ADLESS, *adj.* without an head; beheaded. Without a chief. Obstinate; inconsiderate; ignorant.

HE'ADLONG, *adj.* rash; thoughtless. Sudden; precipitate.

HE'ADLONG, *adv.* with the head foremost. Rashly; without thought; precipitately. Hastily.

HE'ADMOULD-SHOT, *n. f.* This is when the futures of the scull, gene-

H E A

rally the coronal, ride ; that is, have their edges shot over one another.

HE'ADPIECE, *n. f.* armour for the head ; helmet ; motion.

HE'ADQUARTERS, *n. f.* the place of general rendezvous, or lodgment for soldiers.

HE'ADSHIP, *n. f.* dignity ; authority ; chief place.

HE'ADSMAN, *n. f.* executioner.

HE'ADSTALL, *n. f.* part of the bridle that covers the head.

HE'ADSTONE, *n. f.* the first or capital stone.

HE'ADSTRONG, *adj.* unrestrained ; violent ; ungovernable.

HE'ADWORKMAN, *n. f.* the foreman.

HE'ADY, *adj.* rash ; precipitate ; hasty ; violent. Apt to affect the head.

To HEAL, *v. a.* to cure a person ; to restore from hurt or sickness. To cure a wound or distemper. To reconcile. — *v. n.* to grow well.

HE'ALER, *n. f.* one who cures or heals.

HE'ALING, *part. adj.* mild ; mollifying ; gentle ; assuative.

HEALTH, *n. f.* freedom from bodily pain or sickness. Welfare of mind ; purity ; goodness. Salvation spiritual and temporal.

HE'ALTHFUL, *adj.* free from sickness. Well disposed. Wholesome ; salubrious. Salutory ; productive of salvation.

HE'ALTHFULLY, *adv.* in health. Wholesomely.

HE'ALTHFULNESS, *n. f.* state of being well. Wholesomeness ; salubrious qualities.

HE'ALTHILY, *adj.* without sickness.

HE'ALTHINESS, *n. f.* the state of health.

HE'ALTHLESS, *adj.* weak ; sickly ; infirm.

HE'ALTHSOME, *adj.* wholesome ; salutory.

HE'ALTHY, *adj.* in health ; free from sickness ; hale ; sound.

HEAM, *n. f.* in beasts, the same as the after-birth in women.

HEAP, *n. f.* many single things thrown

H E A

together ; a pile. A croud ; a throng ; a rabble. Cluster ; number driven together.

To HEAP, *v. a.* to throw on heaps ; to pile ; to throw together. To accumulate ; to lay up. To add to something.

HE'APER, *n. f.* one that makes piles or heaps.

HE'APY, *adj.* lying in heaps.

To HEAR, *v. n.* to enjoy the sense by which words are distinguished. To listen ; to hearken. To be told ; to have an account. — *v. a.* to perceive by the ear. To give an audience, or allowance to speak. To attend ; to listen to ; to obey. To try ; to attend judicially. To attend favourably.

HE'ARER, *n. f.* one who attends to any doctrine or discourse.

HE'ARING, *n. f.* the sense by which sounds are perceived. Audience. Judicial trial. Reach of the ear.

To HE'ARKEN, *v. n.* to listen by way of curiosity. To attend ; to pay regard.

HE'ARKENER, *n. f.* listener ; one that hearkens.

HE'ARSAY, *n. f.* report ; rumour.

HEARSE, *n. f.* a carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave.

HEART, *n. f.* the muscle which by its contraction and dilatation propels the blood through the course of circulation, and is therefore considered as the source of vital motion. The chief part ; the vital part. The inner part of any thing. Courage ; spirit. Affection ; inclination. Memory ; good-will ; ardour of zeal. Secret thoughts ; recesses of the mind. To find in the heart, to be not wholly averse. Conscience ; sense of good or ill. Utmost degree. It is much used in composition for mind or affection.

HEART-ACH, *n. f.* sorrow ; pang ; anguish of mind.

HEART-BREAK, *n. f.* overpowering sorrow.

HEART-BREAKER, *n. f.* a cant name for a woman's curls.

HEART-BREAKING, *adj.* overpowering with sorrow.

HEART-BREAKING, *n. f.* overpowering grief.

H E A

HEART-BURNED, *adj.* having the heart inflamed.

HEART-BURNING, *n. f.* pain at the stomach, commonly from an acrid humour. Discontent; secret enmity.

HEART-DEAR, *adj.* sincerely beloved.

HEART-EASE, *n. f.* quiet; tranquillity.

HEART-EASING, *adj.* giving quiet.

HEART-FELT, *adj.* felt in the conscience.

HEART-SICK, *adj.* pained in mind. Mortally ill; hurt in the constitution.

HEARTS-PEASE, *n. f.* a plant.

HEART-STRING, *n. f.* the tendons or nerves supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

HEART-STRUCK, *adj.* driven to the heart; infixed for ever in the mind. Shocked with fear or dismay.

HEART-SWELLING, *adj.* rankling in the mind.

HEART-WHOLE, *adj.* with the affections yet unfixed. With the vitals yet unimpaired.

HEART-WOUNDED, *adj.* filled with passion of love or grief.

To **HE'ARTEN**, *v. a.* to encourage; to animate; to stir up.

HEARTH, *n. f.* the pavement of a room in which fire is made.

HE'ARTILY, *adj.* sincerely; actively; diligently; vigorously. From the heart; fully. Eagerly; with desire.

HE'ARTINESS, *n. f.* sincerity; freedom from hypocrisy. Vigour; diligence; strength.

HE'ARTLESS, *adj.* without courage; spiritless.

HE'ARTLESSLY, *adv.* without courage; faintly; timidly.

HE'ARTLESSNESS, *n. f.* want of courage or spirit; dejection of mind.

HE'ARTY, *adj.* sincere; undissembled; warm; zealous. In full health. Vigorous; strong. Hard; durable.

HEAT, *n. f.* the sensation caused by the approach or touch of fire. The cause of the sensation of burning. Hot weather. The state of being once hot. A course at a race. Faction; contest; party-rage. Ardour of thought or elocution.

H E A

To **HEAT**, *v. a.* to make hot; to endue with the power of burning. To cause to ferment. To make the constitution feverish. To warm with vehemence of passion or desire.

HE'ATER, *n. f.* an iron made hot, and put into a box-iron, to smooth and plait linen.

HEATH, *n. f.* a plant. A place overgrown with heath.

HEATH-COCK, *n. f.* a large fowl that frequents heaths.

HEATH-PEAS, *n. f.* a species of bitter vetch.

HE'ATHEN, *n. f.* the gentiles; the pagans; the nations unacquainted with the covenant of grace.—*adj.* gentile; pagan.

HE'ATHENISH, *adj.* belonging to the gentiles. Wild; savage; rapacious; cruel.

HE'ATHENISHLY, *adv.* after the manner of heathens.

HE'ATHENISM, *n. f.* gentilism; paganism.

HE'ATHY, *adj.* full of heath.

To **HEAVE**, *v. a.* to lift; to raise from the ground. To carry. To cause to swell. To exalt; to elevate. To puff; to elate.—*v. n.* to pant; to breathe with pain. To labour. To rise with pain; to swell and fall. To heave; to feel a tendency to vomit.

HEAVE, *n. f.* lift; exertion or effort upwards. Rising of the breast.

HEAVE Offering, *n. f.* an offering among the Jews.

HE'AVEN, *n. f.* the regions above; the expanse of the sky. The habitation of God, good angels, and pure souls departed. The supreme power; the sovereign of heaven. Elevation; sublimity.

HE'AVEN-BORN, descended from the celestial regions.

HE'AVEN BRED, produced or cultivated in heaven.

HE'AVEN-BUILT, built by the agency of gods.

HE'AVEN-DIRECTED, raised towards the sky. Taught by the powers of heaven.

HE'AVENLY, *adj.* resembling heaven; supremely excellent. Celestial; in-

H E B

habiting heaven. — *adv.* in a manner resembling that of heaven. By the agency or influence of heaven.

HE'AVENWARD, *adv.* towards heaven.

HE'AVILY, *adv.* with great ponderousness. Grievously; afflictively. Sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

HE'AVINESS, *n. f.* ponderousness; the quality of being heavy; weight. Dejection of mind. Oppression; crush; affliction. Deepness or richness of soil.

HE'AVY, *adv.* weighty; ponderous; tending strongly to the centre. Sorrowful; dejected; depressed. Wanting activity; indolent; lazy. Drowsy; dull; torpid. Slow; sluggish. Burdensome; troublesome; tedious. Loaded; incumbered; burthened. Rich in soil; fertile. Deep; cumbersome.

HEBDO'MAD, *n. f.* a week.

HEBDO'MADAL, HEBDO'MADARY, *adj.* weekly; consisting of seven days.

To HEBE'TATE, *v. a.* to dull; to blunt; to stupify.

HEBETA'TION, *n. f.* the act of dulling. The state of being dulled.

HE'BETUDE, *n. f.* dulness; obtuseness; bluntness.

HE'BRAISM, *n. f.* a Hebrew idiom.

HE'BRICIAN, *n. f.* one skilful in Hebrew.

HE'CATOMB, *n. f.* a sacrifice of an hundred cattle.

HE'CTIC, HE'CTICAL, *adv.* habitual; constitutional. Troubled with a morbid heat.

HE'CTIC, *n. f.* an hectic fever.

HE'CTOR, *n. f.* a bully; a blustering, turbulent, perversive, noisy fellow.

To HE'CTOR, *v. a.* to threaten; to treat with insolent terms. — *v. n.* to play the bully; to bluster.

HEDERA'CEOUS, *adj.* producing ivy.

HEDGE, *n. f.* a fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

To HEDGE, *v. a.* to inclose with a hedge. To obstruct. To encircle for defence. To shut up within an inclosure. — *v. n.* to shift; to hide the head.

HEDGE-BORN, *adj.* meanly born.

HEDGE-HOG, *n. f.* an animal set with prickles, like thorns in a hedge. A term of reproach.

H E E

HEDGE HYSSOP, *n. f.* a species of willow-wort.

HEDGE-NOTE, *n. f.* a word of contempt.

HEDGE-PIG, *n. f.* a young hedgehog.

HEDGE-ROW, *n. f.* the series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.

HE'DGING-BILL, *n. f.* a cutting-hook used in making hedges.

HE'DGER, *n. f.* one who makes hedges.

To HEED, *v. a.* to mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.

HEED, *n. f.* care; attention. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch. Care to avoid. Notice; observation. Seriousness. Regard; respectful notice.

HE'EDFUL, *adj.* watchful; cautious; suspicious. Attentive; careful; observing.

HE'EDFULLY, *adv.* attentively; carefully; cautiously.

HE'EDFULNESS, *n. f.* caution; vigilance; attention.

HE'EDILY, *adv.* cautiously; vigilantly.

HE'EDINESS, *n. f.* caution; vigilance.

HE'EDLESS, *adj.* negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless.

HE'EDLESSLY, *adv.* carelessly; negligently; inattentively.

HE'EDLESSNESS, *n. f.* carelessness; negligence; inattention.

HEEL, *n. f.* the part of the foot that protuberates behind. The whole foot of animals. The feet as employed in flight. *To be at the heels*, to pursue closely; to follow hard. *To lay by the heels*, to fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves. The back part of a stocken.

To HEEL, *v. n.* to dance. To lean on one side.

HE'ELER, *n. f.* a cock that strikes well with his heels.

HE'EL-PIECE, *n. f.* a piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe.

To HE'EL-PIECE, *v. a.* to put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

HEFT, *n. f.* heaving; effort. Handle.

HEG'IRA, *n. f.* a term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of

H E I

time, used by the Arabians, who begin from the day that Mahomet was forced to escape from Mecca, July 16. 622.

HE'IFER, *n. f.* a young cow.

HE'IGH-HO, *interj.* an expression of slight languor and uneasiness.

HEIGHT, *n. f.* elevation above the ground. Altitude; space measured upwards. Degree of latitude. Summit; ascent; towering eminence. Elevation of rank; station of dignity. State of excellence; advance towards perfection. Utmost exertion.

To HE'IGHTEN, *v. a.* to raise higher. To improve; to meliorate. To aggravate. To improve by decorations.

HEIR, *n. f.* one that is inheritor of any thing after the present possessor.

To HEIR, *v. a.* to inherit.

HE'IRESS, *n. f.* an inheritrix.

HE'IRLESS, *adj.* without an heir.

HE'IRSHIP, *n. f.* the state, character, or privileges of an heir.

HELI'ACAL, *adj.* emerging from the lustre of the sun, or falling into it.

HE'LICAL, *adv.* spiral; with many circumvolutions.

HELIOCE'NTRIC, *adj.* belonging to the centre of the sun.

HE'LIOSCOPE, *n. f.* a sort of telescope fitted so as to look on the body of the sun, without offence to the eyes.

HE'LIOTROPE, *n. f.* a plant that turns towards the sun.

HE'LISPHERICAL, *adj.* the rhomb line in navigation.

HE'LIX, *n. f.* a spiral line.

HELL, *n. f.* the place of the devil and wicked souls. The place of separate souls, whether good or bad. The place into which a tailor throws his shreds. The infernal powers.

HELL-BLACK, *adj.* black as hell.

HELL-BROTH, *n. f.* a composition boiled up for infernal purposes.

HE'LL-DOOMED, *adj.* consigned to hell.

HE'LL-HATED, *adj.* abhorred like hell.

HE'LL-HOUND, *n. f.* dogs of hell. Agent of hell.

HE'LL-KITE, *n. f.* kite of infernal breed.

H E L

HE'LLBORE, *n. f.* Christmas flower.

HE'LLENISM, *n. f.* an idiom of the Greek.

HE'LLISH, *adj.* having the qualities of hell; infernal; wicked. Sent from hell; belonging to hell.

HE'LLISHLY, *adv.* infernally; wickedly; detestably.

HE'LLISHNESS, *n. f.* wickedness; abhorred qualities.

HE'LLWARD, *adv.* towards hell.

HELM, *n. f.* a covering for the head in war. The part of a coat of arms that bears the crest. The steering; the rudder. The station of government.

To HELM, *v. a.* to guide; to conduct.

HE'LMED, *adj.* furnished with a headpiece.

HE'LMET, *n. f.* a helm; a headpiece.

HELMI'NTHIC, *adj.* relating to worms.

To HELP, *v. a.* to assist; to support; to aid. To remove, or advance by help. To free from pain or disease. To help to, to supply with; to furnish with. — *v. n.* to contribute assistance. To bring a supply.

HELP, *n. f.* assistance; aid; support; succour. That which forwards or promotes. That which gives help. Remedy.

HE'LPER, *n. f.* an assistant; an auxiliary. One that administers remedy. A supernumerary servant. One that supplies with any thing wanted.

HE'LPFUL, *adj.* useful; that which gives assistance. Wholesome; salutary.

HE'LPLESS, *adj.* wanting power to succour one's self. Wanting support or assistance. Irremediable; admitting no help. Unsupplied; void.

HE'LPLESSLY, *adv.* without succour; without ability.

HE'LPLESSNESS, *n. f.* want of succour; want of ability.

HE'LTEK-SKELTER, *adv.* in a hurry; without order.

HELVE, *n. f.* the handle of an axe.

To HELVE, *v. a.* to fit with a helve.

HEM, *n. f.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewed to keep the threads from spreading. The noise uttered by

H E N

a sudden and violent expiration of the breath.

To HEM, *v. a.* to close the edge of cloth by a hem or double border sewed together. To border; to edge. To inclose; to environ; to confine; to shut. — *v. n.* to utter a noise by violent expulsion of the breath.

HE'MICRANY, *n. f.* a pain that affects only one part of the head at a time.

HE'MICYCLE, *n. f.* a half round.

HE'MINA, *n. f.* about ten ounces.

HE'MIPLEGY, *n. f.* palsy, or any nervous affection relating thereunto, that seizes one side at a time.

HE'MISPHERE, *n. f.* the half of a globe.

HEMISPHE'RIC, HEMISPHE'RICAL, *adj.* half round; containing half a globe.

HE'MISTIC, *n. f.* half a verse.

HE'MLOCK, *n. f.* an herb.

HE'MORRHAGE, HE'MORRHAGY, *n. f.* a violent flux of blood.

HE'MORRHIDS, *n. f.* the piles, the emroids.

HE'MORRHOIDAL, *adj.* belonging to the veins in the fundament.

HEMP, *n. f.* a fibrous plant of which coarse linen and ropes are made.

HEMP *Agrimony*, *n. f.* a plant.

HE'MPEN, *adj.* made of hemp.

HEN, *n. f.* the female of a housecock. The female of any land-fowl.

HEN-HARM, HEN-HARRIER, *n. f.* a kind of kite.

HEN-HEARTED, *adj.* dastardly; cowardly.

HEN-PECKED, *adj.* governed by the wife.

HEN-ROOST, *n. f.* the place where the poultry rest.

HE'NBANE, *n. f.* a plant.

HENCE, *adv.* from this place to another. Away; to a distance. At a distance; in another place. From this time; in the future. For this reason; in consequence of this. From this cause; from this ground. From this source; from this original; from this store. *From hence* is a vitious expression.

To HENCE, *v. a.* to send off; to dispatch to a distance.

H E R

HENCEFO'RTH, *adv.* from this time forward.

HENCEFO'WARD, *adv.* from this time to futurity.

HE'NCHMAN, *n. f.* a page.

To HEND, *v. a.* to seize; to lay hold on. To croud; to surround.

HE'NDECAGON, *n. f.* a figure of eleven sides or angles.

HEPA'TIC, HEPATICAL, *adj.* belonging to the liver.

HEPTACA'PSULAR, *adj.* having seven cavities or cells.

HE'PTAGON, *n. f.* a figure with seven sides or angles.

HE'PTAGONAL, *adj.* having seven angles.

HE'PTARCHY, *n. f.* a sevenfold government.

HER, *pron.* belonging to a female; of a she; of a woman.

HERS, *pron.* this is used when it refers to a substantive going before: as, such are *her* charms, such charms are *hers*.

HE'RALD, *n. f.* an officer whose business is to register genealogies, adjust ensigns armorial, regulate funerals, and anciently to carry messages to princes, and proclaim war and peace. A precursor; a forerunner; a harbinger.

To HE'RALD, *v. a.* to introduce as an herald.

HE'RALDRY, *n. f.* the art or office of a herald. Blazonry.

HERB, *n. f.* a plant whose stalks are soft, and have nothing woody in them.

HERBA'CEOUS, *adj.* belonging to herbs. Feeding on vegetables.

HE'RBAGE, *n. f.* herbs collectively; grass; pasture.

HE'RBAL, *n. f.* a book containing the names and description of plants.

HE'RBALIST, HE'RBARIST, *n. f.* one skilled in herbs.

HE'RBESCENT, *adj.* growing into herbs.

HE'RBID, *adj.* covered with herbs.

HE'RBOUS, *adj.* abounding with herbs.

HE'RBULENT, *adj.* containing herbs.

HE'RBWOMAN, *n. f.* a woman that sells herbs.

HE'RBY, *adj.* having the nature of herbs.

HER

HERD, *n. f.* a number of beasts together. A company of men, in contempt or detestation. It anciently signified a keeper of cattle, a sense still retained in composition; as *goatherd*.

To **HERD**, *v. n.* to run in herds or companies. To associate. — To throw or put into a herd.

HERDMAN, **HE'RDSMAN**, *n. f.* one employed in tending herds.

HERE, *adv.* in this place. In the present state.

HEREABO'UTS, *adv.* about this place.

HEREA'FTER, *adv.* after the present time. — *n. f.* a future state.

HEREA'T, *adv.* at this.

HEREBY', *adv.* by this.

HERE'DITABLE, *adj.* whatever may be occupied as inheritance.

HE'REDITAMENT, *n. f.* a law-term denoting inheritance.

HE'REDITARY, *adj.* possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; descending by inheritance.

HERE'DITARILY, *adv.* by inheritance.

HEREI'N, *adv.* in this.

HEREI'NTO, *adv.* into this.

HEREO'F, *adv.* from this; of this.

HERE'ON, *adv.* upon this.

HEREO'UT, *adv.* out of this place.

HEREMI'TICAL, *adj.* solitary; suitable to a hermit.

HE'RESY, *n. f.* an opinion of private men different from that of the orthodox church.

HE'RESIARCH, *n. f.* a leader in heresy.

HERETIC, *n. f.* one who propagates his private opinions in opposition to the catholic church.

HERE'TICAL, *adj.* containing heresy.

HERE'TICALLY, *adv.* with heresy.

HERETO', *adv.* to this; add to this.

HERETOFO'RE, *adv.* formerly; anciently.

HEREUNTO', *adv.* to this.

HEREWI'TH, *adv.* with this.

HERITABLE, *adj.* that which may be inherited.

HERITAGE, *n. f.* inheritance; estate devolved by succession. The people of God.

HERMA'PHRODITE, *n. f.* an animal uniting two sexes.

HER

HERMAPHRODIT'ICAL, *adj.* partaking of both sexes.

HERME'TIC, **HERME'TICAL**, *adj.* chymical.

HERME'TICALLY, *adv.* according to the hermetical or chemic art.

HE'RMIT, *n. f.* a solitary; an anchorer; one who retires from society to contemplation and devotion. A beadsman; one bound to pray for another.

HE'RMITAGE, *n. f.* the cell or habitation of a hermit.

HE'RMITESS, *n. f.* a woman retired to devotion.

HE'RMITICAL, *adj.* suitable to a hermit.

HE'RMODACTYL, *n. f.* a root.

HE'RNIA, *n. f.* any kind of rupture.

HE'RO, *n. f.* a man eminent for bravery. A man of the highest class in any respect.

HE'ROESS, *n. f.* a heroine; a female hero.

HERO'ICAL, *adj.* besitting an hero; heroic.

HERO'ICALLY, *adv.* after the way of a hero; suitably to an hero.

HERO'IC, *adj.* productive of heroes. Noble; suitable to an hero; brave; magnanimous. Reciting the acts of heroes.

HERO'ICLY, *adv.* suitably to an hero.

HE'ROINE, *n. f.* a female hero.

HE'ROISM, *n. f.* the qualities or character of an hero.

HE'RON, *n. f.* a bird that feeds upon fish.

HE'RONRY, **HE'RONSHAW**, *n. f.* a place where herons breed.

HE'RPES, *n. f.* a cutaneous inflammation.

HE'RRING, *n. f.* a small sea-fish.

HERSE, *n. f.* a temporary monument raised over a grave. The carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

To **HERSE**, *v. a.* to put into an herse.

HERSE'LE, *pron.* the female personal pronoun, in the oblique cases reciprocal.

HE'RSELIKE, *adj.* funereal; suitable to funerals.

HE'SITANCY, *n. f.* dubiousness; uncertainty; suspense.

To **HE'SITATE**, *v. a.* to be doubtful; to delay; to pause.

H E T

HESITA'TION, *n. f.* doubt ; uncertainty ; difficulty made. Intermision of speech ; want of volubility.

HEST, *n. f.* command ; precept ; injunction.

HE'TEROCLITE, *n. f.* such nouns as vary from the common forms of declension. Any thing or person deviating from the common rule.

HETEROCLI'TICAL, *adj.* deviating from the common rule.

HE'TERODOX, *adj.* deviating from the established opinion ; not orthodox. — *n. f.* an opinion peculiar.

HETEROGE'NEAL, *adj.* not of the same nature ; not kindred.

HETEROGENE'ITY, *n. f.* opposition of nature ; contrariety of qualities. Opposite or dissimilar part.

HETEROGE'NEOUS, *adj.* not kindred ; opposite or dissimilar in nature.

HETERO'SCIANS, *n. f.* those whose shadows fall only one way.

To **HEW**, *v. a.* to cut with an edged instrument ; to hack. To chop ; to cut. To fell, as with an axe. To form or shape with an axe. To form laboriously.

HEWER, *n. f.* one whose employment is to cut wood or stone.

HE'XAGON, *n. f.* a figure of six sides or angles.

HEXA'GONAL, *adj.* having six sides.

HEXA'GONY, *n. f.* a figure of six angles.

HEXA'METER, *n. f.* a verse of six feet.

HEXA'NGULAR, *adj.* having six corners or angles.

HEXA'POD, *n. f.* an animal with six feet.

HEXA'STIC, *n. f.* a poem of six lines.

HEY, *interj.* an expression of joy.

HE'DEY, *interj.* an expression of frolic and exultation. — *n. f.* a frolic ; wildness.

HIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of gaping.

HIA'TUS, *n. f.* an aperture ; a breach. The opening of the mouth by the succession of an initial to a final vowel.

HIBE'RNAL, *adj.* belonging to the winter.

HICCIUS DOCCIUS, *n. f.* a cant

H I E

word for a juggler ; one that plays fast and loose.

HICCO'UGH, *n. f.* a convulsion of the stomach producing fobs.

To **HICCO'UGH**, to **HI'CKUP**, *v. n.* to fob with a convulsed stomach.

To **HIDE**, *v. a.* to conceal ; to withhold or withdraw from sight or knowledge. — *v. n.* to lie hid ; to be concealed.

HIDE and Seek, *n. f.* a play in which some hide themselves, and another seeks them.

HIDE, *n. f.* the skin of any animal, either raw or dressed. The human skin : in contempt. A certain quantity of land.

HIDEBOU'ND, *adj.* a horse is said to be *hidebound* when his skin sticks so hard to his ribs and back, that you cannot pull up or loosen the one from the other. [In trees,] being in the state in which the bark will not give way to the growth. Harsh ; untractable.

HI'DEOUS, *adj.* horrible ; dreadful.

HI'DEOUSLY, *adv.* horribly ; dreadfully ; in a manner that shocks.

HI'DEOUSNESS, *n. f.* horribleness ; dreadfulnes ; terror.

HI'DER, *n. f.* he that hides.

To **HIE**, *v. n.* to hasten ; to go in haste.

HI'ERARCH, *n. f.* the chief of a sacred order.

HIERA'RCHICAL, *adj.* belonging to sacred or ecclesiastical government.

HIERA'RCHY, *n. f.* a sacred government ; rank or subordination of holy beings. Ecclesiastical establishment.

HIEROGLYPH, **HIEROGLYPHIC**, *n. f.* an emblem ; a figure by which a word was implied. The art of writing in picture.

HIEROGLYPHIC, **HIEROGLYPHICAL**, *adj.* emblematical ; expressive of some meaning beyond what immediately appears.

HIEROGLYPHICALLY, *adv.* emblematically.

HIERO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* holy writing.

HIE'ROPHANT, *n. f.* one who teaches rules of religion.

To **HI'GGLE**, *v. n.* to chaffer ; to

H I G

be penturious in a bargain. To go selling provisions from door to door.

HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY, *adv.* a cant word, corrupted from *higgle*, which denotes any confused mass.

HIGGLER, *n. f.* one who sells provisions by retail.

HIGH, *adj.* long upwards; rising above. Elevated in place; raised aloft. Exalted in nature. Elevated in rank or condition. Exalted in sentiment. Difficult; abstruse. Boastful; ostentatious. Arrogant; proud; lofty. Noble; illustrious. Violent; tempestuous; loud. Full; complete. Strong tasted; gustful. At the most perfect state; in the meridian. Dear; exorbitant in price. Capital; great.

HIGH, *n. f.* high place; elevation; superior region.

On **HIGH**, aloft; above; into superior regions.

HIGH BLE'ST, *adj.* supremely happy.

HIGH-BLOWN, swelled much with wind; much inflated.

HIGH-BORN, of noble extraction.

HIGH-COLOURED, having a deep or glaring colour.

HIGH-DESIGNING, having great schemes.

HIGH-FLIER, *n. f.* one that carries his opinions to extravagance.

HIGH-FLOWN, *adj.* elevated; proud. Turgid; extravagant.

HIGH-FLYING, extravagant in claims or opinions.

HIGH-HE'APED, *adj.* covered with high piles.

HIGH-METTLED, proud or ardent of spirit.

HIGH-MINDED, proud; arrogant.

HIGH-RE'D, deeply red.

HIGH-SEASONED, piquant to the palate.

HIGH-SPIRITED, bold; daring; insolent.

HIGH-STOMACHED, obstinate; lofty.

HIGH-TASTED, gustful; piquant.

HIGH-VICED, enormously wicked.

HIGH-WROUGHT, accurately finished; nobly laboured.

HIGHLAND, *n. f.* mountainous region.

H I N

HIGHLANDER, *n. f.* an inhabitant of mountains.

HIGHLY, *adv.* with elevation as to place and situation. In a great degree. Proudly; arrogantly; ambitiously. With esteem; with estimation.

HIGHNESS, *n. f.* elevation above the surface. The title of princes, anciently of kings. Dignity of nature; supremacy.

HIGHWA'TER, *n. f.* the utmost flow of the tide.

HIGHWA'Y, *n. f.* great road; public path.

HIGHWAYMAN, *n. f.* a robber that plunders on the public roads.

HIGLAPER, *n. f.* an herb.

HILA'RITY, *n. f.* merriment; gaiety.

HILDING, *n. f.* a sorry, paltry, cowardly fellow. It is used likewise for a mean woman.

HILL, *n. f.* an elevation of ground less than a mountain.

HILLOCK, *n. f.* a little hill.

HILLY, *adj.* full of hills; unequal in the surface.

HILT, *n. f.* the handle of any thing, particularly of a sword.

HIN, *n. f.* a measure of liquids among Jews, containing about ten pints.

HIND, *adj.* backward; contrary in position to the face.

HIND, *n. f.* the she to a stag. A servant. A peasant; a boor.

HINDBERRIES, *n. f.* the same as raspberries.

To **HINDER**, *v. a.* to obstruct; to stop; to let; to impede.

HINDER, *adj.* that which is in a position contrary to that of the face.

HINDERANCE, *n. f.* impediment; let; stop.

HINDERER, *n. f.* he or that which hinders or obstructs.

HINDERLING, *n. f.* a paltry, worthless, degenerate animal.

HINDERMOST, *adj.* hindmost; last; in the rear.

HINDMOST, *adj.* the last; the lag.

HINGE, *n. f.* joints upon which a gate or door turns. The cardinal points of the world. A governing rule or principle. *To be off the hinges*, to be

H I P

in a state of irregularity and disorder.

To **HINGE**, *v. a.* to furnish with, to bend as an hinge.

To **HINT**, *v. a.* to bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion.

To **HINT** *at*, to allude to; to touch slightly upon.

HINT, *n. f.* faint notice given to the mind; remote allusion. Suggestion; intimation.

HIP, *n. f.* the joint of the thigh; the fleshy part of the thigh. *To have on the hip*, to have an advantage over another.

HIP, *n. f.* the fruit of the brier.

To **HIP**, *v. a.* to sprain or shoot the hip. *Hip-hop*, a cant word formed by the reduplication of *hop*.

HIP, *interj.* an exclamation or calling to one.

HIP, **HIPPISH**, *adj.* a corruption of *hypochondriac*.

HIPPOCENTAUR, *n. f.* a fabulous monster, half horse and half man.

HIPPOCRASS, *n. f.* a medicated wine.

HIPPOCRATES'S Sleeve, *n. f.* a woollen bag made by joining the two opposite angles of a square piece of flannel, used to strain syrups and decoctions for clarification.

HIPPOGRIFF, *n. f.* a winged horse.

HIPPOPOTAMUS, *n. f.* the river horse. An animal found in the Nile.

HIPSHOT, *adj.* sprained or dislocated in the hip.

HIPWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

To **HIRE**, *v. a.* to procure any thing for temporary use at a certain price. To engage a man to temporary service for wages. To bribe. To engage himself for pay.

HIRE, *n. f.* reward or recompense paid for the use of any thing. Wages paid for service.

HIRELING, *n. f.* one who serves for wages. A mercenary; a prostitute.

HIRELING, *adj.* serving for hire; venal; mercenary; doing what is done for money.

HIRER, *n. f.* one who uses any thing paying a recompense; one who employs others paying wages.

HIRSU'TE, *adj.* rough; rugged.

H I S

To **HISS**, *v. n.* to utter a noise like that of a serpent and some other animals. — *v. a.* to condemn by hissing; to explode. To procure hisses or disgrace.

HISS, *n. f.* the voice of a serpent. Censure; expression of contempt used in theatres.

HIST, *interj.* an exclamation commanding silence.

HISTO'RIAN, *n. f.* a writer of facts and events.

HISTO'RIC, **HISTO'RICAL**, *adj.* pertaining to history.

HISTO'RICALLY, *adv.* in the manner of history; by way of narration.

To **HISTO'RIFY**, *v. a.* to relate; to record in history.

HISTORIO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* an historian; a writer of history.

HISTORIO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the art or employment of an historian.

HISTORY, *n. f.* a narration of events and facts delivered with dignity. Narration; relation. The knowledge of facts and events.

HISTORY-Piece, *n. f.* a picture representing some memorable event.

HISTRIO'NIC, **HISTRIO'NICAL**, *adj.* besitting the stage; suitable to a player.

HISTRIO'NICALLY, *adv.* theatrically; in the manner of a buffoon.

To **HIT**, *v. a.* to strike; to touch with a blow. To touch the mark. To attain; to reach the point. To strike a ruling passion. *To hit off*, to strike out; to fix or determine luckily. *To hit out*, to perform by good luck. — *v. n.* to clash; to collide. To chance luckily; to succeed by accident. To succeed; to light on.

HIT, *n. f.* a stroke. A lucky chance.

To **HITCH**, *v. n.* to catch; to move by jerks.

To **HITCHEL**, *v. a.* to beat or comb flax or hemp.

HITCHEL, *n. f.* the instrument with which flax is beaten or combed.

HITHE, *n. f.* a small haven to land wares out of vessels or boats.

HITHER, *adv.* to this place from some other. *Hither* and *thither*, to this place and that. To this end; to this design.

H O A

HI'THER, *adj.* nearer ; towards this part.

HI'THERMOST, *adj.* nearest on this side.

HI'THERTO, *adv.* to this time ; yet ; in any time till now. At every time till now.

HI'THERWARD, HI'THERWARDS, *adj.* this way ; towards this place.

HIVE, *n. f.* the habitation or cell of bees. The bees inhabiting a hive. A company being together.

To **HIVE**, *v. a.* to put into hives ; to harbour. To contain in hives. — *v. n.* to take shelter together.

HI'VER, *n. f.* one who puts bees in hives.

HO, HOA, *interj.* a call ; a sudden exclamation to give notice of approach, or any thing else.

HOAR, *adj.* white. Gray with age. White with frost.

HOAR-FROST, *n. f.* the congelations of dew in frosty mornings on the grass.

HOARD, *n. f.* a store laid up in secret ; a hidden stock ; a treasure.

To **HOARD**, *v. n.* to make hoards ; to lay up store. — *v. a.* to lay in hoards ; to husband privily.

HO'ARDER, *n. f.* one that stores up in secret.

HO'ARHOUND, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'ARINESS, *n. f.* the state of being whitish ; the colour of old mens hair.

HOARSE, *adj.* having the voice rough, as with a cold ; having a rough sound.

HO'ARSELY, *adv.* with a rough harsh voice.

HO'ARSENESS, *n. f.* roughness of voice.

HO'ARY, *adj.* white ; whitish. White or gray with age. White with frost. Mouldy ; mossy ; rusty.

To **HO'BBLE**, *v. n.* to walk lamely, or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other. To move roughly or unevenly.

HO'BBLE, *n. f.* uneven awkward gait.

HO'BBINGLY, *adv.* clumsily ; awkwardly ; with a halting gait.

HO'B'BY, *n. f.* a species of hawk. An Irish or Scottish horse. A stick on which boys get astride and ride. A stupid fellow.

H O G

HOBGO'BLIN, *n. f.* a sprite ; a fairy.

HO'BIT, *n. f.* a small mortar.

HO'BNAIL, *n. f.* a nail used in shoeing a horse.

HO'BNAILED, *adj.* fet with hobnails.

HOCK, *n. f.* the joint between the knee and fetlock.

To **HOCK**, *v. a.* to disable in the hock.

HOCK, HO'CKAMORE, *n. f.* old strong Rhenish.

HO'CKHERB, *n. f.* a plant ; the same with mallows.

To **HO'CKLE**, *v. a.* to hamstring.

HOCUS POCUS, a juggle ; a cheat.

HOD, *n. f.* a kind of trough in which a labourer carries mortar to the masons.

HO'DMAN, *n. f.* a labourer that carries mortar.

HODMANDO'D, *n. f.* a fish.

HODGE-PODGE, *n. f.* a medley of ingredients boiled together.

HODIERNAL, *adj.* of to-day.

HOE, *n. f.* an instrument to cut up the earth.

To **HOE**, *v. a.* to cut or dig with a hoe.

HOG, *n. f.* the general name of swine. A castrated boar. To bring hogs to a fair market, to fail of one's design.

HO'GCOTE, *n. f.* a house for hogs.

HO'GGEREL, *n. f.* a two year old ewe.

HOGH, *n. f.* a hill ; rising ground.

HOGHE'RD, *n. f.* a keeper of hogs.

HOGGISH, *adj.* having the qualities of a hog ; brutish ; selfish.

HO'GGISHLY, *adv.* greedily ; selfishly.

HO'GGISHNESS, *n. f.* brutality ; greediness ; selfishness.

HO'GSBEANS, HO'GSBREAD,

HO'GSMUSHROOMS, *n. f.* plants.

HO'GSFENNEL, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'GSHEAD, *n. f.* a measure of liquids containing sixty gallons. Any large barrel.

HOGSTY', *n. f.* the place in which swine are shut to be fed.

HOGWA'SH, *n. f.* the draff which is given to swine.

HO'IDEN, *n. f.* an ill-taught awkward country girl.

H O L

To HO'DEN, *v. n.* to romp indecently.

To HOISE, to HOIST, *v. a.* to raise up on high.

To HOLD, *v. a.* to grasp in the hand; to gripe; to clutch. To keep; to retain; to gripe fast. To maintain as an opinion. To consider as good or bad; to hold in regard. To have any station. To possess; to enjoy. To suspend; to refrain. To stop. To fix to any condition. To detain. To solemnize; to celebrate. To offer; to propose. *To hold forth*, to offer to exhibit. *To hold in*, to govern by the bridle; to restrain in general. *To hold off*, to keep at a distance. *To hold on*, to continue; to protract. *To hold out*, to extend; to stretch forth. To offer; to propose. To continue to do or suffer. *To hold up*, to raise aloft. To sustain; to support. — *v. n.* to stand; to be right; to be without exception. To continue unbroken or unsubdued. To last; to endure. To continue. To refrain. *To hold forth*, to harangue; to speak in public. *To hold in*, to restrain one's self. To continue in luck. *To hold off*, to keep at a distance without closing with offers. *To hold on*, to continue; not to be interrupted. To proceed. *To hold out*, to last; to endure. Not to yield; not to be subdued. *To hold together*, to be joined. To remain in union. *To hold up*, to support himself. Not to be foul weather. To continue the same speed.

HOLD, *interj.* forbear; stop; be still. — *n. f.* the act of seizing; gripe; grasp; seizure. Something to be held; support. Catch; power of seizing or keeping. Prison; place of custody. *Hold of a ship*, all that part which lies between the keelson and the lower deck. A lurking place. A fortified place; a fort.

HO'LDER, *n. f.* one that holds or gripes any thing in his hand. A tenant; one that holds land under another.

HOLDERFORTH, *n. f.* an haranguer; one who speaks in public.

HO'LDFAST, *n. f.* any thing which takes hold; a catch; a hook.

HO'LDING, *n. f.* tenure; farm.

HOLE, *n. f.* a cavity narrow and long, either perpendicular or horizontal. A per-

H O L

foration; a small interstitial vacuity. A cave; a hollow place. A cell of an animal. A mean habitation.

HO'LIDAM, *n. f.* blessed lady.

HO'LILY, *adv.* piously; with sanctity. Inviolably; without breach.

HO'LINESS, *n. f.* sanctity; piety; religious goodness. The state of being hallowed; dedication to religion. The title of the pope.

HO'LLA, *interj.* a word used in calling to any one at a distance.

To HO'LLA, *v. n.* to cry out loudly.

HO'LLAND, *n. f.* fine linen made in Holland.

HO'LLOW, *adj.* excavated; having a void space within. Noisy, like sound reverberated from a cavity. Not faithful; not sound; not what one appears. — *n. f.* cavity; concavity. Cavern; den; hole. Pit. Any opening or vacuity. Passage; canal.

To HO'LLOW, *v. a.* to make hollow; to excavate. — *v. n.* to shout; to hoot.

HO'LLOWLY, *adv.* with cavities. Unfaithfully; insincerely; dishonestly.

HO'LLOWNESS, *n. f.* cavity; state of being hollow. Deceit; insincerity; treachery.

HO'LLY, *n. f.* a tree.

HO'LLYHOCK, *n. f.* rosemallow.

HO'LLYROSE, *n. f.* a plant.

HOLME, *n. f.* a river island. The ilex; the evergreen oak.

HO'LOCAUST, *n. f.* a burnt sacrifice.

H'OLSTER, *n. f.* a case for a horseman's pistol.

HO'LY, *adj.* good; pious; religious. Hallowed; consecrated to divine use. Pure; immaculate. Sacred. *Holy Ghost*, the third person in the adorable Trinity.

HO'LY-THURSDAY, *n. f.* the day on which the ascension of Christ is commemorated, ten days before Whitsuntide.

HO'LY-WEEK, *n. f.* the week before Easter.

HO'LYDAY, *n. f.* the day of some ecclesiastical festival. Anniversary feast. A day of gaiety and joy. A time that comes seldom.

HO'MAGE, *n. f.* service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior

H O M

lord. Obeisance; respect paid by external action.

To HO'MAGE, *v. a.* to reverence by external action; to pay honour to; to profess fealty.

HO'MAGER, *n. f.* one who holds by homage of some superior lord.

HOME, *n. f.* his own house; the private dwelling. His own country. The place of constant residence. United to a substantive, it signifies domestic.—*adv.* to one's own habitation. To one's own country. Close to one's own breast or affairs. To the point designed. United to a substantive, it implies force and efficacy.

HOMEBO'RN, *adj.* native; natural. Domestic; not foreign.

HO'MEBRED, *adj.* native; natural. Not polished by travel; plain; rude; artless; uncultivated. Domestic; not foreign.

HO'MEFELT, *adj.* inward; private.

HO'MELILY, *adv.* rudely; inelegantly.

HO'MELINESS, *n. f.* plainness; rudeness; coarseness.

HO'MELY, *adj.* plain; homespun; not elegant; not beautiful; not fine; coarse.

HO'MELY, *adv.* plainly; coarsely; rudely.

HO'MELYN, *n. f.* a kind of fish.

HOMEMA'DE, *adj.* made at home.

HO'MER, *n. f.* a measure of about three pints.

HO'MESPUN, *adj.* spun or wrought at home; not made by regular manufacturers. Not made in foreign countries. Plain; coarse; rude; homely; inelegant.

HOMESPU'N, *n. f.* a coarse, inelegant, rude rustic.

HO'MESTALL, HO'MESTEAD, *n. f.* the place of the house.

HO'MEWARD, HO'MEWARDS, *adv.* towards home; towards the native place.

HO'MICIDE, *n. f.* murder; manquelling. Destruction. A murderer; a man-slayer.

HOMICI'DAL, *adj.* murderous; bloody.

HOMILE'TICAL, *adj.* social; conversible.

H O N

HO'MILY, *n. f.* a discourse read to a congregation.

HOMOGE'NEAL, HOMOGE'NEOUS, *adj.* having the same nature or principles.

HOMOGE'NEALNESS, HOMOGE'NEITY, HOMOGE'NEOUSNESS, *n. f.* participation of the same principles or nature; similitude of kind.

HO'MOGENY, *n. f.* joint nature.

HOMO'LOGOUS, *adj.* having the same manner or proportions.

HOMO'NYMOUS, *adj.* denominating different things; equivocal.

HOMO'NYMY, *n. f.* equivocation; ambiguity.

HOMO'TONOUS, *adj.* equable: said of such distempers as keep a constant tenour of rise, state, and declension.

HONE, *n. f.* a whetstone for a razor.

To HONE, *v. n.* to pine; to long.

HO'NEST, *adj.* upright; true; sincere. Chaste. Just; righteous; giving to every man his due.

HO'NESTLY, *adv.* uprightly; justly. With chastity; modestly.

HO'NESTY, *n. f.* justice; truth; virtue; purity.

HO'NIED, *adj.* covered with honey. Sweet; luscious.

HO'NEY, *n. f.* a thick, viscous, fluid substance, of a whitish or yellowish colour, sweet to the taste. Sweetness; lusciousness. A name of tenderness; sweet; sweetness.

To HO'NEY, *v. n.* to talk fondly.

HO'NEY-BAG, *n. f.* The *honey-bag* is the stomach.

HO'NEY-COMB, *n. f.* the cells of wax in which the bee stores her honey.

HO'NEY-COMBED, *adj.* flawed with little cavities.

HO'NEY-DEW, *n. f.* sweet dew.

HO'NEY-FLOWER, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'NEY-GNAT, *n. f.* an insect.

HO'NEY-MOON, *n. f.* the first month after marriage.

HO'NEY-SUCKLE, *n. f.* woodbine.

HO'NEYLESS, *adj.* without honey.

HO'NEY-WORT, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'NORARY, *adj.* done in honour. Conferring honour without gain.

HO'NOUR, *n. f.* dignity; high rank.

H O O

Reputation; fame. The title of a man of rank. Nobleness of mind; magnanimity. Reverence; due veneration. Chastity. Civilities paid. Ornament; decoration.

To HO'NOUR, *v. a.* to reverence; to regard with veneration. To dignify; to raise to greatness.

HO'NOURABLE, *adj.* illustrious; noble. Great; magnanimous; generous. Conferring honour. Not to be disgraced. Without taint; without reproach. Honest; without intention of deceit. Equitable.

HO'NOURABLENESS, *n. f.* eminence; magnificence; generosity.

HO'NOURABLY, *adv.* with tokens of honour. Magnanimously; generously. Reputably; with exemption from reproach.

HO'NOURER, *n. f.* one that honours; one that regards with veneration.

HOOD, *n. f.* the upper covering of a woman's head. Any thing drawn upon the head and wrapped round it. A covering put over the hawk's eyes.

To HOOD, *v. a.* to dress in a hood. To blind, as with a hood. To cover.

HO'ODMAN's Blind, *n. f.* a play in which the person hooded is to catch another, and tell the name.

To HO'ODWINK, *v. a.* to blind with something bound over the eyes. To cover; to hide. To deceive; to impose upon.

HOOF, *n. f.* the hard horny substance on the feet of graminivorous animals

HOOF-BOUND, *adj.* applied to a horse when he has a pain in the forefeet, occasioned by the contraction of the horn.

HOOK, *n. f.* any thing bent so as to catch hold. The curvated wire on which bait is hung for fishes, and with which the fish is pierced. A snare; a trap. A sickle to reap corn. An iron to seize the meat in the caldron. The part of the hinge fixed to the post. *Hook or crook*, one way or other; by any expedient.

To HOOK, *v. a.* to catch with a hook. To intrap; to ensnare. To be drawn by force or artifice.

HO'OKED, *adj.* bent; curvated.

HO'OKEDNESS, *n. f.* state of being bent like a hook.

H O P

HO'OKNOSED, *adj.* having the aquiline nose rising in the middle.

HOOP, *n. f.* any thing circular by which something else is bound, particularly casks or barrels. The whalebone with which women extend their petticoats. Any thing circular.

To HOOP, *v. a.* to bind or inclose with hoops. To encircle; to clasp; to surround. — *v. n.* to shout; to make an outcry by way of call or pursuit. — *v. a.* to drive with a shout. To call by a shout.

HO'OPER, *n. f.* a cooper; one that hoops tubs.

HO'OPING-COUGH, *n. f.* a convulsive cough, so called from its noise.

To HOOT, *v. n.* to shout in contempt. To cry as an owl. — *v. a.* to drive with noise and shouts.

HOOT, *n. f.* clamour; shout.

To HOP, *v. n.* to jump; to skip lightly. To leap on one leg. To walk lamely, or with one leg less nimble than the other.

HOP, *n. f.* a jump; a light. A jump on one leg. — A plant.

To HOP, *v. a.* to impregnate with hops.

HOPE, *n. f.* expectation of some good; an expectation indulged with pleasure. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any body. That which gives hope. The object of hope.

To HOPE, *v. n.* to live in expectation of some good. To place confidence in futurity.

To HOPE, *v. a.* to expect with desire.

HO'PEFUL, *adj.* full of qualities which produce hope; promising. Full of hope. Full of expectation of success.

HO'PEFULLY, *adv.* in such manner as to raise hope. With hope; without despair.

HO'PEFULNESS, *n. f.* promise of good; likelihood to succeed.

HO'PELESS, *adj.* without hope; without pleasing expectation. Giving no hope; promising nothing pleasing.

HO'PER, *n. f.* one that has pleasing expectations.

HO'PINGLY, *adv.* with hope; with expectation of good.

H O R

HO'PPER, *n. f.* he who hops or jumps on one leg.

HO'PPERS, a kind of play in which the actor hops on one leg.

HO'PPER, *n. f.* the box or open frame of wood into which the corn is put to be ground. A basket for carrying feed.

HO'RAL, *adj.* relating to the hour.

HO'RARY, *adj.* relating to an hour; continuing for an hour.

HORDE, *n. f.* a clan; a migratory crew of people.

HORI'ZON, *n. f.* the line that terminates the view.

HORIZO'NTAL, *adj.* near the horizon. Parallel to the horizon; on a level.

HORIZO'NTALLY, *adv.* in a direction parallel to the horizon.

HORN, *n. f.* the hard pointed bodies which grow on the heads of some graminivorous quadrupeds, and serve them for weapons. An instrument of wind-music made of horn. The extremity of the waxing or waning moon. The feelers of a snail. A drinking cup made of horn. *Horn mad*, perhaps mad as a cuckold.

HORNBE'AK, **HORNFI'SH**, *n. f.* a kind of fish.

HO'RNBEAM, *n. f.* a tree.

HO'RNBOOK, *n. f.* the first book of children, covered with horn to keep it unsoiled.

HO'RNED, *adj.* furnished with horns.

HO'RNER, *n. f.* one that works in horn, and sells horns.

HO'RNET, *n. f.* a very large strong stinging fly.

HO'RNFOOT, *adj.* hoofed.

HO'RNOWL, *n. f.* a kind of horned owl.

HO'RNPIPE, *n. f.* a country-dance, danced commonly to a horn.

HO'RNSTONE, *n. f.* a kind of blue stone.

HO'RNWORK, *n. f.* a kind of angular fortification.

HO'ARNY, *adj.* made of, resembling, hard as horn; callous.

HORO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* an account of the hours.

HO'ROLOGE, **HO'ROLOGY**, *n. f.* any instrument that the hour: as, a clock; a watch; an hour-glass.

H O R

HORO'METRY, *n. f.* the art of measuring hours.

HO'ROSCOPE, *n. f.* the configuration of the planets at the hour of birth.

HO'RRIBLE, *adj.* dreadful; terrible; shocking; hideous; enormous.

HO'RRIBLENESS, *n. f.* dreadfulnefs; hideousnefs; terriblenefs; fearfulnefs.

HO'RRIBLY, *adv.* dreadfully; hideously. To a dreadful degree.

HO'RRID, *adj.* hideous; dreadful; shocking. Shocking; offensive; unpleasing. Rough; rugged.

HO'RRIDNESS, *n. f.* hideousnefs; enormity.

HO'RRIFIC, *adj.* causing horror.

HORRI'SONOUS, *adj.* sounding dreadfully.

HO'RROUR, *n. f.* terror mixed with detestation. Gloom; dreariness.

HORSE, *n. f.* a neighing quadruped. It is used in the plural sense, but with a singular termination, for horses, horsemen, or cavalry. Something on which any thing is supported. A wooden machine which soldiers ride by way of pushing.

To **HORSE**, *v. a.* to mount upon a horse. To carry one on the back. To ride any thing. To cover a mare.

HO'RSEBACK, *n. f.* the seat of the rider; the state of being on a horse.

HORSEBEA'N, *n. f.* a small bean usually given to horses.

HO'RSEBLOCK, *n. f.* a block on which they climb to a horse.

HORSEBOA'T, *n. f.* a boat used in ferrying horses.

HORSEBO'Y, *n. f.* a boy employed in dressing horses; a stable-boy.

HO'RSEBREAKER, *n. f.* one whose employment is to tame horses to the saddle.

HORSECHE'SNUT, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'RSECOURSER, *n. f.* one that runs horses, or keeps horses for the race. A dealer in horses.

HO'RSECRAB, *n. f.* a kind of fish.

HORSECU'CUMBER, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'RSEDUNG, *n. f.* the excrements of horses.

HORSE-E'MMET, *n. f.* ant of a large kind.

H O R

HO'RSEFLESH, *n. f.* the flesh of horses.

HO'RSEFLY, *n. f.* a fly that stings horses, and sucks their blood.

HO'RSEFOOT, *n. f.* an herb. The same with coltsfoot.

HO'RSEHAIR, *n. f.* the hair of horses.

HO'RSEHEEL, *n. f.* an herb.

HO'RSELAUGH, *n. f.* a loud violent rude laugh.

HO'RSELEECH, *n. f.* a great leech that bites horses. A farrier.

HO'RSELITTER, *n. f.* a carriage hung upon poles between two horses, on which the person carried lies along.

HO'RSEMAN, *n. f.* one skilled in riding. One that serves in wars on horseback. A rider; a man on horseback.

HO'RSEMANSHIP, *n. f.* the art of riding; the art of managing a horse.

HO'RSEMATCH, *n. f.* a bird.

HO'RSEMEAT, *n. f.* provender.

HO'RSEMINT, *n. f.* a large coarse mint.

HO'RSEMUSCLE, *n. f.* a large muscle.

HO'RSEPLAY, *n. f.* coarse, rough, rugged play.

HO'RSEPOND, *n. f.* a pond for horses.

HO'RSERACE, *n. f.* a match of horses in running.

HO'RSERADISH, *n. f.* a root acrid and biting; a species of scurvy-grass.

HO'RSESHOE, *n. f.* a plate of iron nailed to the feet of horses. An herb.

HORSESTEALER, *n. f.* a thief who takes away horses.

HO'RSETAIL, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'RSETONGUE, *n. f.* an herb.

HO'RSEWAY, *n. f.* a broad way by which horses may travel.

HORTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of exhorting; advice or encouragement to something.

HO'RTATIVE, *n. f.* exhortation; precept by which one incites or animates.

HO'RTATORY, *adj.* encouraging; animating; advising to any thing.

HO'RTICULTURE, *n. f.* the art of cultivating gardens.

HO'RTULAN, *adj.* belonging to a garden.

H O S

HO'SANNA, *n. f.* an exclamation of praise to God.

HOSE, *n. f.* breeches. Stockings; covering for the legs.

HO'SIER, *n. f.* one who sells stockings.

HO'SPITABLE, *adj.* giving entertainment to strangers; kind to strangers.

HO'SPITABLY, *adv.* with kindness to strangers.

HO'SPITAL, *n. f.* a place built for the reception of the sick, or support of the poor.

HOSPITA'LITY, *n. f.* the practice of entertaining strangers.

HO'SPITALLER, *n. f.* one residing in an hospital in order to receive the poor or stranger.

To HO'SPITATE, *v. a.* to reside under the roof of another.

HOST, *n. f.* one who gives entertainment to another. The landlord of an inn. An army; numbers assembled for war. Any great number. The sacrifice of the mass in the Romish church.

To HOST, *v. n.* to take up entertainment. To encounter in battle.

HO'STAGE, *n. f.* one given in pledge for security of performance of conditions.

HO'STEL, HO'STELRY, *n. f.* an inn.

HO'STESS, *n. f.* a female host; a woman that gives entertainment.

HO'STESS-SHIP, *n. f.* the character of an hostess.

HO'STILE, *adj.* adverse; opposite; suitable to an enemy.

HOSTI'LITY, *n. f.* the practices of an open enemy; open war; opposition in war.

HO'STLER, *n. f.* one who has the care of horses at an inn.

HO'STRY, *n. f.* a place where the horses of guests are kept.

HOT, *adj.* having the power to excite the sense of heat; fiery. Lustful; lewd. Violent; furious; dangerous. Ardent; vehement; precipitate. Eager; keen in desire. Piquant; acrid.

HO'TBED, *n. f.* a bed of earth made hot by the fermentation of dung.

HOTBRA'INED, *adj.* violent; vehement; furious.

H O V

HOTCO'CKLES, *n. f.* a play in which one covers his eyes, and guesses who strikes him.

HOTHEA'DED, *adj.* vehement; violent; passionate.

HO'THOUSE, *n. f.* a bagnio; a place to sweat and cup in. A brothel.

HO'TLY, *adv.* with heat; not coldly. Violently; vehemently. Lustfully.

HOTMOU'THED, *adj.* headstrong; ungovernable.

HO'TNESS, *n. f.* heat; violence; fury.

HO'TCHPOTCH, *n. f.* a mingled hash; a mixture.

HO'TSPUR, *n. f.* a man violent, passionate, precipitate, and heady. A kind of pea of speedy growth.

HO'TSPURRED, *adj.* vehement; rash; heady.

HO'VEL, *n. f.* a shed open on the sides, and covered overhead. A mean habitation; a cottage.

To **HO'VEL**, *v. a.* to shelter in an hovel.

HO'VEN, *part. pass.* from *heave*, raised; swelled; tumefied.

To **HO'VER**, *v. n.* to hang in the air over head. To stand in suspense or expectation. To wander about one place.

HOUGH, *n. f.* the lower part of the thigh. An adz; an hoe.

To **HOUGH**, *v. a.* to hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham. To cut up with an hough or hoe.

HO'ULET, *n. f.* the vulgar name for an owl.

HOULT, *n. f.* a small wood.

HOUND, *n. f.* a dog used in the chase.

To **HOUND**, *v. a.* to set on the chase. To hunt; to pursue.

HO'UNDFISH, *n. f.* a kind of fish.

HOUNDSTO'NGUE, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'UNDTREE, *n. f.* a kind of tree.

HOUP, *n. f.* the puet.

HOUR, *n. f.* the twenty-fourth part of a natural day. A particular time. The time as marked by the clock.

HO'URGLASS, *n. f.* a glass filled with sand, which, running through a narrow hole, marks the time. Space of time.

HO'URLY, *adj.* happening or done every hour; frequent; often repeated. — *adv.* every hour; frequently.

H O U

HOU'RPLATE, *n. f.* the dial; the plate on which the hours pointed by the hand of a clock are inscribed.

HOUSE, *n. f.* a place wherein a man lives; a place of human abode. The manner of living; the table. Station of a planet in the heavens, astrologically considered. Family of ancestors, descendants, and kindred; race. A body of the parliament; the lords or commons collectively considered.

To **HOUSE**, *v. a.* to harbour; to admit to residence. To shelter; to keep under a roof. — *v. n.* to take shelter; to keep abode; to reside. To have an astrological station in the heavens.

HOUSEBREA'KER, *n. f.* burglar; one who makes his way into houses to steal.

HOUSEBREA'KING, *n. f.* burglary.

HO'USED OG, *n. f.* a mastiff kept to guard the house.

HO'USEHOLD, *n. f.* a family living together. Family life; domestic management. It is used in the manner of an adjective, to signify domestic; belonging to the family.

HO'USEHOLDER, *n. f.* master of a family.

HOU'SEHOLDSTUFF, *n. f.* furniture of any house; utensils convenient for a family.

HOU'SEKEEPER, *n. f.* householder; master of a family. One who lives much at home. A woman servant that has the care of a family, and superintends the servants. A housedog.

HOU'SEKEEPING, *adj.* domestic; useful to a family. — *n. f.* hospitality; liberal and plentiful table.

HO'USELEEK, *n. f.* a plant.

HO'USELESS, *adj.* without abode; wanting habitation.

HO'USEMAID, *n. f.* a maid employed to keep the house clean.

HO'USEROOM, *n. f.* place in a house.

HO'USESNAIL, *n. f.* a kind of snail.

HO'USEWARMING, *n. f.* a feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

HO'USEWIFE, *n. f.* the mistress of a family. One skilled in female business.

HO'USEWIFELY, *adj.* skilled in the acts becoming a housewife.

H U C

HO'USEWIFELY, *adv.* with the œconomy of a housewife.

HO'USEWIFERY, *n. f.* domestic or female business; management. Female œconomy.

HO'USING, *n. f.* quantity of inhabited building. Cloth originally used to keep off dirt, now added to saddles as ornamental.

HOW, *adv.* in what manner; to what degree. For what reason; from what cause. By what means. In what state.

HOWBE'IT, *adv.* nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet; however. Not now in use.

HOWD'YE, in what state is your health.

HOWE'VER, *adv.* in whatsoever manner; in whatsoever degree. At all events; happen what will; at least. Nevertheless; notwithstanding; yet.

To HOWL, *v. n.* to cry as a wolf or dog. To utter cries in distress. It is used poetically of any noise loud and horrid.

HOWL, *n. f.* the cry of a wolf or dog. The cry of a human being in horror.

HOWSOE'VER, *adv.* in what manner soever. Although.

To HOX, *v. a.* to hough; to hamstring.

HOY, *n. f.* a large boat sometimes with one deck.

HU'BBUB, *n. f.* a tumult; a riot.

HU'CKABACK, *n. f.* a kind of linen on which the figures are raised.

HU'CKLEBACKED, *adj.* crooked in the shoulders.

HU'CKLEBONE, *n. f.* the hipbone.

HU'CKSTER, **HU'CKSTERER**, *n. f.* one who sells goods by retail, or in small quantities. A trickish mean fellow.

To HU'CKSTER, *v. n.* to deal in petty bargains.

To HU'DDLE, *v. a.* to dress up close so as not to be discovered; to mobble. To put on carelessly in a hurry. To cover up in haste. To perform in a hurry. To throw together in confusion. — *v. n.* to come in a croud or hurry.

HU'DDLE, *n. f.* croud; tumult; confusion.

HUE, *n. f.* colour; die. A clamour. a legal pursuit.

M U L

HU'ER, *n. f.* one whose business is to call out to others.

HUFF, *n. f.* swell of sudden anger or arrogance. A wretch swelled with a false opinion of his own value.

To HUFF, *v. a.* to swell; to puff. To hector; to treat with intolence and arrogance.

To HUFF, *v. n.* to bluster; to storm; to bounce.

HU'FFER, *n. f.* a blusterer; a bully.

HU'FFISH, *adj.* arrogant; insolent; hectoring.

HU'FFISHLY, *adv.* with arrogant petulance; with bullying bluster.

HU'FFISHNESS, *n. f.* petulance; arrogance; noisy bluster.

To HUG, *v. a.* to press close in an embrace. To fondle; to treat with tenderness. To hold fast.

HUG, *n. f.* close embrace.

HUGE, *adj.* vast; immense. Great even to deformity or terribleness.

HU'GELY, *adv.* immensely; enormously. Greatly; very much.

HU'GENESS, *n. f.* enormous bulk; greatness.

HU'GGERMUGGER, *n. f.* secrecy; by-place.

HUKE, *n. f.* a cloak.

HULK, *n. f.* the body of a ship. Any thing bulky and unwieldy.

To HULK, *v. a.* to exenterate.

HULL, *n. f.* the husk or integument of any thing; the outer covering. The body of a ship; the hulk.

To HULL, *v. n.* to float; to drive to and fro upon the water without sails or rudder.

HU'LLY, *adj.* siliquose; husky.

HU'LVER, *n. f.* holly.

To HUM, *v. a.* to make the noise of bees. To make an inarticulate and buzzing sound. To pause in speaking, and supply the interval with an audible emission of breath. To sing low. To applaud. To render one ridiculous, by exercising some frolic upon him.

HUM, *n. f.* the noise of bees or insects. The noise of bustling crowds. Any low dull noise. A pause with an inarticulate sound. An expression of applause. A cheat put upon one.

H U M

HUM, *interj.* a sound implying doubt and deliberation.

HU'MAN, *adj.* having the qualities of a man. Belonging to a man.

HUMA'NE, *adj.* kind; civil; benevolent; good-natured.

HU'MANELY, *adv.* kindly; with good nature.

HU'MANIST, *n. f.* a philologer; a grammarian.

HU'MANITY, *n. f.* the nature of man. Humankind; the collective body of mankind. Benevolence; tenderness. Philology; grammatical studies.

To **HU'MANIZE**, *v. a.* to soften; to make susceptible of tenderness or benevolence.

HU'MANKIND, *n. f.* the race of man.

HU'MANLY, *adv.* after the notions of men. Kindly; with good-nature.

HU'MBIRD, *n. f.* the humming bird.

HU'MBLE, *adj.* modest; low.

To **HU'MBLE**, *v. a.* to make humble; to make submissive. To crush; to break; to subdue. To make to condescend. To bring down from an height.

HU'MBLEBEE, *n. f.* a buzzing wild bee.

HU'MBLEBEE, *n. f.* an herb.

HU'MBLENESS, *n. f.* humility; absence of pride.

HU'MBLER, *n. f.* one that humbles or subdues himself or others.

HU'MBLEMOUTHED, *adj.* mild; meek.

HU'MBLEPLANT, *n. f.* a species of sensitive plant.

HU'MBLY, *adv.* without pride; with humility. Without height; without elevation.

HU'MDRUM, *adj.* dull; dronish; stupid.

To **HUME'CT**, to **HUME'CTATE**, *v. a.* to wet; to moisten.

HUMECTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of wetting; moistening.

HU'MERAL, *adj.* belonging to the shoulder.

HUMICUBA'TION, *n. f.* the act of lying on the ground.

HU'MID, *adj.* wet; moist; watery.

HUMI'DITY, *n. f.* moisture, or the power of wetting other bodies.

H U M

HUMILIA'TION, *n. f.* descent from greatness; act of humility. Mortification; external expression of sin and unworthiness. Abatement of pride.

HUMI'LITY, *n. f.* freedom from pride; modesty. Act of submission.

HU'MMER, *n. f.* an applauder. A cant word for a person who tells a plausible story to another in order to gain his credit, and induce him to believe a falsity; one who tells a lie.

HU'MORAL, *adj.* proceeding from the humours.

HU'MORIST, *n. f.* one who conducts himself by his own fancy; one who gratifies his own humour. One who has violent and peculiar passions.

HU'MOROUS, *adj.* full of grotesque or odd images. Capricious; irregular. Pleasant; jocular.

HU'MOROUSLY, *adv.* merrily; jocosely. With caprice; with whim.

HU'MOROUSNESS, *n. f.* fickleness; capricious levity.

HU'MOURSOME, *adj.* peevish; petulant. Odd; humorous.

HU'MORSOMELY, *adv.* peevishly; petulantly.

HU'MOUR, *n. f.* moisture. The different kinds of moisture in man's body. General turn or temper of mind. Present disposition. Grotesque imagery; jocularly; merriment. Diseased or morbid disposition. Petulance; peevishness. Caprice; whim.

To **HU'MOUR**, *v. a.* to gratify; to soothe by compliance. To fit; to comply with.

HUMP, *n. f.* a crooked back.

HU'MPBAC, *n. f.* crooked back; high shoulders.

HU'MPBACED, *adj.* having a crooked back.

To **HUNCH**, *v. a.* to strike or punch with the fists. To crook the back.

HUNCHBA'CKED, *adj.* having a crooked back.

HU'NDRED, *adj.* the number consisting of ten multiplied by ten.

HU'NDRED, *n. f.* a company or body consisting of an hundred. A canton or division of a county, perhaps once containing an hundred manors.

H U N

HU'NDREDTH, *adj.* the ordinal of an hundred.

HU'NGER, *n. f.* desire of food; the pain felt from fasting. Any violent desire.

To HU'NGER, *v. n.* to feel the pain of hunger. To desire with great eagerness.

HU'NGERBIT, HU'NGERBITTEN, *adj.* pained or weakened with hunger.

HU'NGERLY, *adj.* hungry; in want of nourishment.

HU'NGERLY, *adv.* with keen appetite.

HU'NGERSTARVED, *adj.* starved with hunger; pinched by want of food.

HU'NGERED, *adj.* pinched by want of food.

HU'NGRILY, *adv.* with keen appetite.

HU'NGRY, *adj.* feeling pain from want of food. Not fat; not fruitful; not prolific; more disposed to draw than to impart.

HUNKS, *n. f.* a covetous fordid wretch; a miser; a curmudgeon.

To HUNT, *v. a.* to chase wild animals. To pursue; to follow close. To search for. To direct or manage hounds in the chase. — *v. n.* to follow the chase. To pursue or search.

HUNT, *n. f.* a pack of hounds. A chase. Pursuit.

HU'NTER, *n. f.* one who chases animals for pastime. A dog that scents game or beasts of prey.

HU'NTINGHORN, *n. f.* a bugle; a horn used to cheer the hounds.

HU'NTRESS, *n. f.* a woman that follows the chase.

HU'NTSMAN, *n. f.* one who delights in the chase. The servant whose office it is to manage the chase.

HU'NTSMANSHIP, *n. f.* the qualifications of a hunter.

HU'RDLE, *n. f.* a texture of sticks woven together; a crate.

HURDS, *n. f.* the refuse of hemp or flax.

To HURL, *v. a.* to throw with violence; to drive impetuously. To utter with vehemence. To play at a kind of game.

HURL, *n. f.* tumult; riot; commotion.

HU'RLBAT, *n. f.* whirlbat.

HU'RLER, *n. f.* one that plays at hurling.

H U R

HU'RLY, HU'RLYBURLY, *n. f.* tumult; commotion; bustle.

HU'RRICANE, HU'RRICANO, *n. f.* a violent storm, such as is often experienced in the eastern hemisphere.

To HU'RRY, *v. a.* to hasten; to put into precipitation or confusion. — *v. n.* to move on with precipitation.

HU'RRY, *n. f.* tumult; precipitation; commotion.

HURST, *n. f.* a grove or thicket of trees.

To HURT, *v. a.* to mischief; to harm. To wound; to pain by some bodily harm.

HURT, *n. f.* harm; mischief. Wound or bruise.

HU'RTER, *n. f.* one that does harm.

HU'RTFUL, *adj.* mischievous; pernicious.

HU'RTFULLY, *adv.* mischievously; perniciously.

HU'RTFULNESS, *n. f.* mischievousness; perniciousness.

To HU'RTLE, *v. n.* to skirmish; to run against any thing; to jostle. — *v. a.* to move with violence or impetuosity.

HU'RTLEBERRY, *n. f.* bilberry.

HU'RTLESS, *adj.* innocent; harmless; innoxious; doing no harm. Receiving no hurt.

HU'RTLESSLY, *adv.* without harm.

HU'RTLESSNESS, *n. f.* freedom from any pernicious quality.

HUSBAND, *n. f.* the correlative to wife; a man married to a woman. An œconomist. A farmer.

To HU'SBAND, *v. a.* to supply with an husband. To manage with frugality. To till; to cultivate the ground.

HU'SBANDLESS, *adj.* without an husband.

HU'SBANDLY, *adj.* frugal; thrifty.

HU'SBANDMAN, *n. f.* one who works in tillage.

HU'SBANDRY, *n. f.* tillage. Thrift; frugality; parsimony. Care of domestic affairs.

HUSH, *interj.* silence! be still! no noise. — *adj.* still; silent; quiet.

To HUSH, *v. n.* to be still; to be silent. — *v. a.* to still; to silence; to quiet; to appease.

H U S

To HUSH *up*, *v. a.* to suppress in silence; to forbid to be mentioned.

HU'SHONEY, *n. f.* a bribe to hinder information.

HUSK, *n. f.* the outmost integument of fruits.

To HUSK, *v. a.* to strip off the outward integument.

HU'SKED, *adj.* bearing an husk.

HU'SKY, *adj.* abounding in husks.

HU'SSY, *n. f.* a sorry or bad woman.

HU'STINGS, *n. f.* a council; a court held.

To HUSTLE, *v. a.* to shake together.

HU'SWIFE, *n. f.* a bad manager. a sorry woman. An œconomist; a thrifty woman.

To HU'SWIFE, *v. a.* to manage with œconomy and frugality.

HU'SWIFERY, *n. f.* management good or bad. Management of rural business committed to women.

HUT, *n. f.* a poor cottage.

HUTCH, *n. f.* a corn-chest.

To HUIZZ, *v. n.* to buzz; to murmur.

HUIZZA' *interj.* a shout; a cry of acclamation.

To HUIZZA', *v. n.* to utter acclamation. — *v. a.* to receive with acclamation.

HY'ACINTH, *n. f.* a plant. A gem.

HYACINTHINE, *adj.* made of hyacinths.

HY'ADES, *n. f.* a watery constellation.

HY'ALINE, *adj.* grassy; crystalline.

HY'BRIDOUS, *adj.* begotten between animals of different species.

HYDA'TIDES, *n. f.* little transparent bladders of water in any part.

HY'DRA, *n. f.* a many-headed monster slain by Hercules.

HY'DRAGOGUES, *n. f.* such medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours.

HYDRAU'LIC, HYDRAU'LICAL, *adj.* relating to the conveyance of water through pipes.

HYDRAU'LICS, *n. f.* the science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.

HYDROCE'LE, *n. f.* a watery rupture.

HYDROCE'PHALUS, *n. f.* a dropsy in the head.

HYDRO'GRAPHER, *n. f.* one who draws maps of the sea.

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HYDRO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.

HY'DROMANCY, *n. f.* prediction by water.

HY'DROMEL, *n. f.* honey and water.

HYDRO'METER *n. f.* an instrument to measure the extent of water.

HYDRO'METRY, *n. f.* the act of measuring the extent of water.

HYDROPHO'BIA, *n. f.* dread of water.

HYDRO'PIC, HYDRO'PICAL, *adj.* dropical; diseased with extravasated water.

HYDROSTA'TICAL, *adj.* relating to hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICALLY, *adv.* according to hydrostatics.

HYDROSTA'TICS, *n. f.* the science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.

HYDRO'TIC, *n. f.* purger of water or phlegm.

HY'EN, HY'ENA, *n. f.* an animal like a wolf.

HYGRO'METER, *n. f.* an instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.

HYGRO'SCOPE, *n. f.* an instrument to shew the moisture and driness of the air, and to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme.

HY'MEN, *n. f.* the god of marriage. The virginal membrane.

HYMENE'AL, HYMENE'AN, *n. f.* a marriage song.

HYMENE'AL, HYMENE'AN, *adj.* pertaining to-marriage.

HYMN, *n. f.* an encomiastic song, or song of adoration to some superior being.

To HYMN, *v. a.* to praise in song; to worship with hymns. — *v. n.* to sing songs of adoration.

HY'MNIC, *adj.* relating to hymns.

To HYP, *v. a.* to make melancholy; to dispirit.

HY'PALLAGE, *n. f.* a figure by which words change their cases with each other.

HYPER, *n. f.* a hypercritic.

HYPERBOLA, *n. f.* a section of a cone made by a plane.

HYPERBOLE, *n. f.* a figure in rhe-

H Y P

toric by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond the exact truth.

HYPERBO'LIC, HYPERBO'LICAL, *adj.* belonging to the hyperbola. Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.

HYPERBO'LICALLY, *adv.* in form of an hyperbole. With exaggeration or extenuation.

HYPERBO'LIFORM, *adj.* having the form, or near the form of the hyperbola.

HYPERBO'REAN, *adj.* northern.

HYPE'RCRITIC, *n. f.* a critic exact or captious beyond use or reason.

HYPERCRI'TICAL, *adj.* critical beyond use.

HYPE'RMETER, *n. f.* any thing greater than the standard requires.

HYPERSARCO'SIS, *n. f.* the growth of fungous or proud flesh.

HYPHEN, *n. f.* a note of conjunction. It is usually called by printers a *division*, marked thus, -.

HYPNO'TIC, *n. f.* any medicine that induces sleep.

HYPOCHO'NDRES, *n. f.* the two regions lying on each side of the cartilago ensiformis, and those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast.

HYPOCHONDRI'AC, HYPOCHONDRI'ACAL, *adj.* melancholy; disordered in the imagination. Producing melancholy.

HYP'OCIST, *n. f.* *hypocist* is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, considerably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when broken. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.

HYPO'CRISY, *n. f.* dissimulation with regard to the moral or religious character.

HYP'OCRITE, *n. f.* a dissembler in morality or religion.

HYPOCRI'TIC, HYPOCRI'TICAL, *adj.* dissembling; insincere; appearing differently from the reality.

HYPOCRI'TICALLY, *adv.* with dissimulation; without sincerity.

HYPOGA'STRIC, *adj.* seated in the lower part of the belly.

HYPOGE'UM, *n. f.* a name which the ancient architects gave to cellars and vaults.

HYPO'STASIS, *n. f.* distinct substance, Personality. A term used in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

J A C

HYPOSTA'TICAL, *adj.* constitutive; constituent as distinct ingredients. Personal; distinctly personal.

HYPOTENU'SE, *n. f.* the line that subtends the right angle of a right-angled triangle.

HYPOTHE'SIS, *n. f.* a supposition; a system formed upon some principle not proved.

HYPOTHE'TIC, HYPOTHE'TICAL, *adj.* including a supposition; conditional.

HYPOTHE'TICALLY, *adv.* upon supposition; conditionally.

HY'SSOP, *n. f.* a plant.

HYSTERIC, HYSTERICAL, *adj.* troubled with fits; disordered in the regions of the womb. Proceeding from disorders in the womb.

HYSTERICS, *n. f.* fits of women, supposed to proceed from disorders in the womb.

I.

I Is the ninth letter of the English alphabet, and is considered both as a vowel and consonant. *I* vowel has a long sound, as *fine, thine*, which is usually marked by an *e* final; and a short sound, as *fin, thin*. Prefixed to *e* it makes a diphthong of the same sound with the soft *i*, or double *e*, *ee*: thus *field, yield*, are spoken as *feeld, yeelt*. Subjoined to *a* or *e* it makes them long, as *sail, neigh*. The sound of *i* before another *i*, and at the end of a word, is always expressed by *y*. *J* consonant has invariably the same sound with that of *g* in *giant*; as *jade*.

I, the pronoun of the first person, *myself*.

To **JA'BBER, *v. n.*** to talk idly, without thinking; to chatter.

JA'BBERER, *n. f.* one who talks inarticulately or unintelligibly.

JA'CENT, *adj.* lying at length.

JACI'NTH, *n. f.* the same with hyacinth. A gem of a deep reddish yellow approaching to a flame colour.

JACK, *n. f.* the diminutive of *John*. The name of instruments which supply the place of a boy, as an instrument to

J A C

pull off boots. An engine which turns the spit. A coat of mail. A cup of waxed leather. A small bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers. A part of the musical instrument called a virginal. The colours or ensign of a ship. A cunning fellow.

JACK Boots, n. f. boots which serve as armour.

JACK by the Hedge, n. f. an herb.

JACK Pudding, n. f. a zani; a merry andrew.

JACK with a Lantern, an ignis fatuus.

JACKALE'NT, n. f. a simple sheepish fellow.

JACKA'L, n. f. a small animal supposed to start prey for the lion.

JACKANAPES, n. f. monkey; an ape. A coxcomb; an impertinent.

JACKDA'W, n. f. a cock daw; a bird taught to imitate the human voice.

JACKET, n. f. a short coat; a close waistcoat. *To beat one's jacket,* is to beat the man.

JACOB's Ladder, n. f. the same with Greek valerian.

JACOB's Staff, n. f. a pilgrim's staff. Staff concealing a dagger. A cross staff; a kind of astrolabe.

JACOBINE, n. f. a pigeon with a high tuft.

JACTITA'TION, n. f. tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

JACULA'TION, n. f. the act of throwing missile weapons.

JADE, n. f. a horse of no spirit; a hired horse; a worthless nag. A sorry woman. A young woman.

JADE, n. f. a species of the jasper.

To JADE, v. a. to tire; to harass; to dispirit; to weary. To overbear; to crush; to degrade. To ride; to rule with tyranny. — *v. n.* to lose spirit; to sink.

JA'DISH, adj. vitious; bad as an horse. Unchaste; incontinent.

To JAGG, v. a. to cut into indentures; to cut into teeth like those of a saw.

JAGG, n. f. a protuberance or denticulation.

JA'GGY, adj. uneven; denticulated.

J A N

JA'GGEDNESS, n. f. the state of being denticulated; unevenness.

JAIL, n. f. a gaol; a prison.

JA'ILBIRD, n. f. one who has been in jail for a crime.

JA'ILER, n. f. the keeper of a prison.

JAKES, n. f. a house of office.

JA'LAP, n. f. a root.

JAM, n. f. a conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

JAMB, n. f. any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

JA'MBIC, n. f. verses composed of a short and long syllable alternately.

To JA'NGLE, v. n. to altercation; to quarrel; to bicker in words. — *v. a.* to make to sound untuneable.

JA'NGLER, n. f. a wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow.

JA'NISARY, n. f. one of the guards of the Turkish king.

JA'NNOCK, n. f. oat bread.

JA'NTY, adj. showy; fluttering.

JA'NUARY, n. f. the first month of the year.

JAPA'N, n. f. work varnished and raised in gold and colours.

To JAPA'N, v. a. to varnish; to embellish with gold and raised figures. To black shoes.

JAPA'NER, n. f. one skilled in japan work. A shoeblacker.

To JAR, v. n. to strike together with a kind of short rattle. To clash; to interfere; to act in opposition. To quarrel; to dispute.

JAR, n. f. a kind of rattling vibration of sound. Clash; discord; debate. A state in which a door unfastened may strike the post. An earthen vessel.

JA'RDES, n. f. hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside.

JA'RGON, n. f. unintelligible talk; gabble; gibberish.

JA'SMINE, n. f. a flower.

JA'SMINE, Persian, n. f. a plant.

JA'SPER, n. f. a hard stone of a bright beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white.

IATROLEPTIC, adj. that which cures by anointing.

I C H

To JA'VEL, or JA'BLE, *v. a.* to be-
mire; to soil over with dirt.

JA'VEL, *n. f.* a wandering fellow.

JA'VELIN, *n. f.* a spear or half pike.

JA'UNDICE, *n. f.* a distemper.

JA'UNDICED, *adj.* infected with the
jaundice.

To JAUNT, *v. n.* to wander here
and there; to bustle about.

JAUNT, *n. f.* ramble; flight; excu-
sion.

JA'UNTINESS, *n. f.* airiness; flut-
ter; genteelness.

JAW, *n. f.* the bone of the mouth in
which the teeth are fixed. The mouth.

JAY, *n. f.* a bird.

JA'ZEL, *n. f.* a precious stone of an
azure or blue colour.

ICE, *n. f.* water or other liquor made
solid by cold. Concreted sugar. *To break
the ice*, to make the first opening to any
attempt.

To ICE, *v. a.* to cover with ice; to
turn to ice. To cover with concreted
sugar.

ICEHOUSE, *n. f.* a house in which
ice is reposit.

ICHNE'UMON, *n. f.* a small animal
that breaks the eggs of the crocodile.

ICHNE'UMONFLY, *n. f.* a sort of fly.

ICHNO'GRAPHY, *n. f.* the ground-
plot.

I'CHOR, *n. f.* a thin watery humour
like serum.

I'CHOROUS, *adj.* fanious; thin; un-
digested.

ICHTHYO'LOGY, *n. f.* the doctrine
of the nature of fish.

ICHTHYO'PHAGY, *n. f.* diet of fish.

I'CICLE, *n. f.* a shoot of ice hanging
down from the upper part.

I'CINESS, *n. f.* the state of genera-
ting ice.

I'CON, *n. f.* a picture or representa-
tion.

ICONO'CLAST, *n. f.* a breaker of
images.

ICONO'LOGY, *n. f.* the doctrine of
picture or representation.

ICTE'RICAL, *n. f.* afflicted with the
jaundice. Good against the jaundice.

I'CY, *adj.* full of ice; covered with
ice; cold; frosty. Cold; free from
passion. Frigid; backward.

I D I

IDE'A, *n. f.* mental imagination; ob-
ject of perception.

IDE'AL, *adj.* mental; intellectual.

IDE'ALLY, *adv.* intellectually; men-
tally; in the mind.

IDE'NTIC, IDE'NTICAL, *adj.* the
same; implying the same thing or idea.

IDE'NTITY, *n. f.* sameness.

IDES, *n. f.* a term anciently used a-
mong the Romans.

IDIO'CRASY, *n. f.* peculiarity of con-
stitution.

IDIOCRA'TICAL, *adj.* peculiar in
constitution.

I'DIOCY, *n. f.* want of understand-
ing; foolishness.

I'DIOM, *n. f.* a mode of speaking pe-
culiar to a language or dialect.

IDIOMA'TIC, IDIOMA'TICAL, *adj.* peculiar to a tongue; phraseological.

IDIO'PATHY, *n. f.* a primary dis-
ease that neither depends on nor proceeds
from another.

IDIOSYNCRASY, *n. f.* a peculiar tem-
per or disposition not common to another.

I'DIOT, *n. f.* a fool; a natural; a
changeling.

I'DIO'ISM, *n. f.* peculiarity of ex-
pression. Folly; natural imbecillity of
mind.

I'DLE, *adj.* lazy; averse from labour.
Unactive. Useless; vain; ineffectual.
Worthless; barren. Trifling.

To IDLE, *v. n.* to lose time in laziness
and inactivity.

IDLEHE'ADED, *adj.* foolish; un-
reasonable.

I'DLENESS, *n. f.* laziness; sloth;
sluggishness; aversion from labour. Un-
importance; trivialness. Inefficacy; use-
lessness. Barrenness; worthlessness.

I'DLER, *n. f.* a lazy person; a slug-
gard.

I'DLY, *adv.* lazily. Foolishly. Care-
lessly. Ineffectually; vainly.

I'DOL, *n. f.* an image worshipped as
God. A counterfeit. An image. A
representation. One loved or honoured
to adoration.

IDO'LATER, *n. f.* one who pays di-
vine honours to images; one who wor-
ships for God that which is not God.

To IDO'LATRIZE, *v. a.* to worship
idols.

I D O

IDO'LATROUS, *adj.* tending to idolatry; comprising idolatry.

IDO'LATROUSLY, *adv.* in an idolatrous manner.

IDOLA'TRY, *n. f.* the worship of images; inordinate love to any thing.

I'DOLIST, *n. f.* a worshipper of images.

To I'DOLIZE, *v. a.* to love or reverence to adoration.

IDO'NEOUS, *adj.* fit; proper; convenient; adequate.

I'DYL, *n. f.* a small short poem.

JE'ALOUS, *adj.* suspicious in love. Emulous; full of competition. Zealously cautious against dishonour.

JE'ALOUSLY, *adv.* suspiciously; emulously; with suspicious fear.

JE'ALOUSNESS, *n. f.* the state of being jealous; rivalry; suspicion.

JE'ALOUSY, *n. f.* suspicion in love. Suspicious fear. Suspicious caution, vigilance, or rivalry.

To JEER, *v. n.* to scoff; to flout; to make mock.—*v. a.* to treat with scoffs.

JEER, *n. f.* scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

JE'ERER, *n. f.* a scoffer; a scorner; a mocker.

JE'ERINGLY, *adv.* scornfully; contemptuously; in mock; in scoff.

JE'HOVAH, *n. f.* the proper name of God in the Hebrew language.

JE'JUNE, *adj.* wanting; empty; vacant. Hungry. Dry; unaffecting.

JE'JUNENESS, *n. f.* penury; poverty. Driness; want of matter that can engage the attention.

JE'LLIED, *adj.* glutinous; brought to a state of viscosity.

JELLY, *n. f.* any thing brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar.

JE'NNETING, *n. f.* a species of apple soon ripe.

JE'NNET, *n. f.* a Spanish horse.

To JE'OPARD, *v. a.* to hazard; to put in danger.

JE'OPARDOUS, *adj.* hazardous; dangerous.

JE'OPARDY, *n. f.* hazard; danger; peril.

J E W

To JERK, *v. a.* to strike with a quick smart blow; to lash.—to strike up.

JERK, *n. f.* a smart quick lash. A sudden spring; a quick jolt that shocks or starts.

JE'RKEN, *n. f.* a jacket; a short coat.

JE'RSY, *n. f.* fine yarn of wool.

JE'SSAMINE, *n. f.* a fragrant flower.

JERU'SALEM *Artichokes, n. f.* sunflower, of which they are a species.

To JEST, *v. n.* to divert or make merry by words or actions.

JEST, *n. f.* any thing ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter. The object of jests; laughing-stock. Manner of doing or speaking feigned, not real.

JE'STER, *n. f.* one given to merriment and pranks. One given to sarcasm. Buffoon; jack-pudding.

JET, *n. f.* a very beautiful fossil. A spout or shoot of water.

To JET, *v. n.* to shoot forward; to shoot out; to intrude; to jut out. To strut; to agitate the body by a proud gait. To jolt; to be shaken.

JE'TTY, *adj.* made of jet. Black as jet.

JE'WEL, *n. f.* any ornament of great value. A precious stone; a gem. A name of fondness.

JE'WEL-HOUSE, or *Office, n. f.* the place where the regal ornaments are deposited.

JE'WELLER, *n. f.* one who trafficks in precious stones.

JEWS EARS, *n. f.* a fungus.

JEWS-MALLOW, *n. f.* an herb.

JEWS-STONE, *n. f.* an extraneous fossil.

JEWS-HARP, *n. f.* a kind of musical instrument held between the teeth.

IF, *conj.* suppose that; allowing that. Whether or no. Though I doubt whether; suppose it be granted that.

I'GNEOUS, *adj.* fiery; containing fire; emitting fire.

IGNI'POTENT, *adj.* presiding over fire.

I'GNIS FA'TUUS, *n. f.* Will with the wisp; Jack with the lantern.

To I'GNITE, *v. a.* to kindle; to set on fire.

I G N

IGNITION, *n. f.* the act of kindling, or setting on fire.

IGNITABLE, *adj.* inflammable; capable of being set on fire.

IGNIVOMOUS, *adj.* vomiting fire.

IGNOBLE, *adj.* mean of birth; not noble. Worthless; base; not deserving honour.

IGNOBLY, *adv.* ignominiously; meanly; dishonourably.

IGNOMINIOUS, *adj.* mean; shameful; reproachful; dishonourable.

IGNOMINIOUSLY, *adv.* meanly; scandalously; disgracefully.

IGNOMINY, *n. f.* disgrace; reproach; shame; infamy; meannesses.

IGNORAMUS, *n. f.* a word used by a grand inquest, and written upon the bill, when they dislike the evidence as defective, or too weak to make good the presentment. A foolish fellow; a vain un-instructed pretender.

IGNORANCE, *n. f.* want of knowledge; unskillfulness. Want of knowledge discovered by external effect.

IGNORANT, *adj.* wanting knowledge; unlearned; uninstructed. Unknown; undiscovered. Unacquainted with. Ignorantly made or done.

IGNORANT, *n. f.* one untaught, unlettered, uninstructed.

IGNORANTLY, *adv.* without knowledge; unskillfully; without information.

To IGNORE, *v. a.* not to know; to be ignorant of.

IGNOSCIBLE, *adj.* capable of pardon.

JIG, *n. f.* a light, careless, quick dance, or tune.

To JIG, *v. n.* to dance carelessly; to dance.

JIGMAKER, *n. f.* one who dances or plays merrily.

JIGGUMBOB, *n. f.* a trinket; a knick-knack.

JILT, *n. f.* a woman who gives her lover hopes and deceives him. A name of contempt for a woman.

To JILT, *v. a.* to trick a man by flattering his love with hopes.

To JINGLE, *v. n.* to clink; to sound correspondently.

JINGLE, *n. f.* correspondent sounds. Any thing sounding; a rattle; a bell.

I L L

ILE, *n. f.* a walk or alley in a church or public building. An ear of corn.

ILEUS, *n. f.* the twisting of the guts.

I'LEX, *n. f.* the scarlet oak.

ILIAC, *adj.* relating to the lower bowels. *Iliac passion*, a kind of nervous colic.

ILK, *adv.* Eke; also. It is still retained in Scotland: *ilk ane of you*, every one of you. It also signifies the same; as, *Macintosh of that ilk*, denotes a gentleman whose surname and the title of his estate are the same.

ILL, *adj.* bad in any respect. Evil. Sick; disordered — *n. f.* wickedness. Misfortune; misery. — *adv.* not well; not rightly in any respect. Not easily.

ILL, substantive or adverb, is used in composition to express any bad quality or condition.

ILLA'CHRYMABLE, *adj.* incapable of weeping.

ILLA'PSE, *n. f.* gradual immission or entrance of one thing into another. Sudden attack; casual coming.

To ILLA'QUEATE, *v. a.* to entangle; to entrap; to ensnare.

ILLAQUEATION, *n. f.* the act of catching or ensnaring. A snare; any thing to catch.

ILLATION, *n. f.* inference; conclusion drawn from premisses.

ILLATIVE, *adj.* relating to illation or conclusion.

ILLAUDABLE, *adj.* unworthy of praise or commendation.

ILLAUDABLY, *adv.* unworthily; without deserving praise.

ILLE'GAL, *adj.* contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY, *n. f.* contrariety to law.

ILLE'GALLY, *adv.* in a manner contrary to law.

ILLE'GIBLE, *adj.* what cannot be read.

ILLEGITIMACY, *n. f.* state of bastardy.

ILLEGITIMATE, *adj.* unlawfully begotten; not begotten in wedlock.

ILLEGITIMATELY, *adv.* not in wedlock.

* ILLEGITIMATION, *n. f.* the state of one not begotten in wedlock.

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ILLE'VABLE, *adv.* what cannot be levied or exacted.

ILLFA'VOURED, *adj.* deformed.

ILLFA'VOUREDLY, *adv.* with deformity.

ILLFA'VOUREDNESS, *n. f.* deformity.

ILLI'BERAL, *adj.* not noble; not ingenuous. Not munificent; not generous; sparing.

ILLIBERA'LITY, *n. f.* parsimony; niggardliness.

ILLI'BERALLY, *adv.* disingenuously; meanly.

ILLI'CIT, *adj.* unlawful.

ILLI'MITABLE, *adj.* that which cannot be bounded or limited.

ILLI'MITABLY, *adv.* without susceptibility of bounds.

ILLI'MITED, *adj.* unbounded; interminable.

ILLI'MITEDNESS, *n. f.* exemption from all bounds.

ILLI'TERATE, *adj.* unlettered; untaught; unlearned.

ILLI'TERATENESS, *n. f.* want of learning; ignorance of science.

ILLI'TERATURE, *n. f.* want of learning.

ILLNESS, *n. f.* badness or inconvenience of any kind, natural or moral. Sickness; malady; disorder of health.

ILLNA'TURE, *n. f.* habitual malevolence; want of humanity.

ILLNA'TURED, *adj.* habitually malevolent; wanting kindness or goodwill; mischievous. Untractable; not yielding to culture.

ILLNA'TUREDLY, *adv.* in a peevish, froward manner.

ILLNA'TUREDNESS, *n. f.* want of kindly disposition.

ILLO'GICAL, *adj.* ignorant or negligent of the rules of reasoning. Contrary to the rules of reason.

ILLO'GICALLY, *adv.* in a manner contrary to the laws of argument.

To **ILLU'ME**, *v. a.* to enlighten; to illuminate. To brighten; to adorn.

To **ILLU'MINE**, *v. a.* to enlighten; to supply with light. To decorate; to adorn.

To **ILLU'MINATE**, *v. a.* to enlighten; to supply with light. To adorn with

I M A

festal lamps or bonfires. To enlighten intellectually with knowledge or grace. To adorn with pictures or initial letters of various colours. To illustrate.

ILLUMINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of supplying with light. That which gives light. Festal lights hung out as a token of joy. Brightness; splendour. Infusion of intellectual light; knowledge or grace.

ILLU'MINATIVE, *adj.* having the power to give light.

ILLUMINA'TOR, *n. f.* one who gives light. One whose business it is to decorate books with pictures at the beginning of chapters.

ILLU'SION, *n. f.* mockery; false show; counterfeit appearance; error.

ILLU'SIVE, *adj.* deceiving by false show.

ILLUSORY, *adj.* deceiving; fraudulent.

To **ILLU'STRATE**, *v. a.* to brighten with light, or honour. To explain; to clear; to elucidate.

ILLUSTRATION, *n. f.* explanation; elucidation; exposition.

ILLU'STRATIVE, *adj.* having the quality of elucidating or clearing.

ILLU'STRATIVELY, *adv.* by way of explanation.

ILLU'STRIOUS, *adj.* conspicuous; noble; eminent for excellence.

ILLU'STRIOUSLY, *adv.* conspicuously; nobly; eminently.

ILLU'STRIOUSNESS, *n. f.* eminence; nobility; grandeur.

I'MAGE, *n. f.* any corporeal representation; a statue; a picture. An idol; a false god. A copy; representation; likeness. Semblance; show; appearance. An idea; a representation of any thing to the mind.

To **I'MAGE**, *v. a.* to copy by the fancy; to imagine.

I'MAGERY, *n. f.* sensible representation; pictures; statues. Show; appearance. Copies of the fancy; false ideas; imaginary phantasms. Representations in writing.

IMA'GINABLE, *adj.* possible to be conceived.

IMA'GINANT, *adj.* imagining; forming ideas.

IMA'GINARY, *adj.* fancied; visionary; existing only in the imagination.

I M B

IMA'GINATION, *n. f.* fancy; the power of forming ideal pictures; conception; idea. Contrivance; scheme.

IMA'GINATIVE, *adj.* fantastic; full of imagination.

To IMA'GINE, *v. a.* to fancy; to paint in the mind. To scheme; to contrive.

IMA'GINER, *n. f.* one who forms ideas.

IMBE'CILE, *adj.* weak; feeble; wanting strength of either mind or body. It is corruptly written *embezzle*.

To IMBE'CILE, *v. a.* to weaken a stock or fortune by clandestine expenses.

IMBECI'LLITY, *n. f.* weakness; feebleness of mind or body.

To IMBIBE, *v. a.* to drink in; to draw in. To admit into the mind. To drench; to soak.

IMBI'BER, *n. f.* that which drinks or sucks.

IMBIBI'TION, *n. f.* the act of sucking or drinking in.

To IMBI'TTER, *v. a.* to make bitter. To deprive of pleasure; to make unhappy. To exasperate.

To IMBO'DY, *v. a.* to condense to, to invest with matter. To bring together into one mass or company. — *v. n.* to unite into one mass; to coalesce.

To IMBO'LDEN, *v. a.* to raise to confidence; to encourage.

To IMBO'SOM, *v. a.* to hold on the bosom; to cover fondly with the folds of one's garment. To admit to the heart, or to affection.

To IMBO'W, *v. a.* to arch; to vault.

IMBO'WMENT, *n. f.* arch; vault.

To IMBO'WER, *v. a.* to cover with a bower; to shelter with trees.

IMBRI'CATED, *adj.* indented with concavities; formed in hollows.

IMBRICA'TION, *n. f.* concave indentation.

To IMBRO'WN, *v. a.* to make brown; to darken; to obscure; to cloud.

To IMBRU'E, *v. a.* to steep; to soak; to wet much or long. To pour.

To IMBRU'TE, *v. a.* to degrade to brutality. — *v. n.* to sink down to brutality.

To IMBU'E, *v. a.* to tincture deep; to imbibe with any liquor or die.

I M M

To IMBU'RSE, *v. a.* to stock with money.

IMITABI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of being imitable.

I'MITABLE, *adj.* worthy, or possible to be imitated.

To I'MITATE, *v. a.* to copy; to endeavour to resemble. To counterfeit.

IMITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of copying; attempt to resemble. That which is offered as a copy. A method of translating looser than paraphrase, in which modern examples and illustrations are used for ancient, or domestic for foreign.

I'MITATIVE, *adj.* inclined to copy.

IMITA'TOR, *n. f.* one that copies another; one that endeavours to resemble another.

IMMA'ULATE, *adj.* spotless; pure; undefiled; without stain; clear.

To IMMA'NACLE, *v. a.* to fetter; to confine.

IMMA'NE, *adj.* vast; prodigiously great.

I'MMANENT, *adj.* intrinsic; inherent; internal.

IMMA'NIFEST, *adj.* not manifest; not plain.

IMMA'NITY, *n. f.* barbarity; savageness; cruelty.

IMMARCE'SSIBLE, *adj.* unfading.

IMMA'RTIAL, *adj.* not warlike.

IMMATE'RIAL, *adj.* incorporeal. Unimportant; without weight; impertinent; without relation.

IMMATERIA'LITY, *n. f.* incorporeity; distinctness from body or matter.

IMMATE'RIALLY, *adv.* in a manner not depending upon matter.

IMMATE'RIALIZED, *adj.* distinct from matter; incorporeal.

IMMATE'RIALNESS, *n. f.* distinctness from matter.

IMMATE'RIATE, *adj.* not consisting of matter; incorporeal; without body.

IMMATURE, *adj.* not ripe. Not perfect; not arrived at fulness or completion. Hasty; early.

IMMATURELY, *adv.* too soon; too early; before ripeness or completion.

IMMATURENESS, IMMATURE'ITY, *n. f.* unripeness; incompleteness; a state short of completion.

I M M

IMMEABI'LITY, *n. f.* want of power to pass.

IMME'ASURABLE, *adj.* immense; not to be measured; indefinitely extensive.

IMME'ASURABLY, *adv.* immensely; beyond all measure.

IMMECHA'NICAL, *adj.* not according to the laws of mechanics.

IMME'DIACY, *n. f.* personal greatness; power of acting without dependence.

IMME'DIATE, *adj.* being in such a state with respect to something else as that there is nothing between them. Not acting by second causes. Instant; present with regard to time.

IMME'DIATELY, *adv.* without the intervention of any other cause or event. Instantly; at the time present; without delay.

IMME'DIATENESS, *n. f.* presence with regard to time. Exemption from second or intervening causes.

IMME'DICABLE, *adj.* not to be healed; incurable.

IMME'MORABLE, *adj.* not worth remembering.

IMMEMO'RIAL, *adj.* past time of memory; so ancient that the beginning cannot be traced.

IMME'NSE, *adj.* unlimited; unbounded; infinite; not to be comprehended.

IMME'NSELY, *adv.* infinitely; without measure.

IMME'NSITY, *n. f.* unbounded greatness; infinity.

IMMENSURABI'LITY, *n. f.* impossibility to be measured.

IMME'NSURABLE, *adj.* not to be measured.

To IMME'RGE, *v. a.* to plunge or put under water.

IMME'RIT, *n. f.* want of worth; want of desert.

To IMME'RSE, *v. a.* to put under water. To sink or cover deep. To keep in a state of intellectual depression.

IMME'RSION, *n. f.* the act of putting any body into a fluid below the surface. The state of sinking below the surface of a fluid. The state of being overwhelmed or lost in any respect.

IMMETHO'DICAL, *adj.* confused;

I M M

being without regularity; being without method.

IMMETHO'DICALLY, *adv.* without method.

IMMINENCE, *n. f.* any ill impending; immediate or near danger.

IMMINENT, *adj.* impending; at hand; threatening.

To IMMI'NGLE, *v. a.* to mingle; to mix; to unite.

IMMINU'TION, *n. f.* diminution; decrease.

IMMISCIBI'LITY, *n. f.* incapacity of being mingled.

IMMI'SCIBLE, *adj.* not capable of being mingled.

IMMI'SSION, *n. f.* the act of sending in; contrary to emission.

To IMMIT, *v. n.* to send in.

To IMMI'X, *v. a.* to mingle.

IMMI'XABLE, *adj.* impossible to be mingled.

IMMOBI'LITY, *n. f.* unmoveableness; want of motion; resistance to motion.

IMMO'DERATE, *adj.* excessive; exceeding the due mean.

IMMO'DERATELY, *adv.* in an excessive degree.

IMMODERA'TION, *n. f.* want of moderation; excess.

IMMO'DEST, *adj.* wanting shame; wanting delicacy or chastity. Unchaste; impure. Obscene. Unreasonable; exorbitant; arrogant.

IMMO'DESTY, *n. f.* want of modesty; indecency.

To IMMOLATE, *v. a.* to sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

IMMOLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sacrificing. A sacrifice offered.

IMMO'RAL, *adj.* wanting regard to the laws of natural religion; contrary to honesty; dishonest.

IMMORA'LITY, *n. f.* dishonesty; want of virtue; contrariety to virtue.

IMMO'RTAL, *adj.* exempt from death; never to die. Never ending; perpetual.

IMMORTA'LITY, *n. f.* exemption from death; life never to end.

To IMMO'RTALIZE, *v. a.* to make immortal; to perpetuate; to exempt from

I M P

death. — *v. n.* to become immortal.

IMMO'RTALLY, *adv.* with exemption from death ; without end.

IMMO'VEABLE, *adj.* not to be forced from its place. Not liable to be carried away ; real in law. Unshaken ; unaffected.

IMMO'VEABLY, *adv.* in a state not to be shaken.

IMMU'NITY, *n. f.* discharge from any obligation. Privilege ; exemption. Freedom.

To IMMU'RE, *v. a.* to inclose within walls ; to confine ; to shut up.

IMMU'SICAL, *adj.* unmusical ; inharmonious.

IMMUTABI'LITY, *n. f.* exemption from change ; invariableness.

IMMU'TABLE, *adj.* unchangeable ; invariable ; unalterable.

IMMU'TABLY, *adv.* unalterably ; invariably ; unchangeably.

IMP, *n. f.* a son ; the offspring ; progeny. A subaltern devil ; a puny devil.

To IMP, *v. a.* to lengthen or enlarge with any thing adscititious.

To IMPA'CT, *v. a.* to drive close or hard.

To IMPA'IR, *v. a.* to diminish ; to injure ; to make worse.

To IMPA'IR, *v. n.* to be lessened or worn out.

IMPA'IR, *n. f.* diminution ; decrease.

IMPA'IRMENT, *n. f.* diminution ; injury.

IMPA'LPABLE, *adj.* not to be perceived by touch.

To IMPA'RADISE, *v. a.* to put in a state resembling paradise.

IMPA'RITY, *n. f.* inequality ; disproportion. Oddness ; indivisibility into equal parts.

To IMPA'RK, *v. a.* to inclose with a park ; to sever from a common.

To IMPA'RT, *v. a.* to grant ; to give. To communicate.

IMPA'RTIAL, *adj.* equitable ; free from regard or party ; indifferent ; disinterested ; equal in distribution of justice ; just.

IMPARTIA'LITY, *n. f.* equitable-ness ; justice.

IMPA'RTIALLY, *adv.* equitably ; power.

I M P

with indifferent and unbiassed judgment ; without regard to party or interest.

IMPA'RTIBLE, *adj.* communicable ; to be conferred or bestowed.

IMPA'SSABLE, *adj.* not to be passed ; not admitting passage ; impervious.

IMPASSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* exemption from suffering.

IMPA'SSIBLE, *adj.* incapable of suffering ; exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPA'SSIBLENESS, *n. f.* impassibility ; exemption from pain.

IMPA'SSIONED, *adj.* seized or inflamed with passion.

IMPA'SSIVE, *adj.* exempt from the agency of external causes.

IMPA'STED, *adj.* covered as with paste.

IMPA'TIENCE, *n. f.* inability to suffer pain ; rage under suffering. Vehemence of temper ; heat of passion. Inability to suffer delay ; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT *adj.* not able to endure, or bear. Furious with, unable to bear pain. Eager ; ardently desirous.

IMPA'TIENTLY, *adv.* passionately ; ardently. Eagerly ; with great desire.

To IMPA'WN, *v. a.* to impignorate ; to pawn ; to give as a pledge ; to pledge.

To IMPE'ACH, *v. a.* to hinder ; to impede. To accuse by public authority.

IMPE'ACHABLE, *adj.* accusable ; chargeable.

IMPE'ACHER, *n. f.* an accuser.

IMPE'ACHMENT, *n. f.* hinderance ; let ; impediment ; obstruction. Public accusation ; charge preferred.

To IMPE'ARL, *v. a.* to form in resemblance of pearls. To decorate as with pearls.

IMPECCABI'LITY, *n. f.* exemption from sin ; exemption from failure.

IMPE'CCABLE, *adj.* exempt from possibility of sin.

To IMPE'DE, *v. a.* to hinder ; to let ; to obstruct ; to stop.

IMPE'DIMENT, *n. f.* hinderance ; let ; impeachment ; obstruction ; opposition.

To IMPE'L, *v. a.* to drive on towards a point ; to urge forward ; to press on.

IMPE'LLENT, *n. f.* an impulsive

I M P

To IMPE'ND, *v. n.* to hang over ; to be at hand ; to press nearly.

IMPE'NDENT, *adj.* imminent ; hanging over ; pressing closely.

IMPE'NDENCE, *n. f.* the state of hanging over ; near approach.

IMPENETRAB'ILITY, *n. f.* quality of not being pierceable. Insusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE, *adj.* not to be pierced. Impervious. Not to be taught. Not to be affected.

IMPENE'TRABLY, *adv.* with hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

IMPE'NITENCE, **IMPE'NITENCY**, *n. f.* obduracy ; want of remorse for crimes ; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

IMPE'NITENT, *adj.* finally negligent of the duty of repentance ; obdurate.

IMPE'NITENTLY, *adv.* obdurately ; without repentance.

IMPE'NNOUS, *adj.* wanting wings.

I'MPERATE, *adj.* done with consciousness ; done by direction of the mind.

IMPE'RATIVE, *adj.* commanding ; expressive of command.

IMPERCE'PTIBLE, *adj.* not to be discovered ; not to be perceived.

IMPERCE'PTIBLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of eluding observation.

IMPERCE'PTIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be perceived.

IMPE'RFE'CT, *adj.* not complete ; not absolutely finished ; defective. Frail ; not completely good.

IMPERFE'CTION, *n. f.* defect ; failure ; fault, whether physical or moral.

IMPE'RFE'CTLY, *adv.* not completely ; not fully ; not without failure.

IMPE'RFORABLE, *adj.* not to be bored through.

IMPE'RFORATE, *adj.* not pierced through ; without a hole.

IMPE'RIAL, *adj.* royal. Betokening royalty ; marking sovereignty. Belonging to an emperor or monarch ; regal ; royal ; monarchical.

IMPE'RIALIST, *n. f.* one that belongs to an emperor.

IMPE'RIOUS, *adj.* commanding ; tyrannical ; authoritative ; haughty ; arrogant ; assuming command. Powerful ; ascendant ; overbearing.

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IMPE'RIOUSLY, *adv.* with arrogance of command ; with insolence of authority.

IMPE'RIOUSNESS, *n. f.* authority ; air of command. Arrogance of command.

IMPE'RISHABLE, *adj.* not to be destroyed.

IMPE'RSIONAL, *adj.* not varied according to the persons.

IMPE'RSONALLY, *adv.* according to the manner of an impersonal verb.

IMPERSUA'SIBLE, *adj.* not to be moved by persuasion.

IMPE'RTINENCE, **IMPE'RTINENCY**, *n. f.* that which is of no present weight ; that which has no relation to the matter in hand. Folly ; rambling thought. Troublesomeness ; intrusion. Trifle ; thing of no value.

IMPE'RTINENT, *adj.* of no relation to the matter in hand ; of no weight. Importunate ; intrusive ; meddling. Foolish ; trifling.

IMPE'RTINENT, *n. f.* a trifler ; a meddler ; an intruder.

IMPE'RTINENTLY, *adv.* without relation to the present matter. Troublesomely ; officiously ; intrusively.

IMPE'RVIOUS, *adj.* unpassable ; impenetrable. Inaccessible.

IMPE'RVIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the state of not admitting any passage.

IMPERTRA'NSIBILITY, *n. f.* impossibility to be passed through.

IMPETI'GINOUS, *adj.* scurfy ; covered with small scabs.

I'MPETRABLE, *adj.* possible to be obtained.

To I'MPETRATE, *v. a.* to obtain by entreaty.

IMPETRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of obtaining by prayer or entreaty.

IMPETUO'SITY, *n. f.* violence ; fury ; vehemence ; force.

IMPE'TUOUS, *adj.* violent ; forcible ; fierce. Vehement ; passionate.

IMPE'TUOUSLY, *adv.* violently ; vehemently.

IMPE'TUOUSNESS, *n. f.* violence ; fury.

I'MPETUS, *n. f.* violent tendency to any point ; violent effort.

IMPI'ETY, *n. f.* irreverence to the Supreme Being ; contempt of the duties

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of religion. An act of wickedness; expression of irreligion; ungodliness.

To IMPI'GNORATE, *v. a.* to pawn; to pledge.

IMPIGNORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of pawning or putting to pledge.

To IMPI'NGE, *v. n.* to fall against; to strike against; to clash with.

To IMPI'NGUATE, *v. a.* to fatten; to make fat.

IMPIOUS, *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane; ungodly.

IMPIOUSLY, *adv.* profanely; wickedly.

IMPLACABI'LITY, *n. f.* inexorableness; irreconcilable enmity; determined malice.

IMPLA'CABLE, *adj.* not to be pacified; inexorable; malicious; constant in enmity.

IMPLA'CABLY, *adv.* with malice not to be pacified; inexorably.

To IMPLA'NT, *v. a.* to infix; to insert; to place; to ingraft.

IMPLANTA'TION, *n. f.* the act of setting or planting.

IMPLA'USIBLE, *adj.* not specious; not likely to seduce or persuade.

IMPLEMENT, *n. f.* something that fills up vacancy, or supplies wants. Tool; instrument of manufacture. Vessels of a kitchen.

IMPLE'TION, *n. f.* the act of filling; the state of being full.

IMPLE'X, *adj.* intricate; entangled; complicated.

To IMPLICATE, *v. a.* to entangle; to embarrass; to infold.

IMPLICA'TION, *n. f.* involution; entanglement. Inference not expressed, but tacitly inculcated.

IMPLY'CIT, *adj.* entangled; infolded; complicated. Inferred; tacitly comprised; not expressed.

IMPLY'CITLY, *adv.* by inference comprised though not expressed. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence or obedience.

To IMPLO'RE, *v. a.* to call upon in supplication; to solicit. To ask; to beg. To beseech.

IMPLO'RER, *n. f.* solicitor.

IMPLU'MED, *adj.* without feathers.

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To IMPLY', *v. a.* to infold; to cover; to entangle. To involve or comprise as a consequence or concomitant.

To IMPO'ISON, *v. a.* to corrupt with poison. To kill with poison.

IMPO'LARILY, *adv.* not according to the direction of the poles.

IMPO'LI TIC, IMPOLI'TICAL, *adj.* imprudent; indiscreet; void of art or forecast.

IMPOLI'TICALLY, IMPO'LITICALLY, *adv.* without art or forecast.

IMPO'NDEROUS, *adj.* void of perceptible weight.

IMPORO'SITY, *n. f.* absence of interstices; compactness; closeness.

IMPO'ROUS, *adj.* free from pores; free from vacuities or interstices; close of texture; completely solid.

To IMPO'RT, *v. a.* to carry into any country from abroad. To imply; to infer. To be of moment.

IMPO'RT, *n. f.* importance; moment; consequence. Tendency. Any thing imported from abroad.

IMPO'RTABLE, *adj.* that which may be imported from abroad.

IMPO'RTANCE, *n. f.* thing imported or implied. Matter; subject. Consequence; moment. Importance.

IMPO'RTANT, *adj.* momentous; weighty; of great consequence. Forcible; of great efficacy. Important.

IMPORTA'TION, *n. f.* the act or practice of importing, or bringing into a country from abroad.

IMPO'RTER, *n. f.* one that brings in from abroad.

IMPO'RTLESS, *adj.* of no moment or consequence.

IMPO'RTUNATE, *adj.* unseasonable and incessant in solicitations; not to be repulsed.

IMPO'RTUNATELY, *adv.* with incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.

IMPO'RTUNATENESS, *n. f.* incessant solicitation.

To IMPORTU'NE, *v. a.* to tease; to harass with slight vexation perpetually recurring; to molest.

IMPORTU'NE, *adj.* constantly recurring; troublesome by frequency. Troublesome; vexatious. Unseasonable; co-

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ming, asking, or happening at a wrong time.

IMPORTU'NELY, *adv.* troublesomely; incessantly. Unseasonably; improperly.

IMPORTU'NITY, *n. f.* incessant solicitation.

To IMPO'SE, *v. a.* to lay on as a burden or penalty. To enjoin as a duty or law. To fix on; to impute to. *To impose on*, to put a cheat on; to deceive. Among printers, to put the pages on the stone, and fit on the chases, in order to carry the forms to press.

IMPO'SE, *n. f.* command; injunction.

IMPO'SEABLE, *adj.* to be enjoined as in law or duty.

IMPO'SER, *n. f.* one who enjoins.

IMPOSI'TION, *n. f.* the act of laying any thing on another. Injunction of any thing as a law or duty. Constraint; oppression. Cheat; fallacy; imposture.

IMPO'SSIBLE, *adj.* not to be done; not to be attained; impracticable.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* impracticability; the state of being not feasible.

IMPOST, *n. f.* a tax; a toll; custom paid.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, *v. n.* to form an abscess; to gather; to form a cyst or bag containing matter.

To IMPO'STHUMATE, *v. a.* to afflict with an imposthume.

IMPOSTHUMA'TION, *n. f.* the act of forming an imposthume.

IMPO'STHUME, *n. f.* a collection of purulent matter in a bag or cyst.

IMPO'STOR, *n. f.* one who cheats by a fictitious character.

IMPO'STURE, *n. f.* cheat.

I'MPOTENCE, I'MPOTENCY, *n. f.* want of power; inability; imbecillity; weakness. Ungovernableness of passion. Incapacity of propagation.

IMPO'TENT, *adj.* weak; feeble; wanting force; wanting power. Disabled by nature or disease. Without power of propagation.

I'MPOTENTLY, *adv.* without power.

To IMPO'VERISH, *v. a.* to make poor; to depauperate; to reduce to indigence. To lessen fertility.

IMPO'VERISHER, *n. f.* one that

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makes others poor. That which impairs fertility.

IMPO'VERISHMENT, *n. f.* diminution; cause of poverty; waste.

To IMPO'WER, *v. a.* to authorise; to commission. To give natural force; to enable.

To IMPO'UND, *v. a.* to inclose as in a pound; to shut in; to confine. To shut up in a pincfold.

IMPRA'CTICABLE, *adj.* not to be performed; unfeasible; impossible. Untractable; unmanageable.

IMPRA'CTICABLENESS, *n. f.* impossibility.

To I'MPRECATE, *v. a.* to call for evil upon himself or others

IMPRECA'TION, *n. f.* curse; prayer by which any evil is wished.

I'MPRECATORY, *adj.* containing wishes of evil.

To IMPRE'GN, *v. a.* to fill with young; to fill with any matter or quality.

IMPRE'GNABLE, *adj.* not to be stormed; not to be taken. Unshaken; unmoved; unaffected.

IMPRE'GNABLY, *adv.* in such a manner as to defy force or hostility.

To IMPRE'GNATE, *v. a.* to fill with young; to make prolific. To fill; to saturate.

IMPREGNA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making prolific; fecundation. Saturation.

IMPREJU'DICATE, *adj.* unprejudiced; not prepossessed; impartial.

IMPREPARA'TION, *n. f.* unpreparedness; want of preparation.

To IMPRE'SS, *v. a.* to print by pressure; to stamp. To fix deep. To force into service.

IMPRE'SS, *n. f.* mark made by pressure. Mark of distinction; stamp. Device; motto.

IMPRE'SSION, *n. f.* the act of pressing one body upon another. Mark made by pressure; stamp. Image fixed in the mind. Operation; influence. Edition; number printed at once; one course of printing. Effect of an attack.

IMPRE'SSIBLE, *adj.* what may be impressed.

IMPRE'SSURE, *n. f.* the mark made by pressure; the dent; the impression.

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To IMPRI'NT, *v. a.* to mark upon any substance by pressure. To stamp words upon paper by the use of types. To fix on the mind or memory.

To IMPRI'SON, *v. a.* to shut up; to confine; to keep from liberty.

IMPRI'SONMENT, *n. f.* confinement; claufure; state of being shut in prison.

IMPROBABI'LITY, *n. f.* unlikeli- hood; difficulty to be believed.

IMPRO'BABLE, *adj.* unlikely; in- credible.

IMPRO'BABLY, *adv.* without like- lihood. In a manner not to be approved.

To IMPRO'BATE, *v. a.* not to ap- prove; to disallow.

IMPROBA'TION, *n. f.* act of disal- lowing.

IMPRO'BITY, *n. f.* want of honesty; dishonesty; baseness.

To IMPROLI'FICATE, *v. a.* to im- pregnate; to fecundate.

IMPRO'PER, *adj.* not well adapted; unqualified. Unfit; not conducive to the right end. Not just; not accurate.

IMPRO'PERLY, *adv.* not fitly; in- congruously. Not justly; not accurately.

To IMPRO'PRIATE, *v. a.* to con- vert to private use; to seize to himself. To put the possessions of the church into the hands of laics.

IMPROPRIA'TION, *n. f.* the state of a church-benefice which is in the hands of a layman.

IMPROPRIA'TOR, *n. f.* a layman that has the possession of the lands of the church.

IMPROPRI'ETY, *n. f.* unsitness; un- suitability; inaccuracy; want of justness.

IMPRO'SPEROUS, *adj.* unhappy; unfortunate; not successful.

IMPRO'SPEROUSLY, *adv.* unhappi- ly; unsuccessfully; with ill fortune.

To IMPRO'VE, *v. a.* to advance any thing nearer to perfection; to raise from good to better. To disprove. — *v. n.* to advance in goodness.

IMPRO'VEABLE, *adj.* capable of be- ing advanced from a good to a better state.

IMPRO'VEABLENESS, *n. f.* capable- ness of being made better.

IMPRO'VEABLY, *adv.* in a manner that admits of melioration.

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IMPRO'VEMENT, *n. f.* melioration; advancement from good to better. Act of improving. Progress from good to better. Instruction. Effect of melioration.

IMPRO'VE, *n. f.* one that makes himself or any thing else better. Any thing that meliorates.

IMPRO'VIDENCE, *n. f.* want of forethought; want of caution.

IMPRO'VIDENT, *adj.* wanting fore- cast; wanting care to provide.

IMPRO'VIDENTLY, *adv.* without forethought; without care.

IMPROVI'SION, *n. f.* want of fore- thought.

IMPRU'DENCE, *n. f.* want of pru- dence; indiscretion; negligence; inatten- tion to interest.

IMPRU'DENT, *adj.* wanting pru- dence; injudicious; indiscreet; negligent.

IMPUDENCE, IMPUDENCY, *n. f.* shamelessness; immodesty.

IMPUDENT, *adj.* shameless; want- ing modesty.

IMPUDENTLY, *adv.* shamelessly; without modesty.

To IMPU'GN, *v. a.* to attack; to assault.

IMPU'GNER, *n. f.* one that attacks or invades.

IMPUISSANCE, *n. f.* impotence; in- ability; weakness; feebleness.

IMPULSE, *n. f.* communicated force; the effect of one body acting upon ano- ther. Influence acting upon the mind; motive; idea. Hostile impression.

IMPU'LSION, *n. f.* the agency of bo- dy in motion upon body. Influence ope- rating upon the mind.

IMPU'LSIVE, *adj.* having the power of impulse; moving; impellent.

IMPU'NITY, *n. f.* freedom from pu- nishment; exemption from punishment.

IMPU'RE, *adj.* unhallowed; unholy. Unchaste. Feculent; drossy.

IMPU'RELY, *adv.* with impurity.

IMPU'RENESS, IMPU'RITY, *n. f.* want of sanctity; want of holiness. Act of unchastity. Feculent admixture.

To IMPU'RPLE, *v. a.* to make red; to colour as with purple.

IMPU'TABLE, *adj.* chargeable upon any one. Accusable; chargeable with a fault.

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IMPU'TABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being imputable.

IMPUTA'TION *n. f.* attribution of any thing. Censure; reproach. Hint; reflection.

IMPUTA'TIVE, *adj.* that which may impute.

To IMPU'TE, *v. a.* to charge upon; to attribute. To reckon to one what does not properly belong to him.

IMPU'TER, *n. f.* he that imputes.

IN, *prep.* noting the place where any thing is present, the state present at any time, the time, power, proportion. Concerning. For the sake. A solemn phrase. Noting cause. *In that*, because. *In as much*, since; seeing that. — *adv.* within some place. Engaged to any affair. Placed in some state. Noting entrance. *In* to any place. Close; home. *In* has commonly in composition a negative or privative sense. *In* before *r* is changed into *r*; before *l* into *l*; and into *m* before some other consonants.

INABI'LITY, *n. f.* impuissance; impotence; want of power.

INA'BSTINENCE, *n. f.* intemperance; want of power to abstain.

INACCE'SSIBLE, *adj.* not to be reached; not to be approached.

INA'CCURACY, *n. f.* want of exactness.

INA'CCURATE, *adj.* not exact; not accurate.

INA'CTION, *n. f.* cessation from labour; forbearance of labour.

INA'CTIVE, *adj.* not busy; not diligent; idle; indolent; sluggish.

INA'CTIVELY, *adv.* idly; without labour; sluggishly.

INACTIVITY, *n. f.* idleness; rest; sluggishness.

INA'DEQUATE, *adj.* not equal to the purpose; defective.

INA'DEQUATELY, *adv.* defectively; not completely.

INADVE'RTENCE, **INADVE'RTENCY**, *n. f.* carelessness; negligence; inattention. Act or effect of negligence.

INADVE'RTENT, *adj.* negligent; careless.

INADVE'RTENTLY, *adv.* carelessly; negligently.

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INA'LIENABLE, *adj.* that cannot be alienated.

INALIME'NTAL, *adj.* affording no nourishment.

INAMI'SSIBLE, *adj.* not to be lost.

INA'NE, *adj.* empty; void.

To INA'NIMATE, *v. a.* to animate; to quicken.

INA'NIMATE, **INA'NIMATED**, *adj.* void of life; without animation.

INANITION, *n. f.* emptiness of body; want of fulness in the vessels of the animal.

INA'NITY, *n. f.* emptiness; void space.

INA'PPETENCY, *n. f.* want of stomach or appetite.

INA'PPLICABLE, *adj.* not to be put to a particular use.

INAPPLICA'TION, *n. f.* indolence; negligence.

INA'RABLE, *adj.* not capable of tillage.

To INA'RCH, *v. a.* to graft by approach, or to ingraft one tree with another that stands near it.

INARTI'ULATE, *adj.* not uttered with distinctness like that of the syllables of human speech.

INARTICULATELY, *adj.* not distinctly.

INARTI'CULATENESS, *n. f.* confusion of sounds; want of distinctness in pronouncing.

INARTI'FICIAL, *adv.* contrary to art.

INARTI'FICIALLY, *adv.* without art; in a manner contrary to the rules of art.

INATTENTION, *n. f.* disregard; negligence; neglect.

INATTENTIVE, *adj.* careless; negligent; regardless.

INAUDIBLE, *adj.* not to be heard; void of sound.

To INA'UGURATE, *v. a.* to consecrate; to invest with a new office by solemn rites.

INAUGURA'TION, *n. f.* investiture by solemn rites.

INAURA'TION, *n. f.* the act of gilding or covering with gold.

INAUSPICIOUS, *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfortunate.

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INBE'NG, *n. f.* inherence; inseparableness.

I'NBORN, *adj.* innate; implanted by nature.

INBRE'ATHED, *adj.* inspired; infused by inspiration.

I'NBRED, *adj.* produced within; hatched or generated within.

To INCA'GE, *v. a.* to coop up; to shut up; to confine in a cage, or any narrow space.

INCALE'SCENCE, INCALE'SCENCY, *n. f.* the state of growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

INCANTA'TION, *n. f.* enchantment.

INCA'NTATORY, *adj.* dealing by enchantment; magical.

To INCA'NTON, *v. a.* to unite to a canton or separate community.

INCAPA'BILITY, INCAPA'BLENESS, *n. f.* inability natural; disqualification legal.

INCA'PABLE, *adj.* wanting power; wanting understanding; unable to comprehend, learn, or understand. Unable; not equal to any thing. Disqualified by law.

INCAPA'CIOUS, *adj.* narrow; of small content.

INCAPA'CIOUSNESS, *n. f.* narrowness; want of containing space.

To INCAPA'CITATE, *v. a.* to disable; to weaken. To disqualify.

INCAPA'CITY, *n. f.* inability; want of natural power; want of power of body; want of comprehensiveness of mind.

To INCA'RCERATE, *v. a.* to imprison; to confine.

INCARCERA'TION, *n. f.* imprisonment; confinement.

To INCA'RN, *v. a.* to cover with flesh. — *v. n.* to breed flesh.

To INCA'RNATE, *v. a.* to clothe with flesh; to embody with flesh.

INCA'RNATE, *part. adj.* clothed with flesh; embodied with flesh.

INCARNA'TION, *n. f.* the act of assuming body. The state of breeding flesh.

INCARNATIVE, *n. f.* a medicine that generates flesh.

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To INCA'SE, *v. a.* to cover; to inclose; to inwrap.

INCAU'TIOUS, *adj.* unwary; negligent; heedless.

INCAU'TIOUSLY, *adv.* unwarily; heedlessly; negligently.

INCE'NDIARY, *n. f.* one who sets houses or towns on fire in malice or for robbery. One who inflames factions, or promotes quarrels.

INCENSE, *n. f.* perfumes exhaled by fire in honour of some god or goddess.

To INCE'NSE, *v. a.* to enkindle to rage; to inflame with anger; to enrage; to provoke; to exasperate.

INCENSEMENT, *n. f.* rage; heat; fury.

INCENSION, *n. f.* the act of kindling; the state of being on fire.

INCENSOR, *n. f.* a kindler of anger; an inflamer of passions.

INCENSORY, *n. f.* the vessel in which incense is burnt and offered.

INCENTIVE, *n. f.* that which kindles. That which provokes; that which encourages; incitement; motive; encouragement; spur.

INCENTIVE, *adj.* inciting; encouraging.

INCEPTION, *n. f.* beginning.

INCEPTIVE, *adj.* noting beginning.

INCEPTOR, *n. f.* a beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

INCERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of covering with wax.

INCE'RTITUDE, *n. f.* uncertainty; doubtfulness.

INCE'SSANT, *adj.* unceasing; uninterrupted; continual; uninterrupted.

INCE'SSANTLY, *adv.* without intermission; continually.

INCEST, *n. f.* unnatural and criminal conjunction of persons within degrees prohibited.

INCE'STUOUS, *adj.* guilty of incest; guilty of unnatural cohabitation.

INCE'STUOUSLY, *adv.* with unnatural love.

INCH, *n. f.* a measure of length; the twelfth part of a foot. A proverbial name for a small quantity. A nice point of time.

To INCH, *v. a.* to drive by inches.

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To deal out by inches ; to give sparingly.
— *v. n.* to advance or retire a little at a time.

To INCHA'NT, *v. a.* to give efficacy to any thing by songs of sorcery. To subdue by charms or spells. To delight in a high degree.

INCHA'NTER, *n. f.* a magician ; a forcerer.

INCHA'NTINGLY, *adv.* with the force of enchantment.

INCHA'NTMENT, *n. f.* magical charms ; spells ; incantation. Irresistible influence ; overpowering delight.

INCHA'NTRESS, *n. f.* a sorceress ; a woman versed in magical arts. A woman whose beauty or excellencies give irresistible influence.

I'NCHED, *adj.* [with a word of number before it,] containing inches in length or breadth.

I'NCHMEAL, *n. f.* a piece an inch long.

To I'NCHOATE, *v. a.* to begin ; to commence.

INCHOA'TION, *n. f.* inception ; beginning.

I'NCHOATIVE, *adj.* inceptive ; noting inchoation or beginning.

To INCIDE, *v. a.* to cut, applied, in medicine, to acids or salts.

I'NCIDENCE, I'NCIDENCY, *n. f.* the direction with which one body strikes upon another. Accident ; hap ; casualty.

I'NCIDENT, *adj.* casual ; fortuitous ; occasional ; happening accidentally ; falling in beside the main design. Happening ; apt to happen.

I'NCIDENT, *n. f.* something happening beside the main design ; casualty.

INCIDE'NTAL, *adj.* incident ; casual ; happening by chance.

INCIDE'NTALLY, *adv.* beside the main design ; occasionally.

I'NCIDENTLY, *adv.* occasionally ; by the by ; by the way.

To I'NCINERATE, *v. a.* to burn to ashes.

INCINERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of burning any thing to ashes.

INCIRCUMSPE'CTION, *n. f.* want of caution ; - want of heed.

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INCI'SED, *n. f.* cut ; made by cutting.

INCI'SION, *n. f.* a cut ; a wound made with a sharp instrument. Division of viscosities by medicines.

INCI'SIVE, *adj.* having the quality of cutting or dividing.

INCI'SOR, *n. f.* cutter ; tooth in the forepart of the mouth.

INCI'SORY, *adj.* having the quality of cutting.

INCI'SURE, *n. f.* a cut ; an aperture.

INCITA'TION, *n. f.* incitement ; incentive ; motive ; impulse.

To INCI'TE, *v. a.* to stir up ; to push forward to a purpose ; to animate ; to spur ; to urge on.

INCI'TEMENT, *n. f.* motive ; incentive ; impulse ; inciting power.

INCI'VIL, *n. f.* unpolished.

INCIVI'LITY, *n. f.* want of courtesy ; rudeness. Act of rudeness.

INCLE'MENCY, *n. f.* unmercifulness ; cruelty ; severity ; harshness ; roughness.

INCLE'MENT, *adj.* unmerciful ; unpitying ; void of tenderness ; harsh.

INCLI'NABLE, *adj.* having a propensity of will ; favourably disposed ; willing. Having a tendency.

INCLINA'TION, *n. f.* tendency towards any point. Natural aptness. Propension of mind ; favourable disposition. Love ; affection. Disposition of mind. The tendency of the magnetical needle to the east or west.

INCLI'NATORY, *adj.* having a quality of inclining to one or other.

INCLI'NATORILY, *adv.* obliquely ; with inclination to one side or the other.

To INCLI'NE, *v. n.* to bend ; to lean ; to tend towards any part. To be favourably disposed to ; to feel desire beginning. — *v. a.* to give a tendency or direction to any place or state. To turn the desire towards any thing. To bend ; to incurvate.

To INCLO'ISTER, *v. a.* to shut up in a cloister.

To INCLO'SE, *v. a.* to part by a fence. To environ ; to encircle ; to surround.

INCLO'SER, *n. f.* one that incloses,

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or separates common fields in several distinct properties. Any thing in which another is inclosed.

INCLO'SURE, *n. f.* the act of inclosing or environing any thing. The separation of common grounds into distinct possessions. The appropriation of things common. The space inclosed.

To INCLO'UD, *v. a.* to darken ; to obscure.

To INCLU'DE, *v. a.* to inclose ; to shut. To comprise ; to comprehend.

INCLU'SIVE, *adj.* inclosing ; encircling. Comprehended in the sum or number.

INCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* the thing mentioned reckoned into the account.

INCOA'GULABLE, *adj.* incapable of concretion.

INCOEXI'STENCE, *a. f.* the quality of not existing together.

INCO'G, *adv.* unknown ; in private.

INCO'GITANCY, *n. f.* want of thought.

INCO'GITATIVE, *adv.* wanting the power of thought.

INCO'GNITO, *adv.* in a state of concealment.

INCOHE'RENCE, INCOHE'RENCY, *n. f.* want of connection ; incongruity ; incoherence ; want of dependence of one part upon another. Want of cohesion ; looseness of material parts.

INCOHE'RENT, *adj.* inconsequential ; inconsistent. Without cohesion ; loose.

INCOHE'RENTLY, *adv.* inconsequently ; inconsequentially.

INCOLU'MITY, *n. f.* safety ; security.

INCOMBUSTIBI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of resisting fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLE, *adj.* not to be consumed by fire.

INCOMBU'STIBLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of not being wasted by fire.

INCOME, *n. f.* revenue ; produce of any thing.

INCOMMENSURABI'LITY, *n. f.* the state of one thing with respect to another, when they cannot be compared by any common measure

INCOMME'NSURABLE, *adj.* not to

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be reduced to any measure common to both.

INCOMME'NSURATE, *adj.* not admitting one common measure.

To INCO'MMODATE, to INCOMMO'DE, *v. a.* to be inconvenient to ; to hinder or embarrass without very great injury.

INCOMMO'DIOUS, *adj.* inconvenient ; vexatious without great mischief.

INCOMMO'DIOUSLY, *adv.* inconveniently ; not at ease.

INCOMMO'DIOUSNESS, *n. f.* inconvenience.

INCOMMO'DITY, *n. f.* inconvenience ; trouble.

INCOMMUNICABI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of not being impartible.

INCOMMUNICABLE, *adj.* not impartible ; not to be made the common right, property, or quality of more than one. Not to be expressed ; not to be told.

INCOMMUNICABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be imparted or communicated.

INCOMMUNICATING, *adj.* having no intercourse with each other.

INCOMPA'CT, INCOMPA'CTED, *adj.* not joined ; not cohering.

INCOMPARABLE, *adj.* excellent above compare ; excellent beyond all competition.

INCOMPARABLY, *adv.* beyond comparison ; without competition. Excellently ; to the highest degree.

INCOMPA'SSIONATE, *adj.* void of pity.

INCOMPATIBI'LITY, *n. f.* inconsistency of one thing with another.

INCOMPATIBLE, *adj.* inconsistent with something else ; such as cannot subsist or cannot be possessed together with something else.

INCOMPATIBLY, *adv.* inconsistently.

INCOMPE'TENCY, *n. f.* inability ; want of adequate ability or qualification.

INCOMPE'TENT, *adj.* not suitable ; not adequate ; not proportionate.

INCOMPE'TENTLY, *adv.* unsuitably ; unduly.

INCOMPLETE, *adj.* not perfect ; not finished.

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INCOMPLE'TENESS, *n. f.* imperfection; unfinished state.

INCOMPLI'ANCE, *n. f.* untractableness; impracticableness; contradictory temper. Refusal of compliance.

INCOMPO'SED, *adj.* disturbed; discomposed; disordered.

IMPOSSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* quality of being not possible but by the negation or destruction of something.

INCOMPO'SSIBLE, *adj.* not possible together.

INCOMPREHENSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* inconceivableness; superiority to human understanding.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* not to be conceived; not to be fully understood. Not to be contained.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLENESS, *n. f.* inconceivableness.

INCOMPREHE'NSIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be conceived.

INCOMPRESSIBLE, *adj.* not capable of being compressed into less space.

INCOMPRESSIBI'LITY, *n. f.* incapacity to be squeezed into less room.

INCONCU'RRING, *adj.* not concurring.

INCONCE'ALABLE, *adj.* not to be hid; not to be kept secret.

INCONCE'IVEABLE, *adj.* incomprehensible; not to be conceived by the mind.

INCONCE'IVEABLY, *adv.* in a manner beyond comprehension.

INCONCE'PTIBLE, *adj.* not to be conceived; incomprehensible; inconceivable.

INCONCLU'DENT, *adj.* inferring no consequence.

INCONCLU'SIVE, *adj.* not enforcing any determination of the mind; not exhibiting cogent evidence.

INCONCLU'SIVELY, *adv.* without any such evidence as determines the understanding.

INCONCLU'SIVENESS, *n. f.* want of rational cogency.

INCONCO'CT, INCONCO'CTED, *adj.* unripened; immature.

INCONCO'CTION, *n. f.* the state of being indigested.

INCO'NDITE, *adj.* irregular; rude; unpolished.

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INCONDI'TIONAL, *adj.* without exception; without limitation.

INCONDI'TIONATE, *adj.* not limited; not restrained by any conditions.

INCONFO'RMITY, *n. f.* incompliance with the practice of others.

INCONFU'SION, *n. f.* distinctness.

INCO'NGRUENCE, *n. f.* unsuitableness; want of adaptation.

INCONGR'UITY, *n. f.* unsuitableness of one thing to another. Inconsistency; inconsequence; absurdity; impropriety. Disagreement of parts; want of symmetry.

INCO'NGRUOUS, *adj.* unsuitable; not fitting. Inconsistent; absurd.

INCO'NGRUOUSLY, *adv.* improperly; unsily.

INCONNE'XEDLY, *adv.* without any connection or dependence.

INCO'NSCIONABLE, *adj.* void of the sense of good and evil.

INCO'NSEQUENCE, *n. f.* inconclusiveness; want of just inference.

INCO'NSEQUENT, *adj.* without just conclusion; without regular inference.

INCONSI'DERABLE, *adj.* unworthy of notice; unimportant.

INCONSI'DERABLENESS, *n. f.* small importance.

INCONSI'DERATE, *adj.* careless; thoughtless; negligent; inattentive; inadvertent. Wanting due regard.

INCONSI'DERATELY, *adv.* negligently; thoughtlessly; inattentively.

INCONSI'DERATENESS, *n. f.* carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence.

INCONSIDERA'TION, *n. f.* want of thought; inattention; inadvertence.

INCONSI'STING, *adj.* not consistent; incompatible with.

INCONSI'STENCE, INCONSI'STENCY, *n. f.* such opposition as that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot be together. Absurdity in argument or narration; argument or narrative where one part destroys the other. Incongruity.

Unsteadiness; changeableness.

INCONSI'STENT, *adj.* incompatible; not suitable; incongruous. Contrary.

Absurd.

INCONSI'STENTLY, *adv.* absurdly.

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ly; incongruously; with self-contradiction.

INCO'NSOLABLE, *adj.* not to be comforted; sorrowful beyond susceptibility of comfort.

INCO'NSONANCY, *n. f.* disagreement with itself.

INCONSPI'CUOUS, *adj.* indiscernible; not perceptible by the sight.

INCO'NSTANCY, *n. f.* unsteadiness; want of steady adherence; mutability.

INCO'NSTANT, *adj.* not firm in resolution; not steady in affection. Changeable; mutable; variable.

INCONSU'MABLE, *adj.* not to be wasted.

INCONSU'MPTIBLE, *adj.* not to be spent; not to be brought to an end.

INCONTE'STABLE, *adj.* not to be disputed; not admitting debate; incontrovertible.

INCONTE'STABLY, *adv.* indisputably; incontrovertibly.

INCONTI'GUOUS, *adj.* not touching each other; not joined together.

INCO'NTINENCE, INCO'NTINENCY, *n. f.* inability to restrain the appetites; unchastity.

INCO'NTINENT, *adj.* unchaste; indulging unlawful pleasure. Shunning delay; immediate.

INCO'NTINENTLY, *adv.* unchastely; without restraint of the appetites. Immediately; at once.

INCONTROVERTIBLE, *adj.* indisputable; not to be disputed.

INCONTROVE'RTIBLY, *adv.* to a degree beyond controversy or dispute.

INCONVE'NIENCE, INCONVE'NIENCY, *n. f.* unfitness; inexpedience. Disadvantage; cause of uneasiness; difficulty.

INCONVE'NIENT, *adj.* incommodious; disadvantageous. Unfit; inexpedient.

INCONVE'NIENTLY, *adv.* unfitly; incommodiously. Unseasonably.

INCONVE'RSABLE, *adj.* incommunicative; unsocial.

INCONVE'RTIBLE, *adj.* not transmutable; incapable of change.

INCONVI'NCIBLE, *adj.* not to be convinced.

INCONVI'NCIBLY, *adv.* without admitting conviction.

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INCO'NY, *adj.* unlearned; artless. In Scotland it denotes mischievously unlucky.

INCO'RPORAL, *adj.* immaterial; distinct from matter; distinct from body.

INCORPORA'LITY, *n. f.* immaterialness; distinctness from body.

INCO'RPORALLY, *adv.* without matter; immaterially.

To INCO'RPORATE, *v. a.* to mingle different ingredients so as they shall make one mass. To conjoin inseparably. To form into a corporation, or body politic. To unite; to associate. To embody. — *v. n.* to unite into one mass.

INCO'RPORATE, *adj.* immaterial; unbodied.

INCORPORA'TION, *n. f.* union of divers ingredients in one mass. Formation of a body politic. Adoption; union; association.

INCORPO'REAL, *adj.* immaterial; unbodied.

INCORPO'REALLY, *adv.* immaterially; without body.

INCORPORE'ITY, *n. f.* immateriality; distinctness from body.

INCORRE'CT, *adj.* not nicely finished; not exact; inaccurate.

INCORRE'CTLY, *adv.* inaccurately; not exactly.

INCORRE'CTNESS, *n. f.* Inaccuracy; want of exactness;

INCO'RRIGIBLE, *adj.* bad beyond correction; depraved beyond amendment by any means.

INCO'RRIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* hopelessly depravity; badness beyond all means of amendment.

INCO'RRIGIBLY, *adv.* to a degree of depravity beyond all means of amendment.

INCORRU'PT, INCORRU'PTED, *adj.* free from foulness or depravation. Pure of manners; honest; good.

INCORRUPTI'BILITY, *n. f.* insusceptibility of corruption; incapacity of decay.

INCORRU'PTIBLE, *adj.* not capable of corruption; not admitting decay.

INCORRUPTION, *n. f.* incapacity of corruption.

INCORRU'PTNESS, *n. f.* purity of

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manners; honesty; integrity. Freedom from decay or degeneration.

To INCRA'SSATE *v. a.* to thicken.

INCRASSA'TION, *n. f.* the act of thickening. The state of growing thick.

INCRA'SSATIVE, *n. f.* having the quality of thickening.

To INCRE'ASE, *v. n.* to grow more or greater.—*v. a.* to make more or greater.

INCRE'ASE, *n. f.* augmentation; the state of growing more or greater. Increment; that which is added to the original stock. Produce. Generation. Progeny. The state of waxing.

INCRE'ASER, *n. f.* he who increaseth.

INCRE'ATED, *adj.* not created.

INCREDIB'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of surpassing belief.

INCRE'DIBLE, *adj.* surpassing belief; not to be credited.

INCRE'DIBLENESS, *n. f.* quality of being not credible.

INCRE'DIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be believed.

INCREDU'LITY, *n. f.* quality of not believing; hardness of belief.

INCRE'DULOUS, *adj.* hard of belief; refusing credit.

INCRE'DULOUSNESS, *n. f.* hardness of belief; incredulity.

INCRE'MABLE, *adj.* not consumable by fire.

INCREMENT, *n. f.* act of growing greater. Increase; cause of growing more. Produce.

To INCREPATE, *v. a.* to chide; to reprehend.

INCREPA'TION, *n. f.* reprehension; chiding.

To INCRU'ST, to INCRU'STATE, *v. a.* to cover with an additional coat.

INCRUSTA'TION, *n. f.* an adherent covering; something superinduced.

To INCUBATE, *v. n.* to sit upon eggs.

INCUBA'TION, *n. f.* the act of sitting upon eggs to hatch them.

INCUBUS, *n. f.* the night-mare.

To INCULCATE, *v. a.* to impress by frequent admonitions.

INCULCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of impressing by frequent admonition.

INCULT, *adj.* uncultivated; untilled.

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INCULPABLE, *adj.* unblameable.

INCULPABLY, *adv.* unblameably.

INCUMBENCY, *n. f.* the act of lying upon another. The state of keeping a benefice.

INCUMBENT, *adj.* resting upon; lying upon. Imposed as a duty.

INCUMBENT, *n. f.* he who is in present possession of a benefice.

To INCUMBER, *v. a.* to embarrass.

To INCUR, *v. a.* to become liable to a punishment or reprehension. To occur; to press on the senses.

INCURABILITY, *n. f.* impossibility of cure.

INCURABLE, *adj.* not admitting remedy; not to be removed by medicine; irremediable; hopeless.

INCURABLENESS, *n. f.* state of not admitting any cure.

INCURABLY, *adv.* without remedy.

INCURI'OUS, *adj.* negligent; inattentive.

INCURSION, *n. f.* attack; mischievous occurrence. Invasion without conquest.

INCURVA'TION, *n. f.* the act of bending or making crooked. Flexion of the body in token of reverence.

To INCURVATE, *v. a.* to bend; to crook.

INCURVITY, *n. f.* crookedness; the state of bending inward.

To INDAGATE, *v. a.* to search; to beat out.

INDAGA'TION, *n. f.* search; inquiry; examination.

INDAGA'TOR, *n. f.* a searcher; an inquirer; an examiner.

To INDART, *v. a.* to dart in; to strike in.

To INDEBT, *v. a.* to put into debt. To oblige; to put under obligation.

INDEBTED, *part. adj.* obliged by something received; bound to restitution; having incurred a debt.

INDECENCY, *n. f.* any thing unbecoming; any thing contrary to good manners.

INDECENT, *adj.* unbecoming; unfit for the eyes or ears.

INDECENTLY, *adv.* without decency; in a manner contrary to decency.

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INDECI'DUOUS, *adj.* not falling ; not shed.

INDECLI'NABLE, *adj.* not varied by terminations.

INDECO'ROUS, *adj.* indecent ; unbecoming.

INDECO'RUM, *n. f.* indecency ; something unbecoming.

INDE'ED, *adv.* in reality ; in truth ; in verity Above common rate. This is to be granted that.

INDEFA'TIGABLE, *adj.* unwearied ; not tired ; not exhausted by labour.

INDEFA'TIGABLY, *adv.* without weariness.

INDEFECTIBI'LITY, *n. f.* the quality of suffering no decay ; of being subject to no defect.

INDEFE'CTIBLE, *adj.* unfailing ; not liable to defect or decay.

INDEFEA'SIBLE, *adj.* not to be cut off ; not to be vacated ; irrevocable.

INDEFE'NSIBLE, *adj.* what cannot be defended or maintained.

INDE'FINITE, *adj.* not determined ; not limited ; not settled. Large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits.

INDE'FINITELY, *adv.* without any settled or determined limitation. To a degree indefinite.

INDE'FINITUDE, *n. f.* quantity not limited by our understanding though yet finite.

INDELI'BERATE, INDELI'BERATED, *adj.* unpremeditated ; done without consideration.

INDE'LIBLE, *adj.* not to be blotted out or effaced. Not to be annulled.

INDE'LICACY, *n. f.* want of delicacy ; want of elegant decency.

INDE'LICATE, *adj.* wanting decency ; void of quick sense of decency.

INDEMNIFICA'TION, *n. f.* security against loss or penalty. Reimbursement of loss or penalty.

To INDE'MNIFY, *v. a.* to secure against loss or penalty. To maintain unhurt.

INDE'MNITY, *n. f.* security from punishment ; exemption from punishment.

To INDENT, *v. a.* to mark any thing

with inequalities like a row of teeth. — *v. n.* to contract ; to bargain ; to make a compact.

INDE'NT, *n. f.* inequality ; incisure ; indentation.

INDENTA'TION, *n. f.* an indenture ; waving in any figure.

INDE'NTURE, *n. f.* a covenant, so named because the counterparts are indented or cut one by the other.

INDEPE'NDENCE, INDEPE'NDENCY, *n. f.* freedom ; exemption from reliance or control ; state over which none has power.

INDEPE'NDENT, *adj.* not depending ; not supported by any other ; not relying on another ; not controlled. Not relating to any thing else.

INDEPE'NDENT, *n. f.* one who in religious affairs holds that every congregation is a complete church.

INDEPE'NDENTLY, *adv.* without reference to other things.

INDESE'RT, *n. f.* want of merit.

INDE'SINENTLY, *adv.* without cessation.

INDESTRU'CTIBLE, *adj.* not to be destroyed.

INDETE'RMINABLE, *adj.* not to be fixed ; not to be defined or settled.

INDETE'RMINATE, *adj.* unfixed ; not defined ; indefinite.

INDETE'RMINATELY, *adv.* indefinitely ; not in any settled manner.

INDETE'RMINED, *adj.* unsettled ; unfixed.

INDETERMINA'TION, *n. f.* want of determination.

INDEVO'TION, *n. f.* want of devotion ; irreligion.

INDEVOU'T, *adj.* not devout ; not religious ; irreligious.

INDE'X, *n. f.* the discoverer ; the pointer out. The hand that points to any thing. The table of contents to a book.

INDEXTE'RITY, *n. f.* want of dexterity ; want of readiness.

INDIAN Cress, *n. f.* a plant.

INDIAN Fig, *n. f.* a plant.

INDIAN Reed, *n. f.* a kind of mineral earth.

INDICANT, *adj.* showing ; pointing

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out; that which directs what is to be done in any disease.

To INDICATE, *v. a.* to show; to point out. To point out a remedy.

INDICA'TION, *n. f.* mark; token; sign; note; symptom. Discovery made; intelligence given.

INDI'CATIVE, *adj.* showing; informing; pointing out. In grammar, a certain modification of a verb, expressing affirmation or indication.

INDI'CATIVELY, *adv.* in such a manner as shows or betokens.

To INDICT, to INDITE, *v. a.* to charge any man by a written accusation before a court of justice. To draw up; to compose; to write.

INDI'CTMENT, INDITEMENT, *n. f.* a bill or declaration made in form of law, for the benefit of the commonwealth.

INDI'CTION, *n. f.* declaration; proclamation. In chronology, a cycle or revolution of fifteen years, which, when expired, begins anew.

INDIFFERENCE, INDIFFERENCECY, *n. f.* neutrality; suspension; equipoise, or freedom from motives on either side. Impartiality. Negligence; want of affection; unconcernedness.

INDIFFERENT, *adj.* neutral; not determined to either side. Unconcerned; inattentive; regardless. Not to have such difference as that the one is for its own sake preferable to the other. Impartial; disinterested. Passable; having mediocrity; of a middling state. In the same sense it has the force of an adverb.

INDIFFERENTLY, *adv.* without distinction; without preference. In a neutral state; without wish or aversion. Not well; tolerably; passably; middlingly.

INDIGENCE, INDIGENCY, *n. f.* want; penury; poverty.

INDIGENOUS, *adj.* native to a country.

INDIGENT, *adj.* poor; needy; necessitous. In want; wanting. Void; empty.

INDIGEST, INDIGESTED, *adj.* not separated into distinct orders. Not formed or shaped. Not well considered

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and methodised. Not concocted in the stomach. Not brought to suppuration.

INDIGESTIBLE, *adj.* not conquerable in the stomach.

INDIGESTION, *n. f.* the state of meats unconcocted.

To INDIGITATE, *v. a.* to point out; to show.

INDIGITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of pointing out or showing.

INDIGN, *adj.* unworthy; undeserving. Bringing indignity or disgrace.

INDIGNANT, *adj.* angry; raging; inflamed at once with anger and disdain.

INDIGNA'TION, *n. f.* anger mingled with contempt or disgust. The anger of a superior. The effect of anger.

INDIGNITY, *n. f.* contumely; contemptuous injury; violation of right accompanied with insult.

INDIGO, *n. f.* a plant by the Americans called anil, used in dying for a blue colour.

INDIRE'CT, *adj.* not straight; not rectilinear. Not tending otherwise than collaterally or consequentially to a point. Not fair; not honest.

INDIRE'CTION, *n. f.* oblique means; tendency not in a straight line. Dishonest practice.

INDIRE'CTLY, *adv.* not in a right line; obliquely. Not in express terms. Unfairly; not rightly.

INDIRE'CTNESS, *n. f.* obliquity. Unfairness.

INDISCE'RNIBLE, *adj.* not perceptible; not discoverable.

INDISCE'RNIBLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be perceived.

INDISCE'RIPTIBLE, *adj.* not to be separated; incapable of being broken or destroyed by dissolution of parts.

INDISCE'RIPTIBILITY, *n. f.* incapability of dissolution.

INDISCO'VEY, *n. f.* the state of being hidden.

INDISCREE'T, *adj.* imprudent; incautious; inconsiderate; injudicious.

INDISCREE'TLY, *adv.* without prudence; without judgment.

INDISCRE'TION, *n. f.* imprudence; rashness; inconsideration.

INDISCRIMINATE, *adj.* undistin-

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guishable; not marked with any note of distinction.

INDISCRIMINATELY, *adv.* without distinction.

INDISPE'NSABLE, *adj.* not to be remitted; not to be spared; necessary.

INDISPE'NSABLENESS, *n. f.* state of not being to be spared; necessity.

INDISPE'NSABLY, *adv.* without dispensation; without remission; necessarily.

To INDISPO'SE, *v. a.* to make unfit: with *for*. To disincline; to make averse: with *to*. To disorder; to disqualify for its proper functions. To disorder slightly with regard to health. To make unfavourable: with *towards*.

INDISPO'SEDNESS, *n. f.* state of unfitness or disinclination; depraved state.

INDISPOSITION, *n. f.* disorder of health; tendency to sickness. Disinclination; dislike.

INDISPU'TABLE, *adj.* uncontroversible; incontestable.

INDISPU'TABLENESS, *n. f.* the state of being indisputable; certainty.

INDISPU'TABLY, *adv.* without controversy; certainly. Without opposition.

INDISSO'LVABLE, *adj.* indissoluble; not separable as to its parts. Not to be broken; binding for ever.

INDISSOLUBI'LITY, *n. f.* resistance of a dissolving power; firmness; stability.

INDI'SSOLUBLE, *adj.* resisting all separation of its parts; firm; stable. Binding for ever; subsisting for ever.

INDI'SSOLUBLENESS, *n. f.* indissolubility; resistance to separation of parts.

INDI'SSOLUBLY, *adv.* in a manner resisting all separation. For ever obligatorily.

INDISTI'NCT, *adj.* not plainly marked; confused. Not exactly discerning.

INDISTI'NCTION, *n. f.* confusion; uncertainty. Omission of discrimination.

INDISTI'NCTLY, *adv.* confusedly; uncertainly. Without being distinguished.

INDISTI'NCTNESS, *n. f.* confusion; uncertainty.

INDISTU'RANCE, *n. f.* calmness; freedom from disturbance.

INDIVI'DUAL, *adj.* separate from

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others of the same species; single; numerically one. Undivided; not to be parted or disjoined.

INDIVIDUA'LITY, *n. f.* separate or distinct existence.

INDIVI'DUALLY, *adv.* with separate or distinct existence; numerically.

To INDIVI'DUATE, *v. a.* to distinguish from others of the same species; to make single.

INDIVIDUA'TION, *n. f.* that which makes an individual.

INDIVIDU'ITY, *n. f.* the state of being an individual; separate existence.

INDIVI'NITY, *n. f.* want of divine power.

INDIVISIBI'LITY, INDIVI'SIBLENESS, *n. f.* state in which no more division can be made.

INDIVI'SIBLE, *adj.* what cannot be broken into parts; so small as that it cannot be smaller.

INDIVI'SIBLY, *adv.* so as it cannot be divided.

INDO'CIBLE, *adj.* unteachable; insusceptible of instruction.

INDO'CIL, *adj.* unteachable; incapable of being instructed.

INDOCI'LITY, *n. f.* unteachableness; refusal of instruction.

To INDO'CTRINATE, *v. a.* to instruct; to tincture with any science or opinion.

INDOCTRINA'TION, *n. f.* instruction; information.

INDOLENCE, INDOLENCY, *n. f.* freedom from pain. Laziness; inattention; listlessness.

INDOLENT, *adj.* free from pain. Careless; lazy; inattentive; listless.

INDOLENTLY, *adv.* with freedom from pain. Carelessly; lazily; inattentively; listlessly.

To INDO'RSE, *v. a.* to register on the back of a writing; to superscribe. To cover on the back.

INDO'RSEMENT, *n. f.* superscription; writing on the back. Ratification.

INDRA'UGHT, *n. f.* an opening in the land into which the sea flows. Inlet; passage inwards.

To INDRE'NCH, *v. a.* to soak; to drown.

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INDU'BIOUS, *adj.* not doubtful; not suspecting; certain.

INDU'BITABLE, *adj.* undoubted; unquestionable.

INDU'BITABLY, *adv.* undoubtedly; unquestionably.

INDU'BITATE, *adj.* unquestioned; certain; apparent; evident.

To INDU'CE, *v. a.* to persuade; to influence to any thing. To produce by persuasion or influence. To offer by way of induction, or consequential reasoning. To inculcate; to enforce. To cause extrinsically; to produce. To introduce; to bring into view. To bring on.

INDU'CEMENT, *n. f.* motive to any thing; that which allures or persuades to any thing.

INDU'CER, *n. f.* a persuader; one that influences.

To INDU'CT, *v. a.* to introduce; to bring in. To put into actual possession of a benefice.

INDU'CTION, *n. f.* introduction; entrance. *Induction* is when, from several particular propositions, we infer one general. The act or state of taking possession of an ecclesiastical living.

INDU'CTIVE, *adj.* leading; persuasive: with *to*. Capable to infer or produce.

To INDU'E, *v. a.* to invest.

To INDU'LGE, *v. a.* to fondle; to favour; to gratify with concession. To grant not of right, but favour. — *v. n.* to be favourable.

INDU'LGENCE, INDU'LGENCY, *n. f.* fondness; fond kindness. Forbearance; tenderness. Favour granted. Grant of the church of Rome.

INDU'LGENT, *adj.* kind; gentle. Mild; favourable. Gratifying; favouring; giving way to.

INDU'LGENTLY, *adv.* without severity; without censure.

INDU'LT, INDU'LTO, *n. f.* privilege or exemption.

To INDURATE, *v. n.* to grow hard; to harden. — *v. a.* to make hard; to harden the mind.

INDURA'TION, *n. f.* the state of growing hard. The act of hardening. Obduracy; hardness of heart.

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INDU'STRIOUS, *adj.* diligent; laborious. Designed; done for the purpose.

INDU'STRIOUSLY, *adv.* diligently; laboriously; assiduously. For the set purpose; with design.

INDUSTRY, *n. f.* diligence; assiduity; constant application.

To INE'BRIATE, *v. a.* to intoxicate; to make drunk. — *v. n.* to grow drunk; to be intoxicated.

INEBRIA'TION, *n. f.* drunkenness; intoxication.

INEFFABI'LITY, *n. f.* unspeakableness; unutterableness.

INE'FFABLE, *adj.* unspeakable.

INE'FFABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be expressed.

INEFFE'CTIVE, *adj.* that which can produce no effect.

INEFFE'CTUAL, *adj.* unable to produce its proper effect; weak; without power.

INEFFE'CTUALLY, *adv.* without effect.

INEFFE'CTUALNESS, *n. f.* inefficacy; want of power to perform the proper effect.

INEFFICA'CIOUS, *adj.* unable to produce effects; weak; feeble.

INE'FFICACY, *n. f.* want of power; want of effect.

INE'LEGANCE, INE'LEGANCY, *n. f.* absence of beauty; want of elegance.

INE'LEGANT, *adj.* not becoming; not beautiful; opposite to elegant. Mean; despicable; contemptible.

INE'LOQUENT, *adj.* not persuasive; not oratorical.

INE'PT, *adj.* unfit; useless; trifling; foolish.

INE'PTLY, *adv.* triflingly; foolishly; unsily.

INE'PTITUDE, *n. f.* unfitness.

INEQUA'LITY, *n. f.* difference of comparative quantity. Unevenness; interchange of higher and lower parts. Disproportion to any office or purpose; inadequateness. Change of state. Difference of rank or station.

INERRABI'LITY, *n. f.* exemption from error.

INE'RRABLE, *adj.* exempt from error.

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INERRABLENESS, *n. f.* exemption from error.
 INERRABLY, *adv.* with security from error; infallibly.
 INERRINGLY, *adv.* without error.
 INERT, *adj.* dull; sluggish; motionless.
 INERTLY, *adv.* sluggishly; dully.
 INESCATION, *n. f.* the act of baiting.
 INESTIMABLE, *adj.* too valuable to be rated; transcending all price.
 INEVIDENT, *adj.* not plain; obscure.
 INEVITABILITY, *n. f.* impossibility to be avoided; certainty.
 INEVITABLE, *adj.* unavoidable; not to be escaped.
 INEVITABLY, *adv.* without possibility of escape.
 INEXCUSABLE, *adj.* not to be excused; not to be palliated by apology.
 INEXCUSABLENESS, *n. f.* enormity beyond forgiveness or palliation.
 INEXCUSABLY, *adv.* to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse.
 INEXHA'LABLE, *adj.* that which cannot evaporate.
 INEXHA'USTED, *adj.* unemptied; not possible to be emptied.
 INEXHA'USTIBLE, *adj.* not to be spent.
 INEXISTENT, *adj.* not having being; not to be found in nature.
 INEXISTENCE, *n. f.* want of being; want of existence.
 INEXORABLE, *adj.* not to be entreated; not to be moved by entreaty.
 INEXPE'DIENCE, INEXPE'DIENCY, *n. f.* want of fitness; want of propriety; unsuitableness to time or place.
 INEXPE'DIENT, *adj.* inconvenient; unfit; improper.
 INEXPERIENCE, *n. f.* want of experimental knowledge.
 INEXPERIENCED, *adj.* not experienced.
 INEXPERT, *adj.* unskillful; unskilled.
 INEXPIABLE, *adj.* not to be atoned. Not to be mollified by atonement.
 INEXPIABLY, *adv.* to a degree beyond atonement.

IN F

INEXPLEABLY, *adv.* insatiably.
 INEXPLICABLE, *adj.* incapable of being explained.
 INEXPLICABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be explained.
 INEXPRESSIBLE, *adj.* not to be told; not to be uttered; unutterable.
 INEXPRESSIBLY, *adv.* to a degree or in a manner not to be uttered.
 INEXPU'GNABLE, *adj.* impregnable; not to be taken by assault; not to be subdued.
 INEXTINGUISHABLE, *adj.* unquenchable.
 INEXTRICABLE, *adj.* not to be disentangled; not to be cleared.
 INEXTRICABLY, *adv.* to a degree of perplexity not to be disentangled.
 To INE'YE, *v. n.* to inoculate; to propagate trees by the insition of a bud into a foreign stock.
 INFALLIBILITY, INFALLIBLENESS, *n. f.* inerrability; exemption from error.
 INFALLIBLE, *adj.* privileged from error; incapable of mistake.
 INFALLIBLY, *adv.* without danger of deceit; with security from error. Certainly.
 To INFAME, *v. a.* to represent to disadvantage; to defame; to censure publicly.
 INFAMOUS, *adj.* publicly branded with guilt; openly censured.
 INFAMOUSLY, *adv.* with open reproach; with public notoriety of reproach. Shamefully; scandalously.
 INFAMOUSNESS, INFAMY, *n. f.* public reproach; notoriety of bad character.
 INFANCY, *n. f.* the first part of life. Civil infancy. First age of any thing; beginning; original.
 INFANGTHEF, a privilege or liberty granted unto lords of certain manors to judge any thief taken within their fee.
 INFANT, *n. f.* a child from the birth to the end of the seventh year. A young person to the age of one and twenty.
 INFANTA, *n. f.* a princess descended from the royal blood of Spain.
 INFANTICIDE, *n. f.* the slaughter of the infants by Herod.

I N F

INFA'NTILE, *adj.* pertaining to an infant.

I'NFANTRY, *n. f.* the foot-soldiers of an army.

INFA'CTION, *n. f.* stuffing; con- stipation.

To INFA'TUATE, *v. a.* to strike with folly; to deprive of understanding.

INFATUA'TION, *n. f.* the act of striking with folly; deprivation of reason.

INFA'USTING, *n. f.* the act of making unlucky.

INFE'ASIBLE, *adj.* impracticable.

To INFE'CT, *v. a.* to act upon by contagion; to affect with communicated qualities; to hurt by contagion. To fill with something hurtfully contagious.

INFE'CTION, *n. f.* contagion; mischief by communication; taint; poison.

INFE'CTIOUS, *adj.* contagious; influencing by communicated qualities.

INFE'CTIOUSLY, *adv.* contagiously.

INFE'CTIOUSNESS, *n. f.* the quality of being infectious; contagiousness.

INFE'CTIVE, *adj.* having the quality of contagion.

INFE'CU'ND, *n. f.* unfruitful; infertile.

INFE'CU'NDITY, *n. f.* want of fertility; barrenness.

INFELI'CITY, *n. f.* unhappiness; misery; calamity.

To INFE'R, *v. a.* to bring on; to induce by virtue of one proposition laid down as true, to draw in another as true. To offer; to produce.

I'NFERENCE, *n. f.* conclusion drawn from previous arguments.

INFE'RIBLE, *adj.* deducible from premised grounds.

INFE'RORITY, *n. f.* lower state of dignity or value.

INFE'RIOR, *adj.* lower in place, in station or rank of life, in value or excellency. Subordinate. — *n. f.* one in a lower rank or station than another.

INFERNAL, *adj.* hellish; tartarean.

INFERNAL Stone, *n. f.* the lunar caustic.

INFERTILE, *adj.* unfruitful; not productive; infecund.

INFERTILITY, *n. f.* unfruitfulness; want of fertility.

I N F

To INFE'ST, *v. a.* to harass; to disturb; to plague.

INFESTI'VITY, *n. f.* mournfulness; want of cheerfulness.

INFEUDA'TION, *n. f.* the act of putting one in possession of a fee or estate.

I'NFIDEL, *n. f.* an unbeliever; a miscreant; a pagan; one who rejects Christianity.

INFIDE'LITY, *n. f.* want of faith; Disbelief of Christianity. Treachery; deceit.

I'NFINITE, *adj.* unbounded; boundless; unlimited; immense. It is hyperbolically used for large; great.

I'NFINITELY, *adv.* without limits; without bounds; immensely.

I'NFINITENESS, *n. f.* immensity; boundlessness; infinity.

INFINITE'SIMAL, *adj.* infinitely divided.

INFI'NITIVE, *adj.* In grammar, the *infinitive* affirms, or intimates the intention of affirming; but then it does not do it absolutely.

INFI'NITUDE, *n. f.* infinity; immensity. Boundless number.

INFI'NITY, *n. f.* immensity; boundlessness; unlimited qualities. Endless number.

INFIRM, *adj.* weak; feeble; disabled of body. Weak of mind; irresolute. Not stable; not solid.

To INFIRM, *v. a.* to weaken; to shake; to enfeeble.

INFIRMARY, *n. f.* lodgings for the sick.

INFIRMITY, *n. f.* weakness of sex, age, or temper. Failing; weakness; fault. Disease; malady.

INFIRMNESS, *n. f.* weakness; feebleness.

To INFIX, *v. a.* to drive in; to fasten.

To INFLA'ME, *v. a.* to kindle; to set on fire. To kindle desire. To exaggerate; to aggravate. To heat the body morbidly with obstructed matter. To provoke; to irritate. To fire with passion. — *v. n.* to grow hot, angry, and painful by obstructed matter.

INFLA'MER, *n. f.* the thing or person that inflames.

I N F

INFLAMMABILITY, *n. f.* the quality of catching fire.

INFLAMMABLE, *adj.* easy to be set on flame.

INFLAMMABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of easily catching fire.

INFLAMMATION, *n. f.* the act of setting on flame. The state of being in flame. In chirurgery, when the blood is obstructed so as to croud in a greater quantity into any particular part, and gives it a greater colour and heat than usual. The act of exciting fervour of mind.

INFLAMMATORY, *adj.* having the power of inflaming.

To **INFLATE**, *v. a.* to swell with wind To fill with the breath.

INFLATION, *n. f.* the state of being swelled with wind; flatulence.

To **INFLECT**, *v. a.* to bend; to turn. To change or vary. To vary a noun or verb in its terminations.

INFLECTION, *n. f.* the act of bending or turning. Modulation of the voice. Variation of a noun or verb.

INFLECTIVE, *adj.* having the power of bending.

INFLEXIBILITY, **INFLEXIBLENESS**, *n. f.* stiffness; quality of resisting flexure. Obstinacy; temper not to be bent; inexorable pertinacy.

INFLEXIBLE, *adj.* not to be bent or incurvated. Not to be prevailed on; immoveable. Not to be changed or altered.

INFLEXIBLY, *adv.* inexorably; invariably.

To **INFLICT**, *v. a.* to put in act or impose as a punishment.

INFLICTER, *n. f.* he who punishes.

INFLICTION, *n. f.* the act of using punishments. The punishment imposed.

INFLICTIVE, *adj.* that which is laid on as a punishment.

INFLUENCE, *n. f.* power of the celestial aspects operating upon terrestrial bodies and affairs. Ascendant power; power of directing or modifying.

To **INFLUENCE**, *v. a.* to act upon with digestive or impulsive power; to modify to any purpose.

INFLUENT, *adj.* flowing in.

INFLUENTIAL, *adj.* exerting influence or power.

I N F

INFLUX, *n. f.* act of flowing into any thing. Infusion. Influence; power.

INFLUXIOUS, *adj.* influential.

To **INFOLD**, *v. a.* to involve; to inwrap; to inclose with involutions.

To **INFOLIATE**, *v. a.* to cover with leaves.

To **INFORM**, *v. a.* to animate; to actuate by vital powers. To instruct; to supply with new knowledge; to acquaint. To offer an accusation to a magistrate. — *v. n.* to give intelligence.

INFORMAL, *adj.* offering an information; accusing.

INFORMANT, *n. f.* one who gives information or instruction. One who exhibits an accusation.

INFORMATION, *n. f.* intelligence given; instruction. Charge or accusation exhibited. The act of informing or actuating.

INFORMER, *n. f.* one who gives intelligence. One who discovers offenders to the magistrate.

INFORMIDABLE, *adj.* not to be feared; not to be dreaded.

INFORMITY, *n. f.* shapelessness.

INFORMIOUS, *adj.* shapeless; of no regular figure.

INFORTUNATE, *adj.* unhappy.

To **INFRACT**, *v. a.* to break.

INFRACTION, *n. f.* the act of breaking; breach; violation.

INFRAINGIBLE, *adj.* not to be broken.

INFREQUENCY, *n. f.* uncommonness; rarity.

INFREQUENT, *adj.* rare; uncommon.

To **INFRIGIDATE**, *v. a.* to chill; to make cold.

To **INFRINGE**, *v. a.* to violate; to break laws or contracts. To destroy; to hinder.

INFRINGEMENT, *n. f.* breach; violation.

INFRIINGER, *n. f.* a breaker; a violator.

INFUNDIBULIFORM, *n. f.* of the shape of a funnel or tundish.

INFURIAE, *adj.* enraged; raging.

INFUSCATION, *n. f.* the act of darkening or blackening.

ING

To **INFUSE**, *v. a.* to pour in; to instil. To pour into the mind; to inspire into. To steep in any liquor with a gentle heat. To tincture; to saturate with any thing infused. To inspire with.

INFUSIBLE, *adj.* possible to be infused. Incapable of dissolution; not fusible.

INFUSION, *n. f.* the act of pouring in; instillation. The act of pouring into the mind; inspiration. The act of steeping any thing in moisture without boiling. The liquor made by infusion.

INFUSIVE, *adj.* having the power of infusion, or being infused.

INGANNA'TION, *n. f.* cheat; fraud; deception; juggle; delusion; imposture.

INGA'TE, *n. f.* entrance; passage in.

INGA'THERING, *n. f.* the act of getting in the harvest.

To **INGE'MINATE**, *v. a.* to double; to repeat.

INGEMINA'TION, *n. f.* repetition; reduplication.

INGE'NDERER, *n. f.* he that generates.

INGE'NERABLE, *adj.* not to be produced or brought into being.

INGE'NERATE, **INGE'NERATED**, *adj.* inborn; innate; inbred. Unbegotten.

INGE'NIOUS, *adj.* witty; inventive; possessed of genius. Mental; intellectual.

INGE'NIOUSLY, *adv.* wittily; subtilly; with skill.

INGE'NIOUSNESS, *n. f.* wittiness; subtilty.

INGE'NITE, *adj.* innate; inborn; native; ingenerate.

INGENU'ITY, *n. f.* openness; fairness; candour; freedom from dissimulation. Wit; invention; genius; subtilty; acuteness.

INGE'NUOUS, *adj.* open; fair; candid; generous; noble. Freeborn; not of servile extraction.

INGE'NUOUSLY, *adv.* openly; fairly; candidly; generously.

INGENU'OUSNESS, *n. f.* openness; fairness; candour.

To **INGE'ST**, *v. a.* to throw into the stomach.

INGE'STION, *n. f.* the act of throwing into the stomach.

ING

INGLORIOUS, *adj.* void of honour; mean; without glory.

INGLORIOUSLY, *adv.* with ignominy; with want of glory.

INGOT, *n. f.* a mass of metal.

To **INGRA'FF**, *v. a.* to propagate trees by insition. To plant the sprig of one tree in the stock of another. To fix deep; to settle.

INGRA'FFMENT, *n. f.* the act of ingrafting. The sprig ingrafted.

INGRA'TE, **INGRA'TEFUL**, *adj.* ungrateful; unthankful. Unpleasing to the sense.

To **INGRA'TIATE**, *v. a.* to put in favour; to recommend to kindness.

INGRA'TITUDE, *n. f.* retribution of evil for good; unthankfulness.

INGRE'DIENT, *n. f.* component part of a body, consisting of different materials.

INGRESS, *n. f.* entrance.

INGRE'SSION, *n. f.* the act of entering.

INGUINAL, *adj.* belonging to the groin.

To **INGU'LE**, *v. a.* to swallow up in a vast profundity. To cast into a gulf.

To **INGU'RGITATE**, *v. a.* to swallow down.

INGURGITA'TION, *n. f.* voracity.

INGU'STABLE, *adj.* not perceptible by the taste.

INHA'BILE, *adj.* unskilful; unready; unfit; unqualified.

To **INHA'BIT**, *v. a.* to dwell in; to hold as a dweller. — *v. n.* to dwell; to live.

INHA'BITABLE, *adj.* capable of affording habitation. Incapable of inhabitants; not habitable; uninhabitable.

INHA'BITANCE, *n. f.* residence of dwellers.

INHA'BITANT, *n. f.* dweller; one that lives or resides in a place.

INHABITA'TION, *n. f.* habitation; place of dwelling. The act of inhabiting or planting with dwellings; state of being inhabited. Quantity of inhabitants.

INHA'BITER, *n. f.* one that inhabits; a dweller.

To **INHA'LE**, *v. a.* to draw in with air; to inspire.

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INHARMO'NIUS, *adj.* unmusical; not sweet of sound.

To **INHE'RE**, *v. n.* to exist in something else.

INHERENT, *adj.* existing in something else, so as to be inseparable from it; innate; inborn.

To **INHE'RIT**, *v. a.* to receive or possess by inheritance. To possess; to obtain possession of.

INHE'RITABLE, *adj.* transmissible by inheritance; obtainable by succession.

INHE'RITANCE, *n. f.* patrimony; hereditary possession. The reception of possession by hereditary right.

INHE'RITOR, *n. f.* an heir; one who receives any thing by succession.

INHE'RITRESS, *n. f.* an heiress.

INHE'RITRIX, *n. f.* an heiress.

To **INHE'RSE**, *v. a.* to inclose in a funeral monument.

INHE'SION, *n. f.* inherence; the state of existing in something else.

To **INHIBIT**, *v. a.* to restrain; to hinder; to repress; to check. To prohibit; to forbid.

INHIBITION, *n. f.* prohibition; embargo.

To **INHO'LD**, *v. a.* to have inherent; to contain in itself.

INHO'SPITABLE, *adj.* affording no kindness nor entertainment to strangers.

INHO'SPITABLY, *adv.* unkindly to strangers.

INHOSPI'TABLENESS, **INHOSPI-TALITY**, *n. f.* want of hospitality; want of courtesy to strangers.

INHU'MAN, *adj.* barbarous; savage; cruel; uncompassionate.

INHU'MANITY, *n. f.* cruelty; savageness; barbarity.

INHU'MANLY, *adv.* savagely; cruelly; barbarously.

To **INHU'MATE**, to **INHU'ME**, *v. a.* to bury; to inter.

To **INJE'CT**, *v. a.* to throw in; to dart in. To throw up; to cast up.

INJE'CTION, *n. f.* the act of casting in. Any medicine made to be injected.

INIMITABILITY, *n. f.* incapacity to be imitated

INIMITABLE, *adj.* above imitation; not to be copied.

I N J

INIMITABLY, *adv.* in a manner not to be imitated; to a degree of excellence above imitation.

To **INJO'IN**, *v. a.* to direct; to order; to prescribe. To command; to enforce by authority.

INJO'INER, *n. f.* one who gives injunctions.

INJO'INMENT, *n. f.* direction; command.

INI'QUITOUS, *adj.* unjust; wicked.

INI'QUITY, *n. f.* injustice; unreasonableness. Wickedness; crime.

INI'TIAL, *adj.* placed at the beginning. Incipient; not complete.

To **INI'TIATE**, *v. a.* to enter; to instruct in the rudiments of an art. — *v. n.* to do the first part; to perform the first rite.

INI'TIATE, *adj.* unpractised.

INITIATION, *n. f.* the act of entering of a new comer into any art or state.

INJUCU'NDITY, *n. f.* unpleasantness.

INJU'DICABLE, *adj.* not cognisable by a judge.

INJU'DICIAL, *adj.* not according to form of law.

INJUDI'CIOUS, *adj.* void of judgment; without judgment.

INJUDI'CIOUSLY, *adv.* with ill judgment; not wisely.

INJU'NCTION, *n. f.* command; order; precept.

To **I'NJURE**, *v. a.* to hurt unjustly; to mischief undeservedly; to wrong. To annoy; to affect with any inconvenience.

I'NJURER, *n. f.* he that hurts another unjustly.

INJU'RIOUS, *adj.* unjust; invasive of another's rights. Guilty of wrong or injury. Mischievous; unjustly hurtful. Detractory; contumelious; reproachful.

INJU'RIOUSLY, *adv.* wrongfully; hurtfully with injustice.

INJU'RIOUSNESS, *n. f.* quality of being injurious.

I'NJURY, *n. f.* hurt without justice. Mischief; detriment. Annoyance. Contumelious language; reproachful appellation.

INJU'STICE, *n. f.* iniquity; wrong.

INK, *n. f.* the black liquor with which

I N L

men write. Any liquor with which they write: as, red *ink*; green *ink*.

To *INK*, *v. a.* to black or daub with ink.

INKHO'RN, *n. f.* a portable case for the instruments of writing, commonly made of horn.

INKLE, *n. f.* a kind of narrow fillet; a tape.

INKLING, *n. f.* hint; whisper; intimation.

INKMAKER, *n. f.* he who makes ink.

INKY, *adj.* consisting of ink. Resembling ink. Black as ink.

INLAND, *adj.* interior; lying remote from the sea. — *n. f.* interior or midland parts.

INLANDER, *n. f.* dweller remote from the sea.

INLA'PIDATE, *v. a.* to make stoney; to turn to stone.

To *INLA'Y*, *v. a.* to diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or substratum. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to variegate.

INLA'Y, *n. f.* matter inlaid; wood formed to inlay.

To *INLA'W* *v. a.* to clear of outlawry or attainder.

INLET, *n. f.* passage; place of ingress; entrance.

INLY, *adj.* interior; internal; secret. — *adv.* internally; within; secretly; in the heart.

INMATE, *n. f.* inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money jointly with another man.

INMOST, *adj.* deepest within; remotest from the surface.

INN, *n. f.* a house of entertainment for travellers. A house where students are boarded and taught.

To *INN*, *v. n.* to take up temporary lodging. — *v. a.* to house; to put under cover.

INNA'TE, *INNA'TED*, *adj.* inborn; ingenerate; natural; not superadded; not adscititious.

INNA'TENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being ingate.

INNA'VIGABLE, *adj.* not to be passed by sailing.

INNER, *adj.* interior; not outward.

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INNERMOST, *adj.* remotest from the outward part.

INNHO'LDER, *n. f.* a man who keeps an inn.

INNINGS, *n. f.* lands recovered from the sea.

INNKE'EPER, *n. f.* one who keeps lodgings and provisions for entertainment of travellers.

INNOCENCE, *INNOCENCY*, *n. f.* purity from injurious action; untainted integrity. Freedom from guilt imputed. Harmlessness; innoxiousness. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.

INNOCENT, *adj.* pure from mischief. Free from any particular guilt. Unhurtful; harmless in effects. — *n. f.* One free from guilt or harm. A natural; an idiot.

INNOCENTLY, *adv.* without guilt. With simplicity; with silliness or imprudence. Without hurt.

INNO'CUOUS, *adj.* harmless in effects.

INNO'CUOUSLY, *adv.* without mischievous effects.

INNO'CUOUSNESS, *n. f.* harmlessness.

To *INNOVATE*, *v. a.* to bring in something not known before. To change by introducing novelties.

INNOVA'TION, *n. f.* change by the introduction of novelty.

INNOVA'TOR, *n. f.* an introducer of novelties. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.

INNO'XIOUS, *adj.* free from mischievous effects. Pure from crimes.

INNO'XIOUSLY, *adv.* harmlessly.

INNO'XIOUSNESS, *n. f.* harmlessness.

INNUE'NDO, *n. f.* an oblique hint.

INNU'MERABLE, *adj.* not to be counted for multitude.

INNU'MERABLY, *adv.* without number.

INNU'MEROUS, *adj.* too many to be counted.

To *INOCULATE*, *v. a.* to propagate any plant by inserting its bud into another stock. To yield a bud to another stock.

INOCULA'TION, *n. f.* the act of inserting the bud of one tree in an incision

I N O

made in the bark of another. The practice of transplanting the small-pox.

INOCULA'TOR, *n. f.* one that practises the inoculation of trees. One who propagates the small-pox by inoculation.

INO'DOROUS, *adj.* wanting scent; not affecting the nose.

INOFFE'NSIVE, *adj.* giving no scandal; giving no provocation. Giving no pain; causing no terror. Harmless; hurtless; innocent. Unembarrassed; without stop or obstruction.

INOFFE'NSIVELY, *adj.* without appearance of harm; without harm.

INOFFE'NSIVENESS, *n. f.* harmlessness.

INOFFI'CIOUS, *adj.* not civil; not attentive to the accommodation of others.

INO'PINATE, *adj.* not expected.

INOPPORTU'NE, *adj.* unseasonable; inconvenient.

INO'RDINACY, *n. f.* irregularity; disorder.

INO'RDINATE, *adj.* irregular; disorderly; deviating from right.

INO'RDINATELY, *adv.* irregularly; not rightly.

INO'RDINATENESS, *n. f.* want of regularity; intemperance of any kind.

INORDINA'TION, *n. f.* irregularity; deviation from right.

INORGA'NICAL, *adj.* void of organs or instrumental parts.

To INO'SCULATE, *v. n.* to unite by apposition or contact.

INOSCUA'TION, *n. f.* union by conjunction of the extremities.

I'NQUEST, *n. f.* judicial inquiry or examination. Inquiry; search; study.

INQUI'ETUDE, *n. f.* disturbed state; want of quiet; attack on the quiet.

To I'NQUINATE, *v. a.* to pollute; to corrupt.

INQUINA'TION, *n. f.* corruption; pollution.

INQUI'RABLE, *adj.* that of which inquiry or inquest may be made.

To INQUI'RE, *v. n.* to ask questions; to make search; to exert curiosity on any occasion. To make examination. — *v. a.* to ask about: as, he *inquired* the way.

INQUI'RER, *n. f.* searcher; examiner; one curious and inquisitive. One

I N S

who interrogates; one who questions.

INQUI'RY, *n. f.* interrogation; search by question. Examination; search.

INQUI'SITION, *n. f.* judicial inquiry. Examination; discussion. The court established in some countries subject to the pope for the detection of heresy.

INQUI'SITIVE, *adj.* curious; busy in search; active to pry into any thing.

INQUI'SITIVELY, *adv.* with curiosity; with narrow scrutiny.

INQUI'SITIVENESS, *n. f.* curiosity; diligence to pry into things hidden.

INQUI'SITOR, *n. f.* one who examines judicially. An officer in the popish courts of inquisition.

To INRA'IL, *v. a.* to inclose with rails.

I'NROAD, *n. f.* incursion; sudden and desultory invasion.

INSA'NABLE, *adj.* incurable; irremediable.

INSA'NE, *adj.* mad; making mad.

INSA'TIABLE, *adj.* greedy beyond measure; greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSA'TIABLENESS, *n. f.* greediness not to be appeased.

INSA'TIABLY, *adv.* with greediness not to be appeased.

INSA'TIATE, *adj.* greedy so as not to be satisfied.

INSATISFA'CTION, *n. f.* want; unsatisfied state.

INSA'TURABLE, *adj.* not to be glutted; not to be filled.

To INSCRI'BE, *v. a.* to write on any thing. To mark any thing with writing. To assign to a patron without a formal dedication. To draw a figure within another.

INSCRI'PTION, *n. f.* something written or engraved. Title. Consignment of a book to a patron without a formal dedication.

INSCRU'TABLE, *adj.* unsearchable; not to be traced out by inquiry or study.

To INSCU'LP, *v. a.* to engrave; to cut.

INSCU'LPTURE, *n. f.* any thing engraved.

To INSE'AM, *v. a.* to impress or mark by a seam or cicatrix.

I'NSECT, *n. f.* a species of animals. Any thing small or contemptible.

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INSECTA'TOR, *n. f.* one that persecutes or harasses with pursuit.

INSECTILE, *adj.* having the nature of insects.

INSECTO'LOGER, *n. f.* one who studies or describes insects.

INSECU'RE, *adj.* not secure ; not confident of safety. Not safe.

INSECU'RITY, *n. f.* uncertainty ; want of reasonable confidence. Want of safety ; danger ; hazard.

INSEMINA'TION, *n. f.* the act of scattering seed on ground.

INSE'NSATE, *adj.* stupid ; wanting thought ; wanting sensibility.

INSENSI'BILITY, *n. f.* inability to perceive. Stupidity ; dulness of mental perception. Torpor ; dulness of corporal sense.

INSE'NSIBLE, *adj.* imperceptible ; not discoverable by the senses. Slowly gradual. Void of feeling either mental or corporal. Void of emotion or affection.

INSE'NSIBLENESS, *n. f.* absence of perception ; inability to perceive.

INSE'NSIBLY, *adv.* imperceptibly ; in such a manner as is not discovered by the senses. By slow degrees. Without mental or corporal sense.

INSEPARABI'LITY, INSE'PARABLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being such as cannot be severed or divided.

INSE'PARABLE, *adj.* not to be disjoined ; united so as not to be parted.

INSE'PARABLY, *adv.* with indissoluble union.

To INSE'RT, *v. a.* to place in or amongst other things.

INSE'RTION, *n. f.* the act of placing any thing in or among other matter. The thing inserted.

To INSE'RVe, *v. a.* to be of use to an end.

INSE'RVIENT, *adj.* conducive ; of use to an end.

To INSHE'LL, *v. a.* to hide in a shell.

To INSHI'P, *v. a.* to shut in a ship ; to stop ; to embark.

To INSHRINE, *v. a.* to inclose in a shrine or precious case.

I'NSIDE, *n. f.* interior part ; part within.

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INSIDIA'TOR, *n. f.* one who lies in wait.

INSI'DIOUS, *adj.* sly ; circumventive ; diligent to intrap ; treacherous.

INSI'DIOUSLY, *adv.* in a sly and treacherous manner ; with malicious artifice.

I'NSIGHT, *n. f.* inspection ; deep view ; knowledge of the interior parts.

INSIGNI'FICANCE, INSIGNI'FICANCY, *n. f.* want of meaning ; unmeaning terms. Unimportance.

INSIGNIFICANT, *adj.* wanting meaning ; void of signification. Unimportant ; wanting weight ; ineffectual.

INSIGNI'FICANTLY, *adv.* without meaning. Without importance or effect.

INSI'NCERE, *adj.* not what he appears ; not hearty ; dissembling ; unfaithful. Not sound ; corrupted.

INSINCE'RITY, *n. f.* dissimulation ; want of truth or fidelity.

To INSI'NEW, *v. a.* to strengthen ; to confirm.

INSI'NUANT, *adj.* having the power to gain favour.

To INSI'NUATE, *v. a.* to introduce any thing gently. To push gently into favour or regard : commonly with the reciprocal pronoun. To hint ; to impart indirectly. To instil ; to infuse gently. — *v. n.* to wheedle ; to gain on the affections by gentle degrees. To steal into imperceptibly ; to be conveyed insensibly. To enfold ; to wreath ; to wind.

INSINUA'TION, *n. f.* the power of pleasing or stealing upon the affections.

INSI'NUATIVE, *adj.* stealing on the affections.

INSINUA'TOR, *n. f.* he that insinuates.

INSI'PID, *adj.* without taste ; without power of affecting the organs of gust. Without spirit ; without pathos ; flat ; dull ; heavy.

INSI'PIDITY, INSI'PIDNESS, *n. f.* want of taste. Want of life or spirit.

INSI'PIDLY, *adv.* without taste ; dully.

INSI'PIENCE, *n. f.* folly ; want of understanding.

To INSI'ST, *v. n.* to stand or rest upon. Not to recede from terms or asser-

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tions; to persist in. To dwell upon in discourse.

INSI'STENT, *adj.* resting upon any thing.

INSI'TIENCY, *n. f.* exemption from thirst.

INSI'TION, *n. f.* the insertion or ingraftment of one branch into another.

To INSNA'RE, *v. a.* to intrap; to inveigle. To entangle in difficulties or perplexities.

INSNA'RER, *n. f.* he that insnares.

INSO'CIABLE, *adj.* averse from conversation. Incapable of connection or union.

INSOBRI'ETY, *n. f.* drunkenness; want of sobriety.

To I'NSOLATE, *v. a.* to dry in the sun; to expose to the action of the sun.

INSOLA'TION, *n. f.* exposition to the sun.

I'NSOLENCE, I'NSOLENCY, *n. f.* pride exerted in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; petulant contempt.

I'NSOLENT, *adj.* contemptuous of others; haughty; overbearing.

I'NSOLENTLY, *adv.* with contempt of others; haughtily; rudely.

INSO'LVABLE, *adj.* not to be solved; not to be cleared; inextricable; such as admits of no solution or explanation. That cannot be paid.

INSO'LUBLE, *adj.* not to be cleared or resolved. Not to be dissolved or separated.

INSO'LVENT, *adj.* unable to pay.

INSO'LVENCY, *n. f.* inability to pay debts.

INSOMU'CH, *conj.* so that; to such a degree that.

To INSPECT, *v. a.* to look into by way of examination.

INSPE'CTION, *n. f.* prying examination; narrow and close survey. Superintendence; presiding care.

INSPE'CTOR, *n. f.* a prying examiner. A superintendant.

INSPE'RSION, *n. f.* a sprinkling.

To INSPHERE, *v. a.* to place in an orb or sphere.

INSPI'RABLE, *adj.* which may be drawn in with the breath.

INS

INSPIRA'TION, *n. f.* the act of drawing in the breath. The act of breathing into any thing. Infusion of ideas into the mind by a superior power.

To INSPI'RE, *v. n.* to draw in the breath. — *v. a.* to breathe into; to infuse into the mind. To animate by supernatural infusion.

INSPI'RER, *n. f.* he that inspires.

To INSPI'RIT, *v. a.* to animate; to actuate; to fill with life and vigour.

To INSPI'SSATE, *v. a.* to thicken.

INSPISSA'TION, *n. f.* the act of making any liquid thick.

INSTABI'LITY, *n. f.* inconstancy; fickleness; mutability of opinion or conduct.

INSTA'BLE, *adj.* inconstant; changing.

To INSTA'LL, *v. a.* to advance to any rank or office, by placing in the seat or stall proper to that condition.

INSTALLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of giving visible possession of a rank or office, by placing in the proper seat.

INSTA'LMENT, *n. f.* the act of installing.

I'NSTANCE, INSTA'NCY, *n. f.* importunity; urgency; solicitation. Motive; influence; pressing argument. Prosecution or process of a suit. Example; document. State of any thing.

To I'NSTANCE, *v. n.* to give or offer an example.

I'NSTANT, *adj.* pressing; urgent; importunate; earnest. Immediate; without any time intervening; present. Quick; without delay.

I'NSTANT, *n. f.* such a part of duration wherein we perceive no succession. The present or current month.

INSTANTA'NEOUS, *adj.* done in an instant; acting at once without any perceptible succession.

INSTANTA'NEOUSLY, *adv.* in an indivisible point of time.

I'NSTANTLY, *adv.* immediately; without any perceptible intervention of time. With urgent importunity.

To INSTA'TE, *v. a.* to place in a certain rank or condition.

INSTAURA'TION, *n. f.* restoration; reparation; renewal.

I N S

INSTEAD *of, prep.* in room of; in place of. Equal to.

To INSTE'EP, *v. a.* to soak; to macerate in moisture. Lying under water.

I'NSTEP, *n. f.* the upper part of the foot where it joins to the leg.

To I'NSTIGATE, *v. a.* to urge to ill; to provoke or incite to a crime.

INSTIGA'TION, *n. f.* incitement to a crime; encouragement; impulse to ill.

INSTIGA'TOR, *n. f.* inciter to ill.

To INSTI'LL, *v. a.* to infuse by drops. To insinuate any thing imperceptibly into the mind; to infuse.

INSTILLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of pouring in by drops. The act of infusing slowly into the mind. The thing infused.

INSTI'NCT, *adj.* moved; animated.

I'NSTINCT, *n. f.* desire or aversion.

INSTI'NCTED, *adj.* impressed as an animating power.

INSTI'NCTIVE, *adj.* acting without the application of choice or reason.

INSTI'NTIVELY, *adv.* by instinct; by the the call of nature.

To I'NSTITUTE, *v. n.* to fix; to establish; to appoint; to enact; to settle. To educate; to instruct; to form by instruction.

I'NSTITUTE, *n. f.* established law; settled order. Precept; maxim; principle.

INSTITU'TION, *n. f.* act of establishing. Establishment; settlement. Positive law. Education.

INSTITU'TIONARY, *adj.* elemental; containing the first doctrines, or principles of doctrine.

I'NSTITUTOR, *n. f.* an establisher; one who settles. Instructor; educator.

I'NSTITUTIST, *n. f.* writer of institutes, or elemental instructions.

To INSTO'P, *v. a.* to close up; to stop.

To INSTRU'CT, *v. a.* to teach; to form by precept; to inform authoritatively; to educate. To model; to form.

INSTRU'CTER, *n. f.* a teacher; an institutor.

INSTRU'CTION, *n. f.* the act of teaching; information. Precepts conveying knowledge. Authoritative information; mandate.

I N S

INSTRU'CTIVE, *adj.* conveying knowledge.

I'NSTRUMENT, *n. f.* a tool used for any work or purpose. A frame constructed so as to yield harmonious sounds. A writing containing any contract or order. The agent or mean of any thing. One who acts only to serve the purposes of another.

INSTRUME'NTAL *adj.* conducive as means to some end; organical. Acting to some end; contributing to some purpose; helpful. Consisting not of voices, but instruments.

INSTRUMENTA'LITY, *n. f.* subordinate agency; agency of any thing as means to an end.

INSTRUME'NTALLY, *adv.* in the nature of an instrument; as means to an end.

INSTRUME'NTALNESS, *n. f.* usefulness as means to an end.

INSU'FFERABLE, *adj.* intolerable; insupportable; intense beyond endurance. Detestable; contemptible.

INSU'FFERABLY, *adv.* to a degree beyond endurance.

INSUFFI'CIENCE, INSUFFI'CIENCY, *n. f.* inadequateness to any end or purpose.

INSUFFI'ICIENT, *adj.* inadequate to any need, use, or purpose; wanting abilities.

INSUFFI'ICIENTLY, *adv.* with want of proper ability.

INSUFFLA'TION, *n. f.* the act of breathing upon.

I'NSULAR, I'NSULARY, *adj.* belonging to an island.

I'NSULATED, *adj.* not contiguous on any side.

INSU'LSE, *adj.* dull; insipid; heavy.

INSU'LT, *n. f.* the act of leaping upon any thing. Act of insolence or contempt.

To INSU'LT, *v. a.* to treat with insolence or contempt. To trample upon; to triumph over.

INSU'LTOR, *n. f.* one who treats another with insolent triumph.

INSU'LTUINGLY, *adv.* with contemptuous triumph.

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INSUPERABILITY, *n. f.* the quality of being invincible.

INSUPERABLE, *adj.* invincible; insurmountable; not to be conquered, or overcome.

INSUPERABLENESS, *n. f.* invincibleness; impossibility to be surmounted.

INSUPERABLY, *adv.* invincibly; insurmountably.

INSUPPORTABLE, *adj.* intolerable; insufferable; not to be endured.

INSUPPORTABLENESS, *n. f.* insufferableness; the state of being beyond endurance.

INSUPPORTABLY, *adv.* beyond endurance.

INSURMOUNTABLE, *adj.* insuperable; unconquerable.

INSURMOUNTABLY, *adv.* invincibly; unconquerably.

INSURRECTION, *n. f.* a seditious rising; a rebellious commotion.

INSUSURRATION, *n. f.* the act of whispering.

INTACTIBLE, *adj.* not perceptible to the touch.

INTAGLIO, *n. f.* any thing that has figures engraved on it.

INTASTABLE, *adj.* not raising any sensations in the organs of taste.

INTEGER, *n. f.* the whole of any thing.

INTEGRAL, *adj.* whole: applied to a thing considered as comprising all its constituent parts. Uninjured; complete; not defective. Not fractional; not broken into fractions.

INTEGRAL, *n. f.* the whole made up of parts.

INTEGRITY, *n. f.* honesty; uncorrupt mind; purity of manners. Purity; genuine unadulterate state. Entireness; unbroken whole.

INTEGUMENT, *n. f.* any thing that covers or envelops another.

INTELLECT, *n. f.* the intelligent mind; the power of understanding.

INTELLECTION, *n. f.* the act of understanding.

INTELLECTIVE, *adj.* having power to understand.

INTELLECTUAL, *adj.* relating to the understanding; belonging to the mind;

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transacted by the understanding. Mental; comprising the faculty of understanding. Ideal; perceived by the intellect. Having the power of understanding.

INTELLECTUAL, *n. f.* intellect; understanding; mental powers or faculties.

INTELLIGENCE, INTELLIGENCY, *n. f.* commerce of information; notice; mutual communication. Commerce of acquaintance; terms on which men live one with another. Spirit; unembodied mind. Understanding; skill.

INTELLIGENCER, *n. f.* one who sends or conveys news; one who gives notice of private or distant transactions.

INTELLIGENT, *adj.* knowing; instructed; skillful. Giving information.

INTELLIGENTIAL, *adj.* consisting of unembodied mind. Intellectual; exercising understanding.

INTELLIGIBILITY, *n. f.* possibility to be understood. The power of understanding; intellection.

INTELLIGIBLE, *adj.* to be conceived by the understanding.

INTELLIGIBLENESS, *n. f.* possibility to be understood. Perspicuity.

INTELLIGIBLY, *adv.* so as to be understood; clearly; plainly.

INTEMPERATE, *adj.* undefiled; unpolluted.

INTEMPERAMENT, *n. f.* bad constitution.

INTEMPERANCE, INTEMPERANCY, *n. f.* want of temperance; want of moderation; excess in meat or drink.

INTEMPERATE, *adj.* immoderate in appetite; excessive in meat or drink. Passionate; ungovernable; without rule.

INTEMPERATELY, *adv.* with breach of the laws of temperance. Immoderately; excessively.

INTEMPERATENESS, *n. f.* want of moderation. Unseasonableness of weather.

INTEMPERATURE, *n. f.* excess of some quality.

To INTEND, *v. a.* to enforce; to make intense. To regard; to attend; to take care of. To pay regard or attention to. To mean; to design.

INTENDANT, *n. f.* an officer of the highest class, who oversees any particular allotment of the public business.

I N T

INTE'NDMENT, *n. f.* intention; design.

To **INTE'NERATE**, *v. a.* to make tender; to soften.

INTENERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of softening or making tender.

INTE'NIBLE, *adj.* that cannot hold.

INTE'NSE, *adj.* raised to a high degree; strained; forced; not slight; not lax. Vehement; ardent. Kept on the stretch; anxiously attentive.

INTE'NSELY, *adv.* to a great degree.

INTE'NSENESS, *n. f.* the state of being affected to a high degree; contrariety to laxity or remission.

INTE'NSION, *n. f.* the act of forcing or straining any thing.

INTE'NSIVE, *adj.* stretched or increased with respect to itself. Intent; full of care.

INTE'NSIVELY, *adv.* to a greater degree.

INTE'NT, *adj.* anxiously diligent; fixed with close application.

INTE'NT, *n. f.* a design; a purpose; a drift; a view formed; meaning.

INTE'NTION, *n. f.* eagerness of desire; closeness of attention; deep thought; vehemence or ardour of mind. Design; purpose. The state of being intense or strained.

INTE'NTIONAL, *adj.* designed; done by design.

INTE'NTIONALLY, *adv.* by design; with fixed choice. In will, if not in action.

INTE'NTIVE, *adj.* diligently applied; busily attentive.

INTE'NTIVELY, *adv.* with application; closely.

INTE'NTLY, *adv.* with close attention; with close application; with eager desire.

INTE'NTNESS, *n. f.* the state of being intent; anxious application.

To **INTER**, *v. a.* to cover under ground; to bury.

INTERCALAR, **INTERCALARY**, *adj.* inserted out of the common order to preserve the equation of time.

To **INTERCALATE**, *v. a.* to insert an extraordinary day.

I N T

INTERCALA'TION, *n. f.* insertion of days out of the ordinary reckoning.

To **INTERCE'DE**, *v. n.* to pass between. To mediate; to act between two parties.

INTERCE'DER, *n. f.* one that intercedes; a mediator.

To **INTERCE'PT**, *v. a.* to stop and seize in the way. To obstruct; to cut off; to stop from being communicated.

INTERCEPTION, *n. f.* stoppage in course; hinderance; obstruction.

INTERCE'SSION, *n. f.* mediation; interposition; agency between two parties; agency in the cause of another.

INTERCE'SSOR, *n. f.* mediator; agent between two parties to procure reconciliation.

To **INTERCHA'IN**, *v. a.* to chain; to link together.

To **INTERCHA'NGE**, *v. a.* to put each in the place of the other. To succeed alternately.

INTERCHA'NGE, *n. f.* commerce; permutation of commodities. Alternate succession. Mutual donation and reception.

INTERCHA'NGEABLE, *adj.* given and taken mutually. Following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCHA'NGEABLY, *adv.* alternately; in a manner whereby each gives and receives.

INTERCHA'NGEMENT, *n. f.* exchange; mutual transference.

INTERCE'PIENT, *n. f.* an intercepting power; something that causes a stoppage.

INTERCE'SION, *n. f.* interruption.

To **INTERCLU'DE**, *v. n.* to shut from a place or course by something intervening.

INTERCLU'SION, *n. f.* obstruction; interception.

INTERCOLUMNIA'TION, *n. f.* the space between the pillars.

To **INTERCO'MMON**, *v. n.* to feed at the same table.

INTERCOMMU'NITY, *n. f.* a mutual communication or community; a mutual freedom or exercise of religion.

INTERCO'STAL, *adj.* placed between the ribs.

I N T

INTERCOURSE, *n. f.* commerce; exchange. Communication.

INTERCU'RRENCE, *n. f.* passage between.

INTERCU'RRENT, *adj.* running between.

INTERDE'AL, *n. f.* traffic; intercourse.

To **INTERDI'CT**, *v. a.* to forbid; to prohibit. To prohibit from the enjoyment of communion with the church.

INTERDI'CT, *n. f.* prohibition; prohibiting decree. A papal prohibition to the clergy to celebrate the holy offices.

INTERDI'CTION, *n. f.* prohibition; forbidding decree. Curse: from the papal *interdict*.

INTERDI'CTORY, *adj.* belonging to an interdiction.

To **INTERE'SS**, to **INTERE'ST**, *v.* *a.* to concern; to affect; to give share in.

To **INTERE'ST**, *v. n.* to affect; to move; to gain the affections.

INTEREST, *n. f.* concern; advantage; good. Influence over others. Share; part in any thing; participation. Regard to private profit. Money paid for use; usury. Any surplus of advantage.

To **INTERFE'RE**, *v. n.* to interpose; to intermeddle. To clash; to oppose each other.

INTERFLUENT, *adj.* flowing between.

INTERFU'LGENT, *adj.* shining between.

INTERFU'SED, *adj.* poured or scattered between.

INTERJA'CENCY, *n. f.* the act or state of lying between. The thing lying between.

INTERJA'CENT, *adj.* intervening; lying between.

INTERJE'CTION, *n. f.* a part of speech that discovers the mind to be seized or affected with some passion. Intervention; interposition; act of something coming between.

INTERIM, *n. f.* mean time; intervening time.

To **INTERJO'IN**, *v. a.* to join mutually; to intermarry.

INTERIOR, *adj.* internal; inner; not outward; not superficial.

I N T

INTERKNO'WLEDGE, *n. f.* mutual knowledge.

To **INTERLA'CE**, *v. a.* to intermix; to put one thing within another.

INTERLA'PSE, *n. f.* the flow of time between any two events.

To **INTERLA'RD**, *v. a.* to mix meat with bacon, or fat. To interpose; to insert between. To diversify by mixture.

To **INTERLE'AVE**, *v. a.* to checker a book by the insertion of blank leaves.

To **INTERLI'NE**, *v. a.* to write in alternate lines. To correct by something written between the lines.

INTERLINEA'TION, *n. f.* correction made by writing between the lines.

To **INTERLI'NK**, *v. a.* to connect chains one to another; to join one in another.

INTERLOCU'TION, *n. f.* dialogue; interchange of speech. Preparatory proceeding in law.

INTERLO'CUTOR, *n. f.* dialogist; one that talks with another. Used in Scotland for the sentence or decision of a court of judicature.

INTERLO'CUTORY, *adj.* consisting of dialogue. Preparatory to decision.

To **INTERLO'PE**, *v. n.* to run between parties and intercept the advantage that one should gain from the other.

INTERLO'PER, *n. f.* one who runs into business to which he has no right.

INTERLU'CENT, *adj.* shining between.

INTERLUDE, *n. f.* something played at the intervals of festivity; a farce.

INTERLU'ENCY, *n. f.* water interposed; interposition of a flood.

INTERLU'NAR, **INTERLU'NARY**, *adj.* belonging to the time when the moon, about to change, is invisible.

INTERMAR'RIAGE, *n. f.* marriage between two families, where each takes one and gives another.

To **INTERMARRY**, *v. n.* to marry some of each family with the other.

To **INTERME'DDLE**, *v. n.* to interpose officiously.

INTERME'DDLER, *n. f.* one that interposes officiously; one that thrusts

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himself into business to which he has no right.

INTERME'DIACY, *n. f.* interposition ; intervention.

INTERME'DIAL, *adj.* intervening ; lying between ; intervenient.

INTERME'DIATE, *adj.* intervening ; interposed.

INTERME'DIATELY, *adv.* by way of intervention.

INTERMENT, *n. f.* burial ; sepulture.

INTERMIGRA'TION, *n. f.* act of removing from one place to another, so as that of two parties removing each takes the place of the other.

INTERMINABLE, *adj.* immense ; admitting no boundary.

INTERMINATE, *adj.* unbounded ; unlimited.

INTERMINA'TION, *n. f.* menace ; threat.

To INTERMI'NGLE, *v. a.* to mingle ; to mix some things amongst others. — *v. n.* to be mixed or incorporated.

INTERMI'SSION, *n. f.* cessation for a time ; pause ; intermediate stop. Intervient time. State of being intermitted. The space between the paroxysms of a fever.

INTERMI'SSIVE, *adj.* coming by fits ; not continual.

To INTERMI'T, *v. a.* to forbear any thing for a time ; to interrupt. — *v. n.* to grow mild between the fits or paroxysms.

INTERMI'TTENT, *adj.* coming by fits.

To INTERMI'X, *v. a.* to mingle ; to join ; to put some things among others. — *v. n.* to be mingled together.

INTERMI'XTURE, *n. f.* mass formed by mingling bodies. Something additional mingled in a mass.

INTERMU'NDANE, *adj.* subsisting between worlds, or between orb and orb.

INTERMU'RAL, *adj.* lying between walls.

INTERMU'TUAL, *adj.* mutual ; interchanged.

INTER'N, *adj.* inward ; intestine ; not foreign.

INTER'NAL, *adj.* inward ; not external. Intrinsic ; not depending on external accidents ; real.

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INTER'NALLY, *adv.* inwardly. Mentally ; intellectually.

INTERNE'CINE, *adj.* endeavouring mutual destruction.

INTERNE'CION, *n. f.* massacre ; slaughter.

INTERNU'NCIO, *n. f.* messenger between two parties.

INTERPELLA'TION, *n. f.* a summons ; a call upon.

To INTERPOLATE, *v. a.* to foist any thing into a place to which it does not belong. To renew ; to begin again.

INTERPOLA'TION, *n. f.* something added or put into the original matter.

INTERPOLA'TOR, *n. f.* one that foists in counterfeit passages.

INTERPO'SAL, *n. f.* interposition ; agency between two persons. Intervention.

To INTERPO'SE, *v. a.* to thrust in as an obstruction, interruption, or inconvenience. To offer as a succour or relief. To place between ; to make intervenient. — *v. n.* to mediate ; to act between two parties. To put in by way of interruption.

INTERPO'SER, *n. f.* one that comes between others. An intervenient agent ; a mediator.

INTERPOSITION, *n. f.* intervenient agency. Mediation ; agency between parties. Intervention ; any thing interposed.

To INTERPRET, *v. a.* to explain ; to translate ; to decipher ; to give a solution.

INTERPRETABLE, *adj.* capable of being expounded.

INTERPRETA'TION, *n. f.* the act of interpreting ; explanation. The sense given by an interpreter ; exposition.

INTERPRETATIVE, *adj.* collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETATIVELY, *adv.* as may be collected by interpretation.

INTERPRETER, *n. f.* an expositor ; an expounder. A translator.

INTERPU'NCTION, *n. f.* pointing between words or sentences.

INTERRE'GNUM, *n. f.* the time in which a throne is vacant between the death of a prince and accession of another.

I N T

INTERRE'IGN, *n. f.* vacancy of the throne.

To **INTER'ROGATE**, *v. a.* to examine; to question. — *v. n.* to ask; to put questions.

INTERROGA'TION, *n. f.* a question put; an inquiry. A note that marks a question, thus?

INTERRO'GATIVE, *adj.* denoting a question; expressed in a questionary form of words. — *n. f.* a pronoun used in asking questions: as, who? what?

INTERRO'GATIVELY, *adv.* in form of a question.

INTERROGA'TOR, *n. f.* an asker of questions.

INTE'RROGATORY, a question; an inquiry. — *adj.* containing a question; expressing a question.

To **INTERRU'PT**, *v. a.* to hinder the process of any thing by breaking in upon it. To hinder one from proceeding by interposition. To divide; to separate.

INTERRUPTEDLY, *adv.* not in continuity; not without stoppages.

INTERRU'PTER, *n. f.* he who interrupts.

INTERRUPTION, *n. f.* interposition; breach of continuity. Intervention; interposition. Hinderance; stop; let; obstruction.

INTERSCA'PULAR, *adj.* placed between the shoulders.

To **INTERSCI'ND** *v. a.* to cut off by interruption.

To **INTERSCRI'BE**, *v. a.* to write between.

INTERSE'CANT, *adj.* dividing any thing into parts.

To **INTERSE'CT**, *v. a.* to cut; to divide each other mutually. — *v. n.* to meet and cross each other.

INTERSE'CTION, *n. f.* point where lines cross each other.

To **INTERSE'RT**, *v. a.* to put in between other things.

INTERSE'RTION, *n. f.* an insertion, or thing inserted between any thing.

To **INTERSPE'RSE**, *v. a.* to scatter here and there among other things.

INTERSPE'RSION, *n. f.* the act of scattering here and there.

INTERSTE'LLAR, *adj.* intervening between the stars.

I N T

I'NSTERSTICE, *n. f.* space between one thing and another. Time between one act and another.

INTERSTI'TIAL, *adj.* containing interstices.

INTERTE'XTURE, *n. f.* diversification of things mingled or woven one among another.

To **INTERTWINE**, to **INTER-TWIST**, *v. a.* to unite by twisting one in another.

I'NTERVAL, *n. f.* space between places; interstice; vacuity. Time passing between two assignable points. Remission of a delirium or distemper.

To **INTERVE'NE**, *v. n.* to come between things or persons.

INTERVE'NIENT, *adj.* intercedent; interposed; passing between.

INTERVE'NTION, *n. f.* agency between persons. Agency between antecedents and consecutives. Interposition; the state of being interposed.

To **INTERVE'RT**, *v. a.* to turn to another course.

INTERV'IEW, *n. f.* mutual sight; sight of each other. It is commonly used for a formal and appointed meeting or conference.

To **INTERVO'LTE**, *v. a.* to involve one within another.

To **INTERWE'AVE**, *v. a.* to mix one with another in a regular texture; to intermingle.

To **INTERWISH**, *v. a.* to wish mutually to each other.

INTE'STABLE, *adj.* disqualified to make a will.

INTE'STATE, *adj.* wanting a will; dying without will.

INTE'STINAL, *adj.* belonging to the guts.

INTE'STINE, *adj.* internal; inward. Contained in the body. Domestic.

INTE'STINE, *n. f.* the gut; the bowel.

To **INTHRA'LL**, *v. a.* to enslave; to shackle; to reduce to servitude.

INTHRA'LEMENT, *n. f.* servitude; slavery.

To **INTHRO'NE**, *v. a.* to raise to royalty; to seat on a throne.

I'NTIMACY, *n. f.* close familiarity.

I'NTIMATE, *adj.* inmost; inward;

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intestine. Near. Familiar; closely acquainted.

INTIMATE, *n. f.* a familiar friend; one who is trusted with our thoughts.

To INTIMATE, *v. a.* to hint; to point out indirectly, or not very plainly.

INTIMATELY, *adv.* closely; with intermixture of parts. Nearly; inseparably. Familiarly; with close friendship.

INTIMA'TION, *n. f.* hint; obscure or indirect declaration or direction.

To INTIMIDATE, *v. a.* to make fearful; to daunt; to make cowardly.

INTO, *prep.* noting entrance with regard to place, penetration beyond the outside, a new state to which any thing is brought by the agency of a cause.

INTOLERABLE, *adj.* insufferable; not to be endured; not to be borne. Bad beyond sufferance.

INTOLERABLENESS, *n. f.* quality of a thing not to be endured.

INTOLERABLY, *adv.* to a degree beyond endurance.

INTOLERANT, *adj.* not enduring; not able to endure.

To INTO'MB, *v. a.* to inclose in a funeral monument; to bury.

To INTONATE, *v. a.* to thunder.

INTONA'TION, *n. f.* the act of thundering.

To INTO'NE, *v. n.* to make a slow protracted noise.

To INTO'RT, *v. a.* to twist; to wreath; to wring.

To INTO'XICATE, *v. a.* to inebriate; to make drunk.

INTOXICA'TION, *n. f.* inebriation; ebriety; the act of making drunk; the state of being drunk.

INTRA'CTABLE, *adj.* ungovernable; violent; stubborn; obstinate. Unmanageable; furious.

INTRA'CTABLENESS, *n. f.* obstinacy; perverseness.

INTRA'CTABLY, *adv.* unmanageably; stubbornly.

INTRANQUILLITY, *n. f.* uneasiness; want of rest.

INTRANSMUTABLE, *adj.* unchangeable to any other substance.

To INTRE'ASURE, *v. a.* to lay up as in a treasury.

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To INTRE'NCH, *v. n.* to invade; to encroach; to cut off part of what belongs to another. To fortify with a trench. To break with hollows.

INTRE'NCHANT, *adj.* not to be divided; not to be wounded; indivisible.

INTRE'NCHMENT, *n. f.* fortification with a trench.

INTRE'PID, *adj.* fearless; daring; bold; brave.

INTREPI'DITY, *n. f.* fearlessness; courage; boldness.

INTRE'PIDLY, *adv.* fearlessly; boldly; daringly.

INTRICACY, *n. f.* state of being entangled; perplexity; involution.

INTRICATE, *adj.* entangled; perplexed; involved; complicated; obscure.

INTRICATELY, *adv.* with involution of one in another; with perplexity.

INTRICATENESS, *n. f.* perplexity; involution; obscurity.

INTRI'GUE, *n. f.* a plot; a private transaction in which many parties are engaged. Intricacy; complication. The complication or perplexity of a fable or poem.

To INTRI'GUE, *v. n.* to form plots; to carry on private designs.

INTRI'GUER, *n. f.* one who busies himself in private transactions; one who forms plots; one who pursues women.

INTRI'GUINGLY, *adv.* with intrigue; with secret plotting.

INTRI'NSECAL, *adj.* internal; solid; natural; not accidental.

INTRI'NSECALLY, *adv.* internally; naturally; really. Within; at the inside.

INTRI'NSIC, *adj.* inward; internal; real; true. Not depending on accident; fixed in the nature of the thing.

INTRI'NSECATE, *adj.* perplexed.

To INTRODU'CE, *v. a.* to conduct or usher into a place, or to a person. To bring something into notice or practice. To bring into writing or discourse by proper preparatives.

INTRODU'CER, *n. f.* one who conducts another to a place or person. Any one who brings any thing into practice or notice.

INTRODU'CTION, *n. f.* the act of conducting or ushering to any place or per-

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son. The act of bringing any new thing into notice or practice. The preface or part of a book containing previous matter.

INTRODU'CTIVE, *adj.* serving as the means to something else.

INTRODU'CTORY, *adj.* previous; serving as a means to something further.

INTROGRE'SSION, *n. f.* entrance; the act of entering.

INTROIT, *n. f.* the beginning of the mass; the beginning of public devotions.

INTROMI'SSION, *n. f.* the act of sending in.

To INTROMIT, *v. a.* to send in; to let in; to admit; to allow to enter.

To INTROSPE'CT, *v. a.* to take a view of the inside.

INTROSPE'CTION, *n. f.* a view of the inside.

INTROVE'NIENT, *adj.* entering; coming in.

To INTRU'DE, *v. n.* to come in unwelcome by a kind of violence; to enter without invitation or permission. To encroach; to force in uncalled or unpermitted. — *v. a.* to force without right or welcome.

INTRU'DER, *n. f.* one who forces himself into company or affairs without right.

INTRU'SION, *n. f.* the act of thrusting or forcing any thing or person into any place or state. Encroachment upon any person or place. Voluntary and uncalled undertaking of any thing.

To INTRU'ST, *v. a.* to treat with confidence; to charge with any secret.

INTUI'TION, *n. f.* sight of any thing; immediate knowledge. Knowledge not obtained by deduction of reason.

INTUI'TIVE, *adj.* seen by the mind immediately. Seeing. Having the power of discovering truth immediately without ratiocination.

INTUI'TIVELY, *adv.* without deduction of reason; by immediate perception.

INTUME'SCENCE, **INTUME'SCENCY**, *n. f.* swell; tumour.

INTURGE'SCENCE, *n. f.* swelling; the act or state of swelling.

To INTWINE, *v. a.* to twist, or

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wreath together. To encompass by circling round about.

To INVADÉ, *v. a.* to attack a country; to make an hostile entrance. To attack; to assail; to assault.

INVA'DER, *n. f.* one who enters with hostility into the possessions of another. An assailant. Encroacher; intruder.

INVALE'SCENCE, *n. f.* strength; health; force

INVA'LID, *adj.* weak; of no weight or cogency.

To INVALIDATE, *v. a.* to weaken; to deprive of force or efficacy.

INVALI'D, *n. f.* one disabled by sickness or hurts.

INVALI'DITY, *n. f.* weakness; want of cogency. Want of bodily strength.

INVA'LUABLE, *adv.* precious above estimation; inestimable.

INVA'RIABLE, *adj.* unchangeable; constant

INVA'RIABLENESS, *n. f.* immutability; constancy.

INVA'RIABLY, *adv.* unchangeably; constantly.

INVA'SION, *n. f.* hostile entrance upon the rights or possessions of another; hostile encroachments. Attack of an epidemical disease.

INVA'SIVE, *adj.* entering hostilely upon other mens possessions.

INVE'CTIVE, *n. f.* a censure in speech or writing. — *adj.* satirical; abusive.

INVE'CTIVELY, *adv.* satirically; abusively.

To INVE'IGH, *v. a.* to utter censure or reproach.

INVE'IGHER, *n. f.* vehement railer.

To INVE'IGLE, *v. a.* to persuade to something bad or hurtful; to wheedle; to allure.

INVE'IGLER, *n. f.* seducer; deceiver; allurer to ill.

To INVE'NT, *v. a.* to discover; to find out; to excogitate. To forge; to contrive falsely; to fabricate. To feign; to make by the imagination.

INVE'NTER, *n. f.* one who produces something new; a deviser of something not known before. A forger.

INVE'NTION, *n. f.* fiction. Disco-

very. Excogitation; act of producing something new. Forgery. The thing invented.

INVE'NTIVE, *adj.* quick at contrivance; ready at expedients.

INVE'NTOR, *n. f.* a finder out of something new. A contriver; a framer.

INVENTO'RIALLY, *adv.* in manner of an inventory.

INVE'NTORY, *n. f.* an account or catalogue of moveables.

To I'NVENTORY, *v. a.* to register; to place in a catalogue.

INVE'NTRESS, *n. f.* a female that invents.

INVE'RSE, *adj.* inverted; reciprocal.

INVE'RSION, *n. f.* change of order or time, so as that the last is first, and first last. Change of place, so as that each takes the room of the other.

To INVE'RT, *v. a.* to turn upside down; to place in contrary method or order to that which was before. To place the last first. To divert; to turn into another channel; to embezzle.

INVE'RTEDLY, *adv.* in contrary or reversed order.

To INVE'ST, *v. a.* to dress; to to clothe; to array. To place in possession of a rank or office. To adorn; to grace. To confer; to give.

INVESTIENT, *adv.* covering; clothing.

INVE'STIGABLE, *adj.* to be searched out; discoverable by rational disquisition.

To INVE'STIGATE, *v. a.* to search out; to find out by rational disquisition.

INVESTIGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of the mind by which unknown truths are discovered. Examination.

INVE'STITURE, *n. f.* the right of giving possession of any manor, office, or benefice. The act of giving possession.

INVE'STMENT, *n. f.* dress; cloaths; garment; habit.

INVE'TERACY, *n. f.* long continuance of any thing bad. Long continuance of a disease.

INVE'TERATE, *adj.* old; long established. Obstinate by long continuance.

To INVE'TERATE, *v. a.* to harden or make obstinate by long continuance.

INVE'TERATENESS, *n. f.* long continuance of any thing bad; obstinacy confirmed by time.

INVETERA'TION, *n. f.* the act of hardening or confirming by long continuance.

INVI'DIOUS, *adj.* envious; malignant. Likely to incur or to bring hatred.

INVI'DIOUSLY, *adv.* malignantly; enviously. In a manner likely to provoke hatred.

INVI'DIOUSNESS, *n. f.* quality of provoking envy or hatred.

To INVI'GORATE, *v. a.* to endue with vigour; to strengthen; to animate; to enforce.

INVIGORA'TION, *n. f.* the act of invigorating. The state of being invigorated.

INVI'NCIBLE, *adj.* insuperable; unconquerable; not to be subdued.

INVI'NCIBLENESS, *n. f.* unconquerableness; insuperableness.

INVI'NCIBLY, *adv.* insuperably; unconquerably.

INVI'OLABLE, *adj.* not to be profaned; not to be injured. Not to be broken. Insusceptible of hurt or wound.

INVI'OLABLY, *adv.* without breach; without failure.

INVI'OLATE, *adj.* unhurt; uninjured; unprofaned; unpolluted; unbroken.

I'NVIOUS, *adj.* impassable; untrodden.

INVISIBILITY, *n. f.* the state of being invisible; imperceptibleness to sight.

INVI'SIBLE, *adj.* not perceptible by the sight; not to be seen.

INVI'SIBLY, *adv.* imperceptibly to the sight.

To INVI'SCATE, *v. a.* to lime; to entangle in glutinous matter.

INVITA'TION, *n. f.* the act of inviting, bidding, or calling to any thing with ceremony and civility.

To INVI'TE, *v. a.* to bid; to ask to any place. To allure; to persuade. — *v. n.* to ask or call to any thing pleasing.

INVI'TER, *n. f.* he who invites.

INVI'TINGLY, *adv.* in such a manner as invites or allures.

To INU'MBRATE, *v. a.* to shade; to cover with shades.

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INU'NCTION, *n. f.* the act of smearing or anointing.

INUNDA'TION, *n. f.* the overflow of waters; flood; deluge.

To IN'VOCATE, *v. a.* to invoke; to implore; to call upon; to pray to.

INVOCA'TION, *n. f.* the act of calling upon in prayer. The form of calling for the assistance or presence of any being.

INVOICE, *n. f.* a catalogue of the freight of a ship, or of the articles and price of goods sent by a factor.

To INVO'KE, *v. a.* to call upon; to implore; to pray to.

To INVO'LV, *v. a.* to inwrap; to cover with any thing circumfluent. To imply; to comprise. To entwine; to join. To entangle. To complicate; to make intricate. To blend.

INVO'LUNTARILY, *adv.* not by choice; not spontaneously.

INVO'LUNTARY, *adj.* not having the power of choice. Not chosen; not done willingly.

INVOLU'TION, *n. f.* the act of involving or inwrapping. The state of being entangled; complication. That which is wrapped round any thing.

To INU'RE, *v. a.* to habituate; to make ready or willing by practice and custom; to accustom.

INU'REMENT, *n. f.* practice; habit; use; custom; frequency.

To INU'RN, *v. a.* to intomb; to bury.

INU'STION, *n. f.* the act of burning.

INU'TILE, *adj.* useless; unprofitable.

INUTILITY, *n. f.* uselessness; unprofitableness.

INVULNERABLE, *adj.* not to be wounded; secure from wound.

INWARD, INWARDS, *adv.* towards the internal parts; within. With inflection or incurvity; concavely. Into the mind or thoughts.

INWARD, *adj.* internal; placed not on the outside but within. Reflecting; deeply thinking. Intimate; domestic. Seated in the mind — *n. f.* any thing within, generally the bowels. Intimate; near acquaintance.

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INWARDLY, *adv.* in the heart; privately. In the parts within; internally. With inflection or concavity.

INWARDNESS, *n. f.* intimacy; familiarity.

To INWEAVE, *v. a.* to mix any thing in weaving so that it forms part of the texture. To intertwine; to complicate.

To INWRA'P, *v. a.* to cover by involution; to involve. To perplex; to puzzle with difficulty or obscurity. To ravish or transport.

INWRO'UGHT, *adj.* adorned with work.

To INWRE'ATHE, *v. a.* to surround as with a wreath.

JOB, *n. f.* a low mean lucrative busy affair. Petty, piddling work; a piece of chance-work. A sudden stab with a sharp instrument.

To JOB, *v. a.* to strike suddenly with a sharp instrument. To drive in a sharp instrument. — *v. n.* to play the stock-jobber; to buy and sell as a broker.

JO'BBER, *n. f.* a man who sells stock in the public funds. One who does chance-work.

JOBBERNO'WL, *n. f.* loggerhead; blockhead.

JO'CKEY, *n. f.* a fellow that rides horses in the race. A man that deals in horses. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

To JO'CKEY, *v. a.* to juggle by riding against one. To cheat; to trick.

JOCO'SE, *adj.* merry; waggish; given to jest.

JOCO'SELY, *adv.* waggishly; in jest; in game.

JOCO'SENESS, JOCO'SITY, *n. f.* waggery; merriment.

JO'CULAR, *adj.* used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish.

JO'CULARITY, *n. f.* merriment; disposition to jest.

JOCU'ND, *adj.* merry; gay; airy; lively.

JOCU'NDLY, *adv.* merrily; gaily.

To JOG, *v. a.* to push; to shake by a sudden impulse. — *v. n.* to move by succussion.

JOG, *n. f.* a push; a slight shake; a sudden interruption by a push or shake. A rub; a small stop.

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JO'GGER, *n. f.* one who moves heavily and dully.

To JO'GGLE, *v. n.* to shake.

JO'HNAPPLE, *n. f.* a sharp apple.

To JOIN, *v. a.* to add one to another in continuity. To unite in league or marriage. To dash together; to collide; to encounter. To associate. — *v. n.* to grow to; to adhere to; to be continuous. To close; to clash.

JO'INER, *n. f.* one whose trade is to make utensils of wood joined.

JO'INERY, *n. f.* an art whereby several pieces of wood are fitted and joined together.

JOINT, *n. f.* articulation of limbs; juncture of moveable bones in animal bodies. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher. *Out of joint*, luxated. Thrown into confusion and disorder. — *adj.* shared among many. United in the same possession. Combined; acting together in concert.

To JOINT, *v. a.* to join together in confederacy. To divide a joint; to cut or quarter into joints.

JO'INTED, *adj.* full of joints, knots, or commissures.

JO'INTLY, *adv.* together; not separately. In a state of union or co-operation.

JOINTSTO'OL, *n. f.* a stool made not merely by insertion of the feet.

JO'INTURE, *n. f.* estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

JOIST, *n. f.* the secondary beam of a floor.

To JOIST, *v. a.* to fit in the smaller beams of a flooring.

JOKE, *n. f.* a jest; something not serious.

To JOKE, *v. n.* to jest; to be merry in words or actions.

JO'KER, *n. f.* a jester; a merry fellow.

JOLE, *n. f.* the face or cheek. The head of a fish.

To JOLL, *v. a.* to beat the head against any thing; to clash with violence.

JO'LLILY, *adv.* in a disposition to noisy mirth.

JO'LLINESS, JO'LLITY, *n. f.* gaiety; elevation of spirit. Merriment; festivity.

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JO'LLY, *adj.* gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively. Plump; like one in high health.

To JOLT, *v. n.* to shake as a carriage on rough ground. — *v. a.* to shake one as a carriage does.

JOLT, *n. f.* shock; violent agitation.

JO'LTHEAD, *n. f.* a great head; a dolt; a blockhead.

JONQU'ILLE, *n. f.* a species of daffodil.

JO'RDEN, *n. f.* a pot.

To JO'STLE, *v. a.* to juggle; to rush against.

JOT, *n. f.* a point; a tittle.

JO'VIAL, *adj.* under the influence of Jupiter. Gay; airy; merry.

JO'VIALLY, *adv.* merrily; gaily.

JO'VIALNESS, *n. f.* gaiety; merriment.

JO'URNAL, *adj.* daily; quotidian. — *n. f.* a diary; an account kept of daily transactions. Any paper published daily.

JO'URNALIST, *n. f.* a writer of journals.

JO'URNEY, *n. f.* the travel of a day. Travel by land; a voyage or travel by sea.

To JO'URNEY, *v. n.* to travel; to pass from place to place.

JO'URNEYMAN, *n. f.* a hired workman.

JO'URNEYWORK, *n. f.* work performed for hire.

JOUST, *n. f.* tilt; tournament; mock fight. It is now written less properly *just*.

To JOUST, *v. n.* to run in the tilt.

JO'WLER, *n. f.* a kind of hunting dog.

JOY, *n. f.* the passion produced by any happy accident; gladness. Gaiety; merriment; festivity. Happiness; felicity. A term of fondness.

To JOY, *v. n.* to rejoice; to be glad; to exult. — *v. a.* to congratulate; to entertain kindly. To gladden; to exhilarate. To enjoy.

JO'YFUL, *adj.* full of joy; glad; exulting.

JO'YFULLY, *adv.* with joy; gladly.

JO'YFULNESS, *n. f.* gladness; joy.

JO'YLESS, *adj.* void of joy; feeling no pleasure. Giving no pleasure.

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JO'YOUS, *adj.* glad; gay; merry.
Giving joy.

IPECACUA'NHA, *n. f.* an Indian plant.

IRA'SCIBLE, *adj.* partaking of the nature of anger.

IRE, *n. f.* anger; rage; passionate hatred.

I'REFUL, *adj.* angry; raging; furious.

I'REFULLY, *adv.* with ire; in an angry manner.

IRIS, *n. f.* the rainbow. Any appearance of light resembling the rainbow. The circle round the pupil of the eye. The flower-de-luce.

To IRK, *v. a.* it is used only impersonally; as, *it irks me*; I am weary of it.

I'RKSOME, *adj.* wearisome; tedious; troublesome; toilsome; tiresome.

I'RKSOMELY, *adv.* wearisomely; tediously.

I'RKSOMENESS, *n. f.* tediousness; wearisomeness.

IRON, *n. f.* a metal common to all parts of the world, plentiful in most, and of a small price. Any instrument or utensil made of iron. — *adj.* made of iron. Resembling iron in colour. Harsh; severe; rigid; miserable. Indissoluble; unbroken; hard; impenetrable.

To I'RON, *v. a.* to smooth with an iron. To shackle with irons.

IRON'ICAL, *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.

IRON'ICALLY, *adv.* by the use of irony.

IRONMO'NGER, *n. f.* a dealer in iron.

I'RONWOOD, *n. f.* a kind of wood extremely hard, and so ponderous as to sink in water.

I'RONWORT, *n. f.* a plant.

I'RONY, *n. f.* a mode of speech in which the meaning is contrary to the words.

IRRA'DIANCE, IRRA'DIANCY, *n. f.* emission of rays or beams of light upon any object. Beams of light emitted.

To IRRA'DIATE, *v. a.* to adorn with light emitted upon it; to brighten.

To enlighten intellectually; to illumine; to illuminate. To decorate with shining ornaments.

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IRRADIA'TION, *n. f.* the act of emitting beams of light. Illumination; intellectual light.

IRRA'TIONAL, *adj.* void of reason; void of understanding. Absurd; contrary to reason.

IRRATIONALITY, *n. f.* want of reason.

IRRA'TIONALLY, *adv.* without reason; absurdly.

IRRECLA'IMABLE, *adj.* not to be reclaimed; not to be changed to the better.

IRRECONCI'LEABLE, *adj.* not to be reconciled; not to be appeased. Not to be made consistent.

IRRECONCI'LEABLENESS, *n. f.* impossibility to be reconciled.

IRRECONCI'LEABLY, *adv.* in a manner not admitting reconciliation.

IRRECONCI'LED, *adj.* not atoned.

IRRECO'VERABLE, *adj.* not to be regained; not to be restored or repaired. Not to be remedied.

IRRECO'VERABLY, *adv.* beyond recovery; past repair.

IRREDU'CIBLE, *adj.* not to be reduced.

IRREFRAGABI'LITY, *n. f.* strength of argument not to be refuted.

IRREFRA'GABLE, *adj.* not to be confuted; superior to argumental opposition.

IRREFRA'GABLY, *adv.* with force above confutation.

IRREFU'TABLE, *adj.* not to be overthrown by argument.

IRRE'GULAR, *adj.* deviating from rule, custom, or nature. Immethodical; not confined to any certain rule or order.

IRREGULA'RITY, *n. f.* deviation from rule. Neglect of method and order. Inordinate practice.

IRRE'GULARLY, *adv.* without observation of rule or method.

To IRRE'GULATE, *v. a.* to make irregular; to disorder.

IRRE'LATIVE, *adj.* having no reference to any thing; single; unconnected.

IRRELIGION, *n. f.* contempt of religion; impiety.

IRRELI'GIOUS, *adj.* contemning religion; impious. Contrary to religion.

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IRRELI'GIOUSLY, *adv.* with impiety; with irreligion.

IRRE'MEABLE, *adj.* admitting no return.

IRREME'DIABLE, *adj.* admitting no cure; not to be remedied.

IRREME'DIABLY, *adv.* without cure.

IRREMI'SSIBLE, *adj.* not to be pardoned.

IRREMI'SSIBLENESS, *n. f.* the quality of being not to be pardoned.

IRREMO'VEABEE, *adj.* not to be moved; not to be changed.

IRRE'PARABLE, *adj.* not to be recovered; not to be repaired.

IRRE'PARABLY, *adv.* without recovery; without amends.

IRREPLE'VIABLE, *adj.* not to be redeemed.

IRREPHE'NSIBLE, *adj.* exempt from blame.

IRREPHE'NSIBLY, *adv.* without blame.

IRREPRE'SENTABLE, *adj.* not to be figured by any representation.

IRREPRO'ACHABLE, *adj.* free from blame; free from reproach.

IRREPRO'ACHABLY, *adv.* without blame; without reproach.

IRREPRO'VEABLE, *adj.* not to be blamed; irreproachable.

IRRESISTIB'LITY, *n. f.* power or force above opposition.

IRRESI'STIBLE, *adj.* superior to opposition.

IRRESI'STIBLY, *adj.* in a manner not to be opposed.

IRRE'SOLUBLE, *adj.* not to be broken; not to be dissolved.

IRRE'SOLUBLENESS, *n. f.* resistance to separation of the parts.

IRRESO'LVEDLY, *adv.* without settled determination.

IRRE'SOLUTE, *adj.* not constant in purpose; not determined.

IRRE'SOLUTELY, *adv.* without firmness of mind; without determined purpose.

IRRESOLU'TION, *n. f.* want of firmness of mind.

IRRESPE'CTIVE, *adj.* having no regard to any circumstances.

IRRESPE'CTIVELY, *adv.* without regard to circumstances.

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IRRETRIE'VABLE, *adj.* not to be repaired; irrecoverable; irreparable.

IRRETRIE'VABLY, *adv.* irreparably; irrecoverably.

IRRE'VERENCE, *n. f.* want of reverence; want of veneration. State of being disregarded.

IRRE'VERENT, *adj.* not paying due homage or reverence; not expressing or conceiving due veneration or respect.

IRRE'VERENTLY, *adv.* without due respect or veneration.

IRREVE'RSIBLE, *adj.* not to be recalled; not to be changed.

IRREVE'RSIBLY, *adv.* without change.

IRRE'VOCABLE, *adj.* not to be recalled; not to be brought back.

IRRE'VOCABLY, *adv.* without recall.

To I'RRIGATE, *v. a.* to wet; to moisten; to water.

IRRIGA'TION, *n. f.* the act of watering or moistening.

IRRI'GUOUS, *adj.* watery; watered. Dewy; moist.

IRRI'SION, *n. f.* the act of laughing at another.

To I'RRITATE, *v. a.* to provoke; to tease; to exasperate. To fret.

IRRITA'TION, *n. f.* provocation; exasperation. Stimulation; veilication.

IRRU'PTION, *n. f.* the act of any thing forcing an entrance. Inroad.

ISCHIA'DIC, *adj.* an epithet given to the veins of the foot that terminate in the crural.

I'SCHURY, *n. f.* a stoppage of urine.

ISCHURE'TIC, *n. f.* such medicines as force urine when suppressed.

ISH, a termination added to an adjective to express diminution; as, *bluish*, tending to blue. It is likewise sometimes the termination of a gentile or possessive adjective: as, *Swedish*, *Danish*. It likewise notes participation of the qualities of the substantive: as, *man*, *manish*.

ISINGLA'SS, *n. f.* a tough, firm, and light substance, of a whitish colour, and in some degree transparent, much resembling glue.

I'SINGLASS Stone, *n. f.* a fossil which is one of the purest and simplest of the natural bodies.

I S S

I'SLAND, *n. f.* a tract of land surrounded by water.

I'SLANDER, *n. f.* an inhabitant of a country surrounded by water.

ISLE, *n. f.* an island; a country surrounded by water. A long walk in a church, or public building.

ISOPERIME'TRICAL, *adj.* having an equal circumference.

ISO'SCELES, *n. f.* that which hath only two sides equal.

I'SSUE, *n. f.* the act of passing out. Exit; egress; or passage out. Event; consequence. Termination; conclusion. Sequel deduced from premisses. Evacuation. Progeny; offspring. Used in law sometimes for the children begotten between a man and his wife; sometimes for profits growing from an amercement; sometimes for profits of lands or tenements; sometimes for that point of matter depending in suit, whereupon the parties join and put their cause to the trial of the jury.

To **I'SSUE**, *v. n.* to come out; to pass out of any place. To make an eruption. To proceed as an offspring. To be produced by any seed. To run out in lines. — *v. a.* to send out; to send forth. To send out judicially, or authoritatively.

I'SSUELESS, *adj.* without offspring; without descendents.

I'STHMUS, *n. f.* a neck of land joining the peninsula to the continent.

IT, *pronoun*, the neutral demonstrative. *It* is sometimes expressed by *'t*. *It* is used ludicrously after neutral verbs, to give an emphasis. Sometimes applied familiarly, ludicrously, or rudely to persons.

ITCH, *n. f.* a cutaneous disease extremely contagious. The sensation of uneasiness in the skin, which is eased by rubbing. A constant teasing desire.

To **ITCH**, *v. n.* to feel that uneasiness in the skin which is removed by rubbing. To long; to have continual desire.

ITCHY, *adj.* infected with the itch.

ITEM, *adv.* also. A word used when any article is added to the former. — *n. f.* A new article. A hint; an innuendo.

J U D

To **I'TERATE**, *v. a.* to repeat; to utter again; to inculcate by frequent mention. To do over again.

I'TERANT, *adj.* repeating.

ITERA'TION, *n. f.* repetition; recital over again.

ITI'NERANT, *adj.* wandering; not settled.

ITI'NERARY, *n. f.* a book of travels. — *adj.* travelling; done on a journey; done during frequent change of place.

ITSE'LF, *pron.* the neutral reciprocal pronoun applied to things.

JU'BILANT, *adj.* uttering songs of triumph.

JUBILA'TION, *n. f.* the act of declaring triumph.

JU'BILEE, *n. f.* a public festivity.

JUCU'NDITY, *n. f.* pleasantness; agreeableness.

JU'DAS Tree, *n. f.* a plant.

To **JUDAI'ZE**, *v. n.* to conform to the Jews.

JUDGE, *n. f.* one who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal. One who presides in a court of judicature. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of any thing.

To **JUDGE**, *v. n.* to pass sentence. To form or give an opinion. To discern; to distinguish. — *v. a.* to pass sentence upon; to examine authoritatively. To pass severe censure; to doom severely.

JU'DGER, *n. f.* one who forms judgment or passes sentence.

JU'DGMENT, *n. f.* the power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another. Doom; the right or power of passing judgment. The act of exercising judicature. Determination; decision. The quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety. Opinion; notion. Sentence against a criminal. Condemnation. Punishment inflicted by providence. Distribution of justice. Judiciary laws; statutes. The last doom.

JU'DICATORY, *n. f.* distribution of justice. Court of justice.

JU'DICATURE, *n. f.* power of distributing justice.

JUDICIAL, *adj.* practised in the dis-

JUG

tribution of public justice. Inflicted on as a penalty.

JUDICIALLY, *adv.* in the forms of legal justice.

JUDICIARY, *adj.* passing judgment upon any thing.

JUDICIOUS, *adj.* prudent; wise; skilful.

JUDICIOUSLY, *adv.* skilfully; wisely.

JUG, *n. f.* a large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

To JU'GGLE, *v. n.* to play tricks by sleight of hand. To practise artifice or imposture.

JU'GGLE, *n. f.* a trick by legerdemain. An imposture; a deception.

JU'GGLER, *n. f.* one who practises sleight of hand; one who deceives the eye by nimble conveyance. A cheat; a trickish fellow.

JU'GGLINGLY, *adv.* in a deceptive manner.

JU'GULAR, *adj.* belonging to the throat.

JUICE, *n. f.* the liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits. The fluid in animal bodies.

JU'CELESS, *adj.* dry; without moisture.

JU'ICINESS, *n. f.* plenty of juice; succulence.

JU'ICY, *adj.* moist; full of juice.

To JUKE, *v. n.* to perch upon any thing; as birds.

JU'JUB, JU'BUBES, *n. f.* a plant. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh.

JU'LAP, *n. f.* an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened.

JU'LUS, *n. f.* July flower. Those long worm-like tufts or palms, as they are called, in willows, which at the beginning of the year grow out, and hang pendular.

JU'LY, *n. f.* the seventh month from January.

JU'MART, *n. f.* the mixture of a bull and a mare.

To JU'MBLE, *v. a.* to mix violently and confusedly together. — *v. n.* to be agitated together.

JUN

JU'MBLE, *n. f.* confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

JU'MENT, *n. f.* beast of burthen.

To JUMP, *v. n.* to leap; to skip; to move forward without step or sliding. To leap suddenly. To jolt. To agree; to tally; to join.

JUMP, *adv.* exactly; nicely. — *n. f.* the act of jumping; a leap; a skip. A lucky chance. A waistcoat; limber stays worn by sickly ladies.

JU'NCATE, *n. f.* cheesecake; a kind of sweetmeat of curds and sugar. Any delicacy. A furtive or private entertainment.

JU'NCOUS, *adj.* full of bulrushes.

JU'NCTION, *n. f.* union; coalition.

JU'NCTURE, *n. f.* the line at which two things are joined together. Joint; articulation. Union; amity. A critical point or article of time.

JUNE, *n. f.* the sixth month from January.

JU'NIOR, *adj.* one younger than another.

JU'NIPER, *n. f.* a plant.

JUNK, *n. f.* a small ship of China. Pieces of old cable.

JU'NKET, *n. f.* See *Juncate*.

To JU'NKET, *v. n.* to feast secretly; to make entertainments by stealth. To feast.

JU'NTO, *n. f.* a cabal.

I'VORY, *n. f.* a hard substance of a white colour.

JUPPO'N, *n. f.* a short close coat.

JU'RAT, *n. f.* a magistrate in some corporations.

JU'RATORY, *adj.* giving oath.

JURIDICAL, *adj.* acting in the distribution of justice. Used in courts of justice.

JURIDICALLY, *adj.* with legal authority.

JURISCONSULT, *n. f.* one who gives his opinion in law.

JURISDICTION, *n. f.* legal authority; extent of power. District to which any authority extends.

JURISPRUDENCE, *n. f.* the science of law.

JU'RIST, *n. f.* a civil lawyer; a civilian.

J U S

JU'ROR, *n. f.* one that serves on the jury.

JURY, *n. f.* a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question.

JURYMAN, *n. f.* one who is impanelled on a jury.

JURYMAST, *n. f.* whatever is set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight or by a storm.

JUST, *adj.* upright; incorrupt; equitable. Honest. Exact; proper; accurate. Virtuous; innocent; pure. True; not forged; not falsely imputed. Equally retributed. Complete without superfluity or defect. Regular; orderly. Exactly proportioned. Full; of full dimensions. Exact in retribution. — *adv.* exactly; nicely; accurately. Merely; barely. Nearly.

JUST, *n. f.* mock encounter on horseback.

To **JUST**, *v. n.* to engage in a mock fight; to tilt. To push; to drive.

JUSTICE, *n. f.* the virtue by which we give to every man what is his due. Vindicative retribution; punishment. Right; assertion of right. One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgment. There are six sorts of justices, *viz.* justices of the king's bench, of the common pleas, of assize, of gaol-delivery, of *nisi prius*, and of peace.

To **JUSTICE**, *v. a.* to administer justice to any.

JUSTICEMENT, *n. f.* procedure in courts.

JUSTICER, *n. f.* administrator of justice. An old word.

JUSTICESHIP, *n. f.* rank or office of justice.

JUSTICIABLE, *adj.* proper to be examined in courts of justice.

JUSTIFIABLE, *adj.* defensible by law or reason; conformable to justice.

JUSTIFIABLENESS, *n. f.* rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

JUSTIFIABLY, *adv.* rightly; so as to be supported by right.

JUSTIFICATION, *n. f.* defence; maintenance; vindication; support. De-

J U T

liverance by pardon from from sins past, and acceptance as righteous.

JUSTIFICA'TOR, *n. f.* one who supports, defends, vindicates, or justifies.

JU'STIFIER, *n. f.* one who justifies; one who defends or absolves.

To **JU'STIFY**, *v. a.* to clear from imputed guilt; to absolve from an accusation. To maintain; to defend; to vindicate. To free from past sin by pardon, and accept as righteous.

To **JU'STLE**, *v. n.* to encounter; to clash; to rush against each other.

To **JU'STLE**, *v. a.* to push; to drive; to force by rushing against it.

JU'STLY, *adv.* uprightly; honestly; in a just manner. Properly; exactly; accurately.

JU'SINESS, *n. f.* justice; reasonableness; equity. Accuracy; exactness; propriety.

To **JUT**, *v. n.* to push or shoot into prominences; to come out beyond the main bulk.

To **JUTTY**, *v. a.* to shoot out beyond.

JU'VENILE, *adj.* young; youthful.

JUVEN'ILITY, *n. f.* youthfulness.

JUXTAPOSITION, *n. f.* apposition; the state of being placed by each other.

J'VY, *n. f.* a plant.

K.

K, The tenth letter, is borrowed by the English. It has before all the vowels one invariable sound: as, *keen, ken, kill*. *K* is silent in the present pronunciation before *n*: as, *knise, knee, knell*.

KA'LENDAR. See *Calendar*.

KA'LI, *n. f.* sea-weed, of the ashes of which glass was made, whence the word *alkali*.

KAM, *adj.* crooked.

To **KAW**, *v. n.* to cry as a raven, crow, or rook.

KAW, *n. f.* the cry of a raven or crow.

KAYLE, *n. f.* ninepin; kettlepins. Nine holes.

To **KECK**, *v. n.* to heave the stomach; to retch at vomiting.

K E E

KE'DGER, *n. f.* a small anchor used in a river.

KE'DLACK, *n. f.* a weed that grows among corn; charnock.

KEEL, *n. f.* the bottom of the ship.

To KEEL, *v. a.* to cool.

KE'ELFAT, *n. f.* cooler; tub in which liquor is let to cool.

KE'ELSON, *n. f.* the next piece of timber in a ship to her keel.

To KE'ELHALE, *v. a.* to punish in the seamen's way, by dragging the criminal under water on one side of the ship and up again on the other.

KEEN, *adj.* sharp; well edged. Severe; piercing. Eager; vehement. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

To KEEN, *v. a.* to sharpen.

KE'ENLY, *adv.* sharply; vehemently.

KE'ENNESS, *n. f.* sharpness; edge. Rigour of weather; piercing cold. Asperity; bitterness of mind. Eagerness; vehemence.

To KEEP, *v. a.* to retain. To have in custody. To preserve. To protect; to guard. To detain. To hold for another. To reserve; to conceal. To regard; to attend. To not suffer to fail. To practise; to use habitually. To copy carefully. To observe any time. To observe. To maintain. To maintain; to hold. To remain in. Not to reveal; not to betray. To restrain. To debar from any place. *To keep back*, to reserve; to with-hold. To with hold; to restrain. *To keep company*, to frequent any one; to accompany. *To keep company with*, to have familiar intercourse. *To keep in*, to conceal; not to tell. To restrain; to curb. *To keep off*, to bear to distance. To hinder. *To keep up*, to maintain without abatement. To continue; to hinder from ceasing. *To keep under*, to oppress; to subdue. — *v. n.* to remain by some labour or effort in a certain state. To remain unhurt; to last. To dwell; to live constantly. To adhere strictly. *To keep on*, to go forward. *To keep up*, to continue undismayed.

KEEP, *n. f.* custody; guard. Guardianship; restraint.

KE'EPER, *n. f.* one who holds any thing for the use of another. One who

K E R

has prisoners in custody. One who has the care of parks, or beasts of chase. One who has the superintendence or care of any thing.

KE'EPERSHIP, *n. f.* office of a keeper.

KEG, *n. f.* a small barrel, commonly used for a fish barrel.

KELL, *n. f.* the omentum; that which inwraps the guts.

KELP, *n. f.* a salt produced from calcined sea weed.

To KEMB, *v. a.* to separate or disentangle by an instrument.

To KEN, *v. a.* to see at a distance; to descry. To know.

KEN, *n. f.* view; reach of sight.

KE'NNEL, *n. f.* a cot for dogs. A number of dogs kept in a kennel. The hole of a fox or other beast. The water-course of a street.

To KE'NNEL, *v. n.* to lie; to dwell: used of beasts, and of man in contempt.

KERCHE'IF, *n. f.* a head-dress. Any cloth used in dress.

KERCHE'IFED, **KERCHE'IFT**, *adj.* dressed; hooded.

KERF, *n. f.* the sawn-away slit between two pieces of stuff.

KE'RMES, *n. f.* a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour, covered when most perfect with a purplish gray dust.

KERN, *n. f.* Irish foot-soldier.

KERN, *n. f.* a hand mill consisting of two pieces of stone, by which corn is ground.

To KERN, *v. n.* to harden as ripened corn. To take the form of grains; to granulate.

KE'RNEL, *n. f.* the edible substance contained in a shell. Any thing included in a husk or integument. The seeds of pulpy fruits. The central part of any thing upon which the ambient strata are concreted. Knobby concretions in children's flesh.

To KERNEL, *v. n.* to ripen as kernels.

KE'RNELLY, *adj.* full of kernels; having the quality or resemblance of kernels.

KE'RNELWORT, *n. f.* an herb.

KE'RSEY, *n. f.* coarse stuff.

K I D

KE'STREL, *n. f.* a little kind of bastard hawk.

KETCH, *n. f.* a heavy ship.

KE'TTLE, *n. f.* a vessel in which liquor is boiled.

KE'TTLED RUM, *n. f.* a drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass.

KEY, *n. f.* an instrument formed with cavities correspondent to the wards of a lock. An instrument by which something is screwed or turned. An explanation of any thing difficult. The parts of a musical instrument which are struck with the fingers. In music, a certain tone where-to every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted. A bank raised perpendicular for the ease of lading and unlading ships.

KEY'YAGE, *n. f.* money paid for lying at the key.

KEYHO'LE, *n. f.* the perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

KEYSTO'NE, *n. f.* the middle stone of an arch.

KIBE, *n. f.* an ulcerated chilblain; a chap in the heel.

KI'BED, *adj.* troubled with kibes.

To KICK, *v. a.* to strike with the foot. — *v. n.* to beat the foot in anger or contempt.

KICK, *n. f.* a blow with the foot.

KI'CKER, *n. f.* one who strikes with his foot.

KI'CKSHAW, *n. f.* something uncommon; fantastical; something ridiculous. A dish so changed by the cookery that it can scarcely be known.

KI'CKSEY-WICKSEY, *n. f.* a made word in ridicule and disdain of a wife.

KID, *n. f.* the young of a goat. A bundle of heath or furze.

To KID, *v. a.* to bring forth kids.

KI'DDER, *n. f.* an ingrosser of corn to enhance its price.

To KIDNAP, *v. a.* to steal children; to steal human beings.

KIDNAP'PPER, *n. f.* one who steals human beings.

KI'DNEY, *n. f.* two parts in the human body. Race; kind; in ludicrous language.

K I N

KI'DNEYBEAN, *n. f.* an herb.

KI'DNEYVETCH, KI'DNEYWORT, *n. f.* plants.

KI'LDERKIN, *n. f.* a small barrel.

To KILL, *v. a.* to deprive of life; to put to death as an agent. To destroy animals for food. To deprive of life as a cause or instrument. To deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

KI'LLER, *n. f.* one that deprives of life.

KI'LLOW, *n. f.* an earth of a blackish or deep blue colour.

KILN, *n. f.* a stove; a fabric formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things.

To KI'LNDRY, *v. a.* to dry by means of a kiln.

KI'MBO, *adj.* crooked; bent; arched.

KIN, *n. f.* relation either of consanguinity or affinity. Relatives; those who are of the same race. A relation; one related. The same generical class.

KIND, *adj.* benevolent; filled with general good-will. Favourable; beneficent.

KIND, *n. f.* race; generical class. Particular nature. Natural state. Nature; natural determination. Manner; way. Sort.

To KI'NDLE, *v. a.* to set on fire; to light; to make to burn. To inflame the passions; to exasperate; to animate. — *v. n.* to catch fire.

KI'NDLER, *n. f.* one that lights; one who inflames.

KI'NDLY, *adv.* benevolently; favourably; with good-will.

KI'NDLY, *adj.* homogeneal; congenial; kindred. Bland; mild; softening.

KI'NDNESS, *n. f.* benevolence; beneficence; good-will; favour; love.

KI'NDRED, *n. f.* relation by birth or marriage; cognation; affinity. Relation; sort. Relatives.

KI'NDRED, *adj.* congenial; related; cognate.

KINE, *n. f.* plural from *cow*.

KING, *n. f.* monarch; supreme governor. A card with the picture of a king.

To KING, *v. a.* to supply with a king.

K I T

To make royal; to raise to royalty.

KI'NGAPPLE, *n. f.* a kind of apple.

KI'NGCRAFT, *n. f.* the act of governing.

KI'NGCUP, *n. f.* a flower.

KI'NGDOM, *n. f.* the dominion of a king; the territories subject to a monarch. A different class or order of beings. A region; a tract.

KI'NGFISHER, *n. f.* a species of bird.

KI'NGLIKE, KI'NGLY, *adj.* royal; sovereign; monarchical. Belonging to a king. Noble; august.

KI'NGLY, *adv.* with an air of royalty; with superior dignity.

KI'NGSE'VIL, *n. f.* a scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, commonly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

KI'NGSHIP, *n. f.* royalty; monarchy.

KI'NGSPEAR, *n. f.* a plant.

KI'NGSTONE, *n. f.* a fish.

KI'NSFOLK, *n. f.* relations; those who are of the same family.

KI'NSMAN, *n. f.* a man of the same race or family.

KI'NSWOMAN, *n. f.* a female relation.

KIRK, *n. f.* an old word for a church, yet retained in Scotland.

KI'RTLE, *n. f.* an upper garment; a gown.

To KISS, *v. a.* to touch with the lips. To treat with fondness. To touch gently.

KISS, *n. f.* salute given by joining lips.

KI'SSER, *n. f.* one that kisses.

KI'SSINGCRUST, *n. f.* crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

KIT, *n. f.* a large bottle. A small diminutive fiddle. A small wooden vessel.

KI'TCHEN, *n. f.* the room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

KI'TCHENGARDEN, *n. f.* garden in which esculent plants are produced.

KI'TCHENMAID, *n. f.* a cookmaid.

KI'TCHENSTUFF, *n. f.* the fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

KI'TCHENWENCH, *n. f.* scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

K N A

KI'TCHENWORK, *n. f.* cookery; work done in the kitchen.

KITE, *n. f.* a bird of prey that infests the farms, and steals the chickens. A name of reproach denoting rapacity. A fictitious bird made of paper.

KI'TESFOOT, *n. f.* a plant.

KI'TTEN, *n. f.* a young cat.

To KI'TTEN, *v. n.* to bring forth young cats.

To KLINK, *v. n.* to make a small sharp noise.

To KNAB, *v. a.* to bite.

KNACK, *n. f.* a little machine; a pretty contrivance; a toy. A readiness; an habitual facility; a lucky dexterity. A nice trick.

To KNACK, *v. n.* to make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks.

KNA'CKER, *n. f.* a maker of small work. A ropemaker.

KNAG, *n. f.* a hard knot in wood.

KNA'GGY, *adj.* knotty; set with hard rough knots.

KNAP, *n. f.* a protuberance; a swelling prominence.

To KNAP, *v. a.* to bite; to break short. To strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking. — *v. n.* to make a short sharp noise.

To KNA'PPLE, *v. n.* to break off with a sharp quick noise.

KNA'PSACK, *n. f.* the bag which a soldier carries on his back; a bag of provisions.

KNA'PWEED, *n. f.* a plant.

KNARE, *n. f.* a hard knot.

KNAVE, a boy; a male child. A servant. Both these are obsolete. A petty rascal; a scoundrel. A card with a soldier painted on it.

KNA'VERY, *n. f.* dishonesty; tricks; petty villany. Mischievous tricks or practices.

KNA'VISH, *adj.* dishonest; wicked; fraudulent. Waggish; mischievous.

KNA'VISHLY, *adv.* dishonestly; fraudulently. Waggishly; mischievously.

To KNEAD, *v. a.* to beat or mingle any stuff or substance.

KNE'ADINGTROUGH, *n. f.* a trough in which the paste of bread is worked together.

K N I

KNEE, *n. f.* the joint of the leg where the leg is joined to the thigh.

To **KNEE**, *v. a.* to supplicate by kneeling.

KNE'ED, *adj.* having knees: as *in-kneed*. Having joints: as *kneed* grafts.

KNE'EDEER, *adj.* rising to the knees. Sunk to the knees.

KNE'EHOLM, *n. f.* an herb.

KNE'EPAN, *n. f.* a little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside.

To **KNEEL**, *v. n.* to perform the act of genuflection; to bend the knee.

KNE'EIRIBUTE, *n. f.* genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

KNELL, *n. f.* the sound of a bell rung at a funeral

KNIFE, *n. f.* an instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut.

KNIGHT, *n. f.* a man advanced to a certain degree of military rank. Among us the order of gentlemen next to the nobility, except the baronets. A champion.

KNIGHT Errant, a wandering knight.

KNIGHT Errantry, the character or manners of wandering knights.

KNIGHT of the post, a hireling evidence.

KNIGHT of the shire, one of the representatives of a county in parliament.

To **KNIGHT**, *v. a.* to create one a knight.

KNIGHTLY, *adj.* befitting a knight; befitting a knight.

KNIGHTHOOD, *n. f.* the character or dignity of a knight.

To **KNIT**, *v. n.* to make or unite by texture without a loom. To tie. To join; to unite. To contract. — *v. n.* to weave without a loom. To join; to close; to unite.

KNIT, *n. f.* texture.

KNITTER, *n. f.* one who weaves or knits.

KNITTINGNEEDLE, *n. f.* a wire which women use in knitting.

KNITTLE, *n. f.* a string that gathers a purse round.

KNOB, *n. f.* a protuberance; any part bluntly rising above the rest.

KNOBBED, *adj.* set with knobs; having protuberances.

K N O

KNOBBINESS, *n. f.* the quality of having knobs.

KNOBBY, *adj.* full of knobs. Hard; stubborn.

To **KNOCK**, *v. n.* to clash; to be driven suddenly together. To beat as at a door for admittance. To *knock under*, a common expression, that denotes when a man yields or submits. — *v. a.* to affect or change in any respect by blows. To dash together; to strike; to collide with a sharp noise. To *knock down*, to fell by a blow. To *knock on the head*, to kill by a blow; to destroy.

KNOCK, *n. f.* a sudden stroke; a blow. A loud stroke at a door for admission.

KNOCKER, *n. f.* he that knocks. The hammer that hangs at the door for strangers to strike.

To **KNOLL**, *v. a.* to ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

To **KNOLL**, *v. n.* to sound as a bell.

KNOLL, *n. f.* a little hill.

KNOP, *n. f.* any tufty top.

KNOT, *n. f.* a complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled. Any figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other. Any bond of association or union. A confederacy; an association; a small band. Difficulty; intricacy. An intrigue, or difficult perplexity of affairs. A cluster; a collection.

To **KNOT**, *v. a.* to complicate in knots. To entangle; to perplex. To unite. — *v. n.* to form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation. To knit knots for fringes.

KNOTBERRYBUSH, *n. f.* a plant.

KNOTGRASS, *n. f.* a plant.

KNOTTED, *adj.* full of knots.

KNOTTINESS, *n. f.* fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy.

KNOTTY, *adj.* full of knots. Hard; rugged. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

To **KNOW**, *v. a.* to perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive. To be informed of; to be taught. To distinguish. To recognise. To be no stranger to. To converse with another sex. To see with approbation. — *v. n.*

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